NOTE

This Microfiche meets the quality requirements of the American National Standard for Microfiche of Documents (ANSI PH5.9-1975). However, because of imperfections in the document from which it was made, it contains images that are illegible or difficult to read. The source document for this microfiche is the best copy that could be obtained prior to filming.

CIS Congressional Information Service Washington, D.C.

58780-1 u

State of Wisconsin
Blue Book

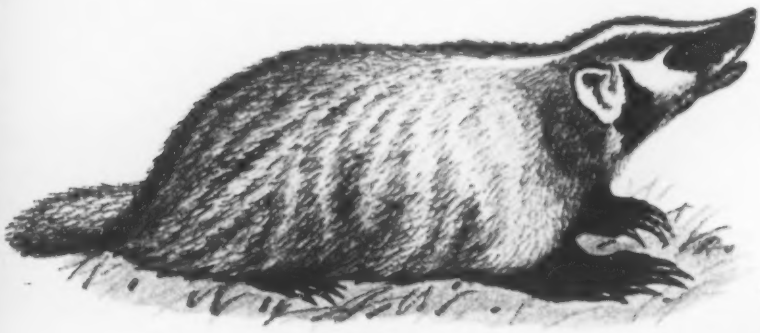
1989-1990

Wisconsin Symbols

State Flag

Robin
STATE BIRD

White-tailed Deer
STATE WILDLIFE ANIMAL

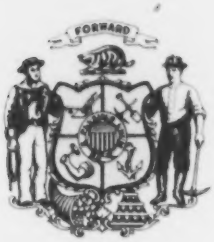


Badger
STATE ANIMAL

Muskellunge
STATE FISH

Sugar Maple
STATE TREE

Wood Violet
STATE FLOWER



State of Wisconsin

1989-1990 Blue Book

Compiled By
Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau

Sold and Distributed by:

Department of Administration, Document Sales
P.O. Box 7840, Madison, Wisconsin 53707
Location: 202 South Thornton Avenue, Madison
Telephone: (608) 266-3358

Published Biennially
In Odd-Numbered Years

The artwork appearing on the front and back covers is the creation of Elm Grove artist Stacia Lane. Ms. Lane's paintings entitled "Summer" and "Four Seasons" were selected for the 1989-1990 WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK as the result of a competition administered by the Wisconsin Arts Board as part of the Wisconsin Percent for Art Program. A selection committee comprised of representatives of the Arts Board and the Blue Book editors reviewed entries submitted by a number of Wisconsin artists and eventually selected Ms. Lane's work which vividly depicts Wisconsin's diversity and natural beauty.

TOMMY G. THOMPSON

Governor
State of Wisconsin

June 30, 1989

Dear Readers:

I am truly grateful to the citizens of Wisconsin for this opportunity to serve as your Governor. This is a great time for Wisconsin, one in which shared visions of progress can build a successful future.

Clearly, leaders are people who are going somewhere, and who can persuade others to progress with them. As I see us working together, moving our state strongly forward, this idea seems to come alive in the Wisconsin experience.

This Blue Book provides information that we can all use, in advancing our reputation as a state of leaders. Through its use, all citizens can learn how to participate more fully in state government and policy decisions, and in the pride that makes Wisconsin a truly outstanding place to live and work.

I encourage your continued participation in our partnership to build an even better Wisconsin — for all our citizens. Together, we are creating more jobs. We are making state government more effective and cost-efficient. And we are maintaining and improving a quality of life recognized throughout the nation.

I invite you to use this Blue Book to learn more about Wisconsin, and as motivation to participate in state government. With your input, we can work as partners in expansion and prosperity. And with the strong voice of all of Wisconsin, we can proclaim our successes to the nation and beyond.

Sincerely,

Tommy G. Thompson

TOMMY G. THOMPSON
Governor

Room 115 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7863, Madison, Wisconsin 53707 • (608) 266-1212 • FAX (608) 267-8983

Table of Contents

	Page
State symbols	Front and back end papers
Governor's letter	iii
Introduction	x
BIOGRAPHIES	1
Alphabetical index to biographies	2
Constitutional executive officers	4
Supreme court justices	8
Wisconsin members of the 101st Congress	11
Congressional district maps	18
Officers of the state senate	20
Officers of the state assembly	21
Members of the state senate and assembly; district maps	22
Legislative district maps	89
FEATURE ARTICLE: **EXPLORING WISCONSIN'S WATERWAYS**	99
Index to special articles in prior blue books	297
WISCONSIN CONSTITUTION	299
History of constitutional amendments	322
Statewide referenda elections	327
FRAMEWORK OF WISCONSIN STATE GOVERNMENT	329
Location of state agencies in the Madison area; map	330
Organization chart of Wisconsin state government	332
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH	341
Officers of the 1989 legislature	342
A profile of the legislative branch	343
Personal data on Wisconsin legislators, 1979-89	347
Political composition of the Wisconsin legislature, 1885-1989	348
Session schedule, 1989-90	350
Wisconsin statutes, session laws, administrative code	353
Legislative service	353
Legislative sessions, 1848-1987	355
How a bill becomes a law	359
Executive vetoes, 1937-87	362
Legislative service agencies	363
News media representatives covering the 1989 legislature	363
Legislative districts: 1980 population	365
Summary of significant 1987 legislation	367
Legislative committees: standing, joint, special	379
Statutory legislative committees and legislative service agencies	382
Administrative rules, committee for review of	382
Audit committee, joint legislative	383
Building commission	384
Debt management, joint survey committee on	385
Employment relations, joint committee on	386
Finance, joint committee on	387
Legislative council	389
Legislative organization, joint committee on	399
Bureaus: legislative audit, legislative fiscal, legislative reference, revisor of statutes	401
Retirement research committee; joint survey committe on retirement systems	405

State supported programs study and advisory committee, joint legislative 407
Tax exemptions, joint survey committee on 408
Transportation projects commission 409
Uniform state laws, commission on 410

EXECUTIVE BRANCH 411
Elective constitutional state officers 412
A profile of the executive branch 413
Office of the governor 425
Associated units: governor's councils, disability board 427
Governor's special committees 429
Office of the lieutenant governor 447
Commerce (functional area) 449
Agriculture, trade and consumer protection, department of 449
Associated units: boards: animal health and disease research, land conservation, potato industry, state fair park 453
Banking, office of the commissioner of 457
Credit unions, office of the commissioner of 459
Development, department of 460
Associated units: boards: development finance, employe ownership 464
Insurance, office of the commissioner of 465
Lottery board 468
Public service commission 470
Racing board 473
Regulation and licensing, department of 473
Savings and loan, office of the commissioner of 479
Securities, office of the commissioner of 481
Education (functional area) 484
Educational communications board 484
Higher educational aids board 486
Historical society of Wisconsin, state 487
Associated units: boards: burial sites preservation, historic preservation review 492
Public instruction, department of 493
Associated unit: American Indian language and culture education board 499
University of Wisconsin system 500
Associated units: geological and natural history survey, laboratory of hygiene, psychiatric research institute, council on public broadcasting, pharmacy internship board 508
Vocational, technical and adult education, board of 514
Associated unit: educational approval board 517
Environmental resources (functional area) 519
Natural resources, department of 519
Associated units: waterways commission; *boards:* Lake Michigan commercial fishing, Lake Superior commercial fishing; groundwater coordinating council 525
Transportation, department of 527
Associated unit: office of the commissioner of transportation 533
Human relations and resources (functional area) 535
Employment relations commission 535
Health and social services, department of 537
Associated units: boards: adolescent pregnancy prevention and pregnancy services, child abuse and neglect prevention, health care information, prison industries; *councils:* on developmental disabilities, on pilot projects for the uninsured 551

Industry, labor and human relations, department of 553
Associated unit: labor and industry review commission 560
Justice, department of 561
Associated units: law enforcement standards board, division of trust lands and investments 566
Military affairs, department of 568
Public defender, office of the state 571
Veterans affairs, department of 573

General executive functions (functional area) 578
Administration, department of 578
Associated units: commissions: state emergency response, sentencing, tax appeals; *boards:* aging and long-term care, arts, claims, depository selection, public records and forms, radioactive waste review, state capitol and executive residence, waste facility siting, Wisconsin conservation corps; division of hearings and appeals, women's council, office of justice assistance 584
Elections board 593
Associated unit: board of state canvassers 595
Employe trust funds, department of 596
Employment relations, department of 599
Ethics board 603
Investment board 604
Personnel board 606
Personnel commission 606
Revenue, department of 607
ssociated units: boards: badger, investment and local impact fund 610
Secretary of state, office of the 612
State treasurer, office of the 614

State authorities 616
Health and educational facilities, housing and economic development 616

Nonprofit corporation 619
Bradley center sports and entertainment corporation 619

Temporary statutory agency 620
Special site review committee 620

Regional agencies 621
Regional planning commissions: Bay-Lake, Dane County, East Central Wisconsin, Mississippi River, North Central Wisconsin, Northwest, Southeastern Wisconsin, Southwestern Wisconsin, West Central Wisconsin 621

Interstate agencies 624
Commissions: Education commission of the states, Great Lakes compact, Midwest interstate low-level radioactive waste, Minnesota-Wisconsin boundary area, Mississippi River parkway 624

JUDICIAL BRANCH 629
Justices of the Wisconsin supreme court 630
A profile of the judicial branch 631
Summary of significant decisions of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals of Wisconsin, October 1986 — September 1988 635

Supreme court 646
Director of state courts, office of 647
State law library 649
Judicial boards and committees: *boards:* attorneys professional competence, attorneys professional responsibility; judicial conference; judicial education committee 650

Judicial commission 651
Judicial council 653
State bar of Wisconsin 654
Court of appeals 655
Circuit courts 658
Court districts, commissioners; municipal courts 662

STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON WISCONSIN 665
Agriculture 666
How Wisconsin ranks, 1988 667
Cash receipts, prices 668
Farms: income, number, size, value 670
Agricultural land sales 673
Farm assets and debts, by state 674
Farm operators 675
Associations, statewide, of Wisconsin 676
Commerce and industry 693
Wisconsin energy consumption; petroleum use by sector 694
Basic data on Wisconsin corporations 695
Value added by manufacturing 695
Savings and loan associations 696
Deposits and number of banks in Wisconsin 698
Conservation and recreation 700
Fish and game 700
State parks and forests: location, features, size, attendance 701
Natural resources, funding sources, expenditures 704
Land acquisitions, 1976-77 to 1986-87 706
Education 707
Enrollment, higher education 708
Enrollment, public and private schools, K-12 713
School districts, 1848-1988, by type, by county 714
Public school teachers: training, salaries 716
Diplomas and earned degrees, by state 717
School dropouts, public schools 718
Expenditures for public education 719
Employment and income 722
Employment trends, 1965-89 724
Wisconsin income, by industry 724
Employment in Wisconsin, by industry 725
Manufacturing employes, by industry group in Wisconsin 725
Earned income, by industry and by state 726
Wisconsin manufacturing establishments 728
Employes in nonagricultural establshments, by state 729
State unemployment insurance benefits 730
Personal income in Wisconsin 731
Geography and climate 733
Wisconsin's largest lakes 733
Land and water area of Wisconsin counties 734
High points in Wisconsin 735
Wisconsin temperature, precipitation 736
History 737
Significant events in Wisconsin history 738

Famous citizens of Wisconsin 745
Historical markers and historic sites 747
Wisconsin constitutional officers, 1939-89 751
Basic data relating to Wisconsin governors 752
Justices of Wisconsin supreme court, 1836-1989 753
Assembly speakers, Senate presidents, 1848-1989 754
U.S. senators from Wisconsin, 1848-1989 755
Members of the U.S. House of Representatives from Wisconsin, by district, 1943-89 756
Wisconsin vote in presidential elections, 1848-1988 757
General election votes for governor, 1848-1986 759

Local government 763
Number of Wisconsin state employes 764
State and local government employment and payrolls 764
Composition of Wisconsin state government employe work force 767
Local units of government, by state, 1987 768
Wisconsin municipalities 769
Wisconsin counties, basic data and officers 779

Military and veterans affairs 785
Wisconsin's military service 785
Veterans' benefits, 1943-88 786
Wisconsin national guard units 787
Wisconsin veterans home membership, 1888 to 1988 788

News media 788
Wisconsin newspapers, periodicals 789
Broadcasting stations in Wisconsin: television, radio 800

Population and vital statistics 802
Population: 1840-1988 803
Wisconsin Indians 805
Vital statistics: births, deaths, marriages, divorces 806

Post offices 810

Revenue 816
Wisconsin transportation fund 817
Receipts, disbursements 819
Budget allocations, by type of revenue source 821
State expenditures, by function 822
State aids and shared revenue 823
Property assessments, taxes, and rates, by county 825
Public indebtedness in Wisconsin 826
Property assessments and tax levies in Wisconsin 828
Conservation fund revenues, expenditures and condition 829
Federal aids to Wisconsin 829
Federal tax receipts from Wisconsin 830
Distribution of federal funds 831
State payments to local units, by state, by type of receiving unit 833
Intergovernmental expenditures 834
Per capita state and local government revenue 835
State and local government expenditures, by function, per capita 837
State and local public debt, by state 838

Social services 839
Public welfare expenditures, by state 840
Public assistance in Wisconsin counties 841

The State of Wisconsin

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

STATE CAPITOL
MADISON, WIS. 53702

DR H. RUPERT THEOBALD
CHIEF

TELEPHONE AREA 608
LEGAL 266-3561
REFERENCE 266-0341
FAX 266-5648

INTRODUCTION

The Wisconsin Blue Book provides a detailed record of the workings of state government and a statistical profile of the state at a particular time. Each edition gains added significance as part of a series that documents the ways in which state government keeps changing. The editor is keenly aware of this dual role and strives to balance the need for information comparable to that contained in prior volumes with the goal of producing a highly useful and up-to-date reference tool.

Several features distinguish the 1989-90 BLUE BOOK. Professor Margaret Bogue's superb contribution to the current edition, "Exploring Wisconsin's Waterways", provides us with a carefully documented history of the numerous ways in which Wisconsin's lakes, rivers, and streams have shaped our past, influence the present, and offer promise for the future. In addition, the article provides the present-day traveler with a delightful and informative road map for exploring some of the byways and waterways which cross our state.

The artwork on the front and back covers of this Blue Book — highlighting Wisconsin's changing seasons — represents a departure from the usual state government theme and was selected from entries submitted by Wisconsin artists.

Other changes are less visible. The use of computers to assist in gathering, storing and organizing data, typesetting information into final form, and even printing and binding the book has become more sophisticated and allowed us to produce the current Blue Book more efficiently and accurately.

Also new with this edition is the concurrent publication of a study guide designed to make the Blue Book a more useful tool for teachers. Study guides are available on request from the Legislative Reference Bureau.

As is always the case, the Blue Book could not be produced without the cooperation of many individuals. Dick Pazen contributed the bulk of the state agency descriptions and much of the statistical data in recent editions until his untimely death in March 1988. Although others on the staff have made an extraordinary effort in compiling the present edition, Dick's absence was sorely felt. The Wiscomp unit of the Department of Administration did its usual professional job in readying the book for publication; Christine Schelshorn of the Iconographic unit of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin was particularly helpful in suggesting and locating material for the divider pages; and Bob Baird and Wayne Schweinfurth of Worzalla Publishing Company made useful suggestions regarding the printing of the book.

We hope you are pleased with the result — the 79th edition of the Wisconsin Blue Book. Suggestions for additions, deletions, or changes to be incorporated into the 80th edition are strongly encouraged and will help the editor in shaping the content of future additions to the Blue Book series.

Lawrence S. Barish
Blue Book Editor

Dr. H. Rupert Theobald
Chief

Medical assistance in Wisconsin 842
Prison and mental institution population and correctional expenditures 844
Transportation 846
Highway and road mileage 847
Waterport usage 848
Motor vehicle registrations, 1930-1988 849
Motor vehicle accident statistics 849
Mass transit systems 852
Airport system, 1983-1987; usage, 1950-1987 853
Railroad mileage, usage, revenue, 1920-1987 854

WISCONSIN POLITICAL PARTIES 855
Political party organization in Wisconsin 856
Party officers: Democratic, Labor-Farm/Laborista-Agrario, Republican 862
Party platforms 865

ELECTIONS IN WISCONSIN 871
Nonpartisan primaries 881
Circuit court judges 881
Superintendent of public instruction 884
Nonpartisan elections 885
Circuit court judges 885
Court of appeals judges 886
Supreme court justices 887
Superintendent of public instruction 888
Constitutional amendments 889
Presidential preference vote 890
Democratic presidential preference vote, by county, congressional district 890
Republican presidential preference vote, by county, congressional district 896
Delegates to Democratic and Republican national conventions 902
Primary election, September 13, 1988, and special elections 904
U.S. senator, vote by county 904
Members of 101st Congress, vote by district 905
State senators, vote by district and county 907
Representatives to the assembly, vote by district and county 909
General election, November 8, 1988, and special elections 917
Vote for president and vice president, by county 917
U.S. senator, vote by county 918
Members of 101st Congress, vote by district 919
State senators, vote by district and county 922
Representatives to the assembly, vote by district and county 925
President and vice president, vote by ward 931

WISCONSIN STATE SYMBOLS 957

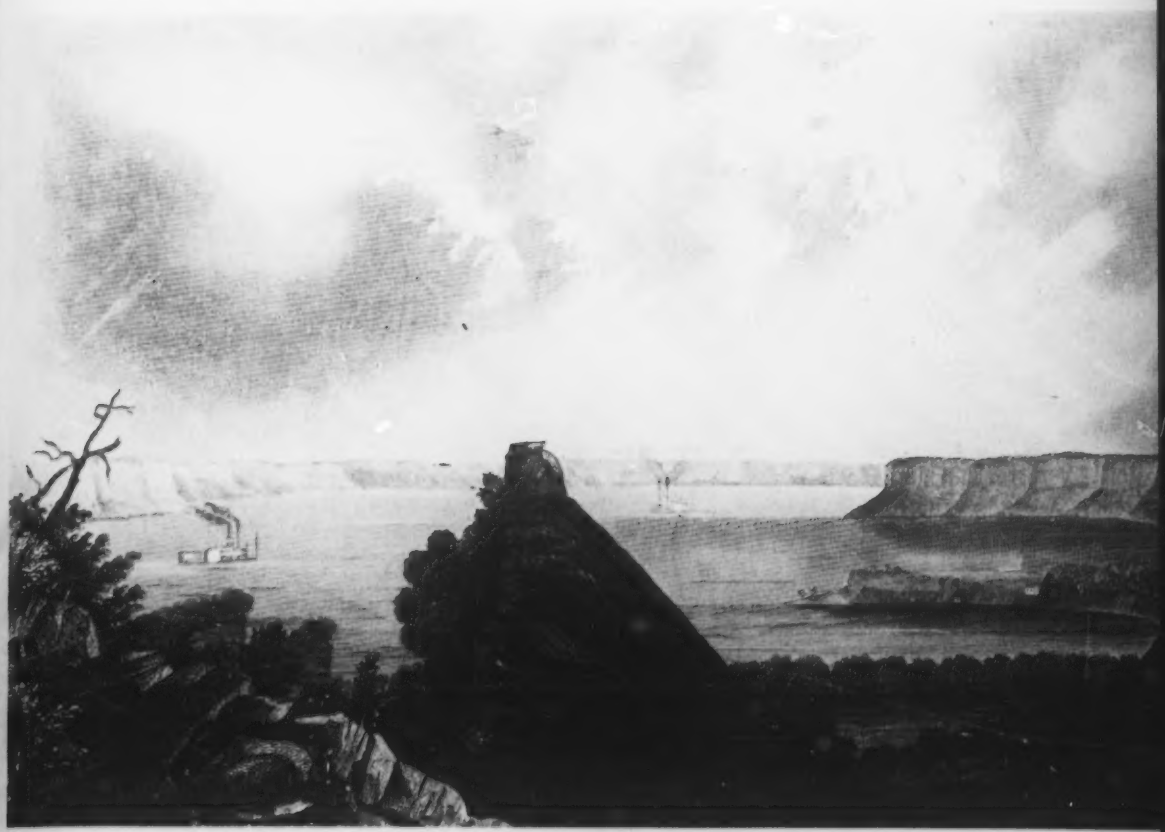
ADDENDA 963

ALPHABETICAL INDEX 969

Biographies

1

Biographies and photos: Wisconsin constitutional executive officers, Supreme Court justices, members of the U.S. Congress from Wisconsin, and legislators (including legislative and congressional district maps)



"Lake Pepin from Chimney Rock", drawn and engraved expressly for the Ladies Repository. *Courtesy Iconographic Collections, State Historical Society of Wisconsin (WHi(X3)45021).*

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO BIOGRAPHIES

	Page
Abrahamson, Shirley S.	8
Adelman, Lynn S.	76
Andrea, Joseph F.	64
Antaramian, John M.	65
Aspin, Les	13
Bablitch, William A.	10
Baldus, Alvin J.	41
Barca, Peter W.	65
Barrett, Thomas M.	31
Bell, Jeannette	37
Black, Spencer	73
Bock, Peter E.	27
Bolle, Dale J.	23
Boyle, Frank	71
Brancel, Ben	49
Brandemuehl, David A.	55
Buettner, Carol A.	56
Burke, Brian B.	26
Callow, William G.	8
Carpenter, Timothy W.	35
Ceci, Louis J.	10
Chilsen, Walter J.	78
Chvala, Charles J.	52
Clarenbach, David E.	73
Coggs, G. Spencer	33
Coggs, Marcia P.	33
Coleman, Charles W.	51
Cowles, Robert L.	24
Czarnezki, Joseph J.	36
Davis, J. Mac	42
Day, Roland B.	8
Deininger, David G.	53
Duff, Marc	77
Ellis, Michael G.	58
Engeleiter, Susan S.	see addenda
Farrow, Margaret A.	86
Feingold, Russell D.	74
Fergus, Scott	63
Fields, Daniel B.	88
Fortis, Louis G.	29
Foti, Steven M.	43
Gard, John	81
George, Gary R.	32
Goetsch, Robert G.	47
Grobschmidt, Richard A.	35
Gronemus, Barbara	83
Grover, Herbert J.	6
Gruszynski, Stan	69
Gunderson, Steven	14
Hamilton, Leo Richard	67
Hanaway, Donald J.	6
Harsdorf, Sheila, E.	41
Hasenohrl, Donald W.	69
Hauke, Thomas A.	37
Heffernan, Nathan S.	8
Helbach, David W.	68
Hinkfuss, Rosemary	25
Holperin, James C.	45
Holschbach, Vernon W.	39
Huber, Gregory B.	79
Hubler, Mary	71
Huelsman, Joanne B.	43
Jauch, Robert	70
Johnsrud, DuWayne	85
Johnston, Robert G.	88
Junkermann, Otto C.	see addenda
Kasten, Robert W., Jr.	11
Kastenmeier, Robert W.	13
Kincaid, Lloyd H.	44
Kleczka, Gerald D.	14
Klusman, Judith	59
Kohl, Herbert H.	12
Kreul, Richard	54
Krug, Shirley	31
Krusick, Margaret Ann	37
Kunicki, Walter J.	27
Ladwig, E. James	63
La Follette, Douglas	4
Lahn, Jacquelyn J.	83
Larson, Robert J.	79
Lasee, Alan J.	22
Lautenschlager, Peggy A.	57
Lee, Mordecai	30
Leean, Joseph	48
Lehman, Michael A.	61
Lepak, David J.	77
Lewis, Margaret S.	47
Linton, Barbara J.	71
Loftus, Thomas A.	53
Lorge, William D.	49
Lorman, Barbara K.	46
Loucks, Steven D.	61
McCallum, Scott	4
Medinger, John D.	85
Melvin, Thomas T.	88
Moen, Rodney C.	82
Moody, James P.	15
Moore, Gwendolynne	27
Musser, Terry M.	83

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO BIOGRAPHIES—Cont.

	Page
Nelsen, Betty Jo	29
Notestein, Barbara	29
Obey, David R.	16
Ott, Alvin R.	23
Ourada, Thomas D.	45
Panzer, Mary E.	57
Petri, Thomas E.	15
Plache, Kimberly M.	63
Plewa, John R.	34
Porter, Cloyd A.	65
Potter, Calvin J.	39
Prosser, David T., Jr.	59
Radtke, Randall J.	47
Risser, Fred	72
Roberts, Virgil	85
Robson, Judith	51
Rohan, Sue	53
Rosenzweig, Peggy A.	87
Roshell, Marvin J.	66
Roth, Toby	16
Rude, Brian D.	84
Rutkowski, James A.	77
Schmidt, Gary J.	25
Schneider, Donald J.	88
Schneider, Marlin D.	69
Schneiders, Lolita	87
Schultz, Dale W.	55
Seery, Thomas	31
Sensenbrenner, F. James, Jr.	17
Shoemaker, Richard A.	40
Smith, Charles P.	6
Steinmetz, Donald W.	10
Stitt, Donald K.	60
Stower, Harvey	41
Strohl, Joseph A.	62
Swoboda, Lary J.	23
Tesmer, Louise M.	35
Te Winkle, William P.	38
Thompson, Robert M.	75
Thompson, Tommy G.	4
Travis, David M.	75
Tregoning, Joseph E.	55
Turba, Wilfrid J.	39
Ulichny, Barbara L.	28
Underheim, Gregg	57
Vanderperren, Cletus J.	81
Van Dreel, Mary Lou	81
Van Gorden, Heron A.	67
Van Sistine, Jerome	80
Vergeront, Susan B.	61
Volk, John A.	45
Walling, Esther K.	59
Weeden, Timothy L.	50
Welch, Robert T.	49
Williams, Annette Polly	33
Wimmer, Joseph E.	43
Wineke, Joseph S.	75
Wood, Wayne W.	51
Young, Rebecca	73
Zeuske, Cathy S.	25
Zien, David A.	67
Zweck, Brad	79

CONSTITUTIONAL EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

GOVERNOR

Tommy G. Thompson (Rep.): Born Elroy, Nov. 19, 1941; married; 3 children. B.S. UW-Madison 1963; J.D. 1966. Attorney. Served in Army Reserve. Member Juneau Co. Republican Party; St. Bar of Wis.; Juneau Co. Bar Assn. Former mbr. Jaycees. Mbr. Juneau Co. Bd. of Supervisors 1971-74. Former state representative.

Elected to Assembly 1966-1984. Minority Leader 1985 (also 1983, 1981 eff. 12/18/81); Assistant Min. Leader 1973-81; 1971 Min. Caucus Vice Chp. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Select Com. on the Future of the UW System (vice chp.); Assembly Organization (since 1981); Rules (since 1973); Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (also 1983, 1981 eff. 12/18/81); Jt. Com. on Legis. Organization (since 1973); Legislative Council (also 1983, 1981 eff. 12/18/81) and its Com. on Interstate Banking (eff. 1/3/85); Disability Bd. (also 1983, 1981 eff. 12/18/81). **1983** — Economic Development (resigned 10/25/83); Wis. Housing and Economic Development Authority (also 1981 eff. 12/5/83); Interstate Cooperation Comn. (also 1981 eff. 12/18/81). **1981** — Children and Human Development (resigned 4/2/81); Judiciary (resigned 1/21/82, mbr. 1979, 1977, 1973, 1971, 1967); Reapportionment (eff. 1/15/82); Jt. Com. for the Review of Admin. Rules (also 1975-79, 1971, vice chp. 1967). **1979** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety (also 1977). **1977** — Insurance and Banking (also 1975, 1973); Adv. Bicycle Coordinating Coun.; Legis. Co. Com. on Product Liability. **1975** — Excise and Fees; Legis. Co. Coms. on Native American Study, on Inheritance Taxation, on Malpractice. **1973** — Legis. Co. Coms. on Liability of Health Professionals, on Lobbying Laws. **1971** — Tourism; Legis. Programs Com.; Legis. Co. Com. on Occupational Safety and Health Act.

Elected governor 1986.

Telephone (Capitol): (608) 266-1212.

Mailing address (office): Room 115 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Scott McCallum (Rep.): Born Fond du Lac, May 2, 1950; married; 3 children. Graduate Goodrich H.S.; B.A. Macalester College 1972; M.A. Johns Hopkins University 1974. Former state senator, YMCA program director, legislative aide to U.S. congressman. Former member Wis. Special Olympics (bd. of dir. 1980-84); Rotary. Former adviser YMCA Youth in Government (state chair 1976-80). Selected as future American leader (Toll Fellow) 1987.

Elected to Senate 1976; reelected 1980 and 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Economic Development; Transportation Projects Comn. **1983** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1981); **1977** — Governor's Blue Ribbon Tax Reform Comn.

Elected lieutenant governor 1986. Member Lt. Governors Association (executive committee and chairperson of its economic development committee); Governor's Conference on Small Business (chp., 1987-present); Governor's Council on Economic Issues (chp., 1989); Wisconsin Safe Kids Project (chp.). Presidential appointee to International Trade Advisory Group, 1988-89.

Telephone (Capitol): (608) 266-3516.

Mailing address (office): Room 22 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

SECRETARY OF STATE

Douglas J. La Follette (Dem.): Born Des Moines, Iowa, June 6, 1940; not married. B.S. in chemistry Marietta College 1963; M.S. in chemistry Stanford University 1964; Ph.D. in organic chemistry Columbia University 1967. Former director of training and development with an energy marketing company; assistant professor, UW-Parkside; assistant director, Mid-American Solar Energy Center; public affairs director, Union of Concerned Scientists; owner and operator of a small business; research associate, UW-Madison. Member Amer. Solar Energy Society; Audubon Society; Friends of the Earth National Board; Phi Beta Kappa. Former member Council of Economic Priorities; Amer. Federation of Teachers; Federation of American Scientists; Lake Michigan Federation; Southeastern Wis. Coalition for Clean Air; Wis. Environmental Decade (founder).

Elected to Senate 1972.

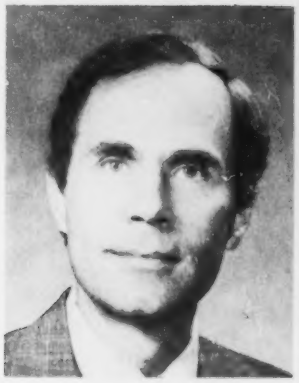
Elected secretary of state 1974 and 1982; reelected 1986. Member State Board of Commissioners of Public Lands.

Telephone (office): (608) 266-8888.

Mailing address (office): 30 W. Mifflin Street, 10th Floor, P.O. Box 7848, Madison 53707.

Governor
TOMMY G. THOMPSON

Lieutenant Governor
McCALLUM



Secretary of State
La FOLLETTE

State Treasurer
SMITH

Attorney General
HANAWAY

State Superintendent
of Public Instruction
GROVER

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES

Mailing address: Supreme Court, Room 231 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702. Telephone: (608) 266-1880.

CHIEF JUSTICE

Nathan S. Heffernan: Born Frederic, August 6, 1920; married; 3 children. Grad. Sheboygan public schools, B.A. UW-Madison 1942; LL.B. 1948; attended Harvard Grad. Sch. of Bus. Admin. 1943-44. Lecturer, UW Law Sch. 1961-64 and 1971-83; faculty, N.Y.U. Appellate Judges Seminar 1972-86. Formerly in private law practice 1948-59; attorney, League of Wis. Municipalities; research assistant to Gov. Rennebohm. WW II vet.; served in Navy 1942-46. Member Phi Kappa Phi; Order of Coif; Amer., Wis., Sheboygan and Dane Co. Bar Assns.; UW Law Sch. Bd. of Visitors (chm., 1973-76); Amer. Law Inst.; Inst. of Jud. Admin. (bd. of dir. 1987-present); Amer. Judicature Soc. (dir. 1977-80) and its Program Com. (chm., 1979-81); Amer. Legion; VFW; Iron Cross; State Historical Society Bd. of Curators 1972-86; UW-Madison Memorial Union trustee; trustee, William Vilas Trust; Natl. Conf. of Christians and Jews (past Wis. chm.), received its *Distinguished Service Award* 1968; Madison Literary Club (pres. 1979-80); ABA Coms. on Federal-State Delineation of Jurisdiction, Appellate Skills Training 1984; Natl. Ctr. for State Courts' Coun. of State Court Rep. (chm. 1977-78, ex officio dir.); Natl. Conf. of Chief Justices (dir.) and its Adv. Bd. on Appellate Justice Improvement Project; Wis. Appellate Procedures and Practices Study Com. (chm., 1975-76); UW Found.; Fellow, Amer. Bar Found. Former mbr. ABA Com. for Admin. of Criminal Justice; UW Law Sch. Alumni (dir.). Received Wis. Law Alumni *Distinguished Service Award* 1989; Asst. district attorney Sheboygan Co. 1951-53; Sheboygan city attorney 1953-59; deputy attorney general 1959-62; U.S. Attorney, Western District of Wis. 1962-64.

Appointed to Supreme Court August 1964 to succeed the late Justice William H. Dieterich; elected to full term April 1965; reelected April 1975; reelected April 1985. Became chief justice August 1, 1983, upon the retirement of Chief Justice Bruce F. Beilfuss.

JUSTICES

Roland B. Day: Born Oshkosh, June 11, 1919; married; 1 daughter. Graduate Eau Claire Senior High School; B.A. UW-Madison 1942; J.D. 1947. Former practicing attorney. WW II vet.; served in Army 1942-46. Member American, Wis. and Dane County Bar Associations; Ygdrasil Literary Society (past pres.); Madison Torske Klubben; Madison Literary Club; Madison Club. Former member Madison Housing Authority 1960-64; first assistant Dane Co. district attorney 1949-52; special counsel to Governor in 1963 Supreme Court reapportionment case; UW System Board of Regents 1972-74.

Appointed to Supreme Court August 1974 to fill vacancy created by retirement of Chief Justice E. Harold Hallows; elected to full term April 1976; reelected April 1986.

Shirley S. Abrahamson: Born New York City, Dec. 17, 1933; married; 1 child. Grad. Hunter Coll. H.S. 1950; B.A. N.Y.U. 1953; J.D. Indiana U. Law Sch. 1956; S.J.D. UW Law Sch. 1962; D.L. (honor) Willamette U. 1978, Ripon Coll. 1981, Beloit Coll. 1982, Capital U. 1983, John Marshall Law Sch. 1984, Northeastern U. 1985, Indiana U. 1986, Northland Coll. 1988, Hamline U. 1988. Law prof., UW Law Sch. (on leave); lecturer, Marquette U. Law Sch. (1977-81). Former practicing atty. (Madison). Mbr. Amer. Law Inst. (Coun.); Sch. of Law Bd. of Visitors, Indiana U., U. of Chicago, U. of Miami, Northwestern U., Brigham Young U. (past mbr.); Fellow, Wis. Acad. of Sciences, Arts and Letters; Phi Beta Kappa; Order of the Coif; Amer., Wis., Ind., Dane Co., 7th Cir., and N.Y.C. Bar Assns.; Amer. Judicature Soc. (bd. of dir. since 1983, and mbr. exec. com. since 1986); ABA Task Force, Standards on Prosecution Function, Defense Function, and Providing Defense Services; ABA Victims Com.; Study Group, Prog. of Research on Mental Health and the Law, MacArthur Found.; Fund for Research on Dispute Resolution, Ford Found.; Dane Co. League of Women Voters (past dir.); WCLU (past dir.); St. Bd. of Bar Commrs. (past vice pres.); Tax Anals. and Adv. (past mbr., Policy Bd.); Madison Trust for Hist. Preserv. (dir. 1976); Ctr. for Pub. Rep., Inc. (staff atty. 1974-75); YMCA (dir. 1975-76); Natl. Inst. of Justice (adv. bd.), U.S. Dept. of Justice, 1980 (pres. appt.). Former mbr. ABA Couns. on Youth Educ. for Citizenship, Sect. of Legal Educ., Adm. to the Bar; ABA Comns. on Tort Liability Reform, Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Undergrad. Educ. in Law and Humanities; Adv. Com., Civil Litigation Research Project Disputes Processing Research Prog. (UW and USC); Wis. Jud. Coun. Served on Mayor's Citizen Adv. Bd. (Madison); Gov.'s Citizens Study Com. on Jud. Org. (1971-72); UW-Madison Chancellor's Com. on Status of Women (1971-73); UW Law Sch. Com. on Legal Educ. Opportunities for Minority People (1971-76); Wis. Commr. of Ins. Consumer Adv. Coun. (1976).

Appointed to Supreme Court August 1976 to succeed the late Chief Justice Horace W. Wilkie; elected to full term April 1979; reelected April 1989.

William G. Callow: Born Waukesha, April 9, 1921; married; 3 children. Grad. Waukesha H.S. 1939; Ph.B. in econ., UW-Madison 1943, J.D. 1948; Air Force U., Montgomery, Ala. 1951; Natl. Coll. of the State Judiciary, Reno, 1972. WW II and Korean Conflict vet.; served in Marine Corps 1943-45; Air Force 1951-52. Member Natl. Conf. of Comrs. on Uniform State Laws (chm. Wis. Comn. since 1967); Amer. Bar Foundation (fellow); Natl. Conf. of Christians and Jews (state chm. 1980-81); ABA Bd. of Elections (chm. 1981-85). Received *Recognition Award* from Wis. Jr. Achievement; Jr. Chamber of Comm. *Outstanding Young Man of Year*; Dale Carnegie *Good Human Relations Award*; Legal Auxiliary of Wis. *Distinguished Service*

Justice
DAY

Justice
ABRAHAMSON

Justice
CALLOW

Chief Justice
HEFFERNAN

Justice
STEINMETZ

Justice
CECI

Justice
BABLITCH

Award; UW *Outstanding Alumnus Award* 1973; Wis. Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs Assn. *Certificate of Appreciation*; Waukesha Co. Humane Society *Distinguished Service Award*; city of Waukesha *Outstanding Community Service Recognition*; Wis. Fed. of Women's Clubs *Certificate of Appreciation for Invaluable Services*; Amer. Judges Assn. *Distinguished Service Award*; VFW *Award Citation*; Natl. Lawyers Wives *Certificate of Merit*; State of Wis. *Dedicated Service Award*; Citation by the 1977 Wis. Legislature in recognition for service as a Waukesha Co. judge. In conjunction with AAA and Wis. Div. of Motor Vehicles, initiated the Group Dynamics Program, an education and rehabilitation program for drunk drivers. Also initiated "Volunteers in Probation" and "Victim-Offender Confrontation Program" for Waukesha Co., and a TV series on "Responsibilities Under the Law". Asst. Waukesha city attorney 1948-52. Elected Waukesha city attorney 1952-60; Waukesha Co. Ct. judge 1961-77.

Elected to Supreme Court April 1977; reelected April 1987.

Donald W. Steinmetz: Born Milwaukee, Sept. 19, 1924; married; 5 children. B.A. UW-Madison 1949; J.D. 1951; Natl. Coll. of State Judiciary 1966. Former practicing attorney; claims attorney and examiner 1951-58; teacher, Wis. Jud. Coll. 1974-78. WW II vet.; served in Air Force 1943-45. Member Amer., Wis. and Milw. Bar Assns.; Amer. Judicature Society; Inst. of Jud. Admin.; Amer. Legion. Served on Wis. Coun. on Criminal Justice and State Court Reporters Compensation and Qualifications Com. 1979; State Admin. Com. on Courts 1976-79; Chief Judge Study Com. 1974-75; Jud. Election and Selection Com. 1967-68; Com. to Recommend Rules on Use of Sound Camera Equipment in the Courtroom 1969-70; Jud. Code Ethics Com. 1973-74; State Jud. Planning Com. 1977; Career Criminal Com. (chp. 1977); Criminal Jury Instructions Com.; Voluntary Assn. of Trial Judges (exec. bd. 1979-80); Bd. of Milw. Co. Judges, Civil Div. (chp. 1969); Court Admin. Com. 1968; Milw. Bd. of Judges (sec., exec. bd. 1967-70); Wis. Bd. of Co. Judges (sec., vice chp., chp. 1978); St. Bd. of Criminal Court Judges (program chp., sec., treas. 1977-78); Deputy Presiding Judge, Milw. Co. 1977-78. Author of "Disparity in Sentencing" in *Trial Judges' Journal*, January 1968; *Judges Bench Book-Paternity*. Milw. Co. Ct. judge 1966-78; Milw. Co. Circuit Ct. judge 1978-80; special assistant, Wis. attorney general 1965; first assistant Milw. Co. district attorney 1960-65; assistant Milw. city attorney 1958-60.

Elected to Supreme Court April 1980. Member Wis. Jud. Coun. (Supreme Ct. designee).

Louis J. Ceci: Born New York City, Sept. 10, 1927; married; 6 children. Ph.B Marquette U. 1951; J.D. 1954; Natl. Jud. Coll. 1970; Amer. Acad. of Jud. Educ., U. of Miami 1981; Appellate Judges Inst. of Jud. Admin., N.Y.U. 1982. Former practicing attorney. WW II vet; served in Navy. Mbr. ABA (Jud. Admin. Div.), Jud. Educ. Com.; Wis., Dane Co. Bar Assns.; Amer. Justinian Soc. of Jurists; St. Thomas More Lawyers' Soc.; Inst. of Jud. Admin., Inc.; Justinian Soc. of Lawyers (Wis. Chapter); Amer. Legion (past comdr.); VFW; Am. Vets. Former mbr. Ozaukee Co., Milw. Bar Assns. and its Spec. Com. on Children's Ct. Survey 1963; Voluntary Assn. of State Judges (exec. bd.) 1977-82; Milw. Coun. Boy Scouts of Amer. (assist. dist. commr. 1962); State Admin. Com. of the Cts. 1978-81; Wis. delegate Nat. Conf. of State Trial Judges (1979-81) and its Exec. Com. on Jud. Educ.; Wis. Jud. Conf., Appellate Practice and Procedure Sect. (chp. 1984-85, sec. 1983-84, exec. com. mbr. 1982-83); Wis. Ct. System Personnel Review Bd. 1984; Com. to Draft Standards of Courtroom Decorum 1981; Ad Hoc Com. on Jud. Discipline 1978; Natl. Conf. of Metropolitan Cts., Jud. Study Team to Review New York Civil Cts. 1978; lecturer, Badger Boys State 1961 and 1982-84; lecturer, Wis. Supreme Ct. Jud. Confs. and Evidence Seminars 1970-79. Co-author, ABA *Standards of Judicial Educ. and Training*, adopted 1982. Milw. asst. city attorney 1958-63. Received PLAV *Wis. Civic Recognition Award* 1970; Pompeii Men's Club *Community Improvement Award* 1971; Milw. *Jaycees Good Government Award* 1973; *Wis. Outstanding Citizen Award* 1979; Eagles Club *Italian of the Year Award* 1979.

Elected to the Wisconsin Assembly 1964, representing Milwaukee 18th District.

Appointed Milw. Co. Ct. judge (Br. 3) 1968; elected 1969-73; served as sec. and vice chm., Milw. Co. Bd. of Judges 1970-73. Elected Milw. Co. Circuit Ct. (Br. 1), judge 1973-82; Presiding Judge, Civil Div.-Milw. Co. 1980-82.

Appointed to Supreme Court 1982 to fill vacancy created by resignation of Justice John L. Coffey; elected to full term 1984.

William A. Bablitch: Born Stevens Point, March 1, 1941; married. Grad. Pacelli High School; attended UW-Stevens Point; B.S. UW-Madison 1963; J.D. 1968; L.L.M. in Appellate Process U. of Va. 1988. Faculty mbr., Inst. of Jud. Admin. of N.Y.U. Law Sch. Former practicing attorney. Served in Peace Corps, 1963-65. Portage Co. District Attorney 1969-72.

Elected to the Wisconsin Senate 1972-1980, representing the 24th Senate Dist. President pro tempore 1983 (eff. 9/26/82); Majority Leader 1981 (resigned 5/26/82, also 1979, 1977); Asst. Maj. Ldr. 1975. Mbr., Legis. Leaders Found. Bd. of Dir. Served on NCSL's Exec. Bd. (1979) and Midwest C.S.G.'s Governing Bd. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Senate Org. (since 1975); Labor, Business, Veterans Affairs and Tourism; Jud. and Consumer Affairs; Legis. Coun. (chp. 1979, mbr. since 1973). **1981** — Spec. Com. on Reapportionment (chp.); Jt. Com. on Legis. Org. (since 1975); Interstate Cooperation Comn. (chp., mbr. since 1975); Jt. Com. on Emp. Relations (since 1975); Educ. Communications Bd. (also 1979). **1979** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Constl. Bail Rev., on Legis. Oversight (also 1977), on Municipal Collective Bargaining Process (also 1977), on State Emp. Relations (also 1977). **1977** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Court Reorg., on Domestic Violence; Tax Reform Comn. **1975** — Jt. Finance; Interim Study Com. on Campus Funding and Faculty UW System (co-chp.). **1973** — Agric. and Rural Dev.; Jud. and Ins.; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Collective Bargaining Impasses in Public Employment, on Ins., on Lobbying Laws.

Elected to Supreme Court April 1983.

WISCONSIN MEMBERS OF THE 101ST CONGRESS 1989-1990

MEMBERS OF THE U.S. SENATE

U.S. Senator
KASTEN

Robert W. Kasten, Jr. (Rep.)

Born Milwaukee, June 19, 1942; married. B.A. in English, Univ. of Arizona 1964; M.B.A. in Finance, Columbia Univ. Graduate School of Business 1966. Former vice president and director of shoe manufacturing company. Served in Air National Guard. Member of Wisconsin Society to Prevent Blindness (past director); Milwaukee Coalition for Clean Water (past director); Mequon-Thiensville Jaycees (past director); St. Luke's Hospital Association. Named *Jaycee of the Year* 1972; *Conservation Legislator of the Year* by National and Wisconsin Wildlife Federations 1973; *"Best Legislator" of Senate GOP Class of 1980* by the *National Journal in 1986; Conservationist of the Year* by the Wisconsin Wildlife Federation, 1986. Recipient of National Taxpayer Union 1976, 1978, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988 *Watchdog of the Treasury Award* and National Federation of Independent Business 1976, 1978, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988 *Guardian of Small Business Award.* In 1982 was first Republican freshman senator appointed by the President to serve as a voting delegate to the United Nations General Assembly.

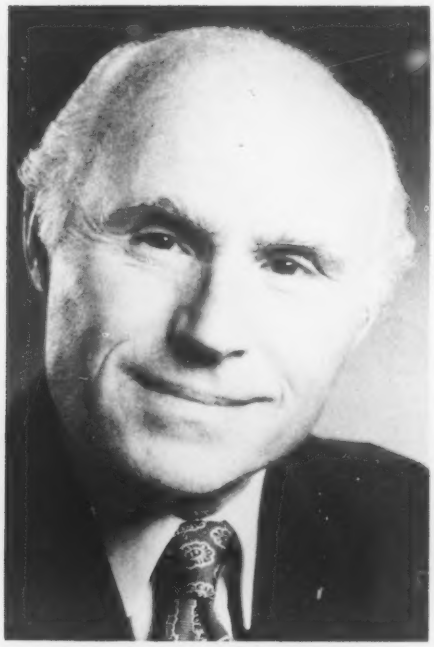
State legislative service: Elected to Senate 1972. Biennial committee assignments: **1973** — Jt. Com. on Finance; Jt. Com. on Tax Exemptions (chp.).

Elected to U.S. House of Representatives 1974; reelected 1976. Elected to U.S. Senate 1980; reelected 1986. Committee assignments: **101st Congress** — Appropriations (also 100th, 99th, 98th Congresses); Budget (also 100th, 99th, 98th Congresses); Commerce, Science and Transportation (also 100th, 99th, 98th Congresses); Small Business (also 100th, 99th, 98th Congresses).

Washington office: (202) 224-5323; district offices: (608) 264-5366 (Madison); (414) 291-4160 (Milwaukee); (715) 842-3307 (Wausau).

Voting address: 9765 N. Port Washington Rd., Mequon 53092.

Mailing address: Washington office: 110 Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510; district offices: 6515 Watts Rd., Suite 203, Madison 53719-1361; 517 E. Wisconsin Ave., Room 404, Milwaukee 53202; Federal Building, Room 107, Wausau 54401.



U.S. Senator
KOHL

Herbert H. Kohl (Dem.)

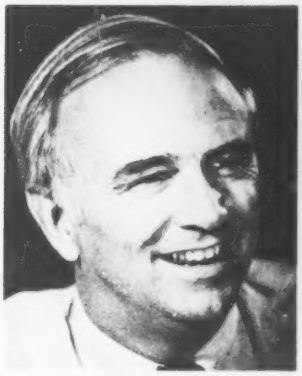
Born Milwaukee, February 7, 1935; single. Graduate Milwaukee Sherman Elementary School; Milwaukee Washington High School; B.A. in Business Administration, UW-Madison 1956; M.B.A. Harvard Univ. 1958. Businessman, president of an investment company, and owner of a professional basketball team. Former president of a business corporation. Served in Army Reserve 1958-64. Member Democratic Party of Wisconsin (state chairperson, 1976-77).

Elected to U.S. Senate 1988. Committee assignments: **101st Congress** — Governmental Affairs; Judiciary; Special Committee on Aging.

Washington office: (202) 224-1872; district offices: (715) 832-8424 (Eau Claire); (414) 657-7719 (Kenosha); (608) 264-5338 (Madison); (414) 291-4451 (Milwaukee).

Voting address: 929 North Astor, Milwaukee 53202.

Mailing address: Washington office: 702 Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510; district offices: 3409 Golf Road, Eau Claire 54701; Kenosha Municipal Building, 625 - 52nd Street, Kenosha 53140; 14 West Mifflin Street, Suite 312, Madison 53703; 205 East Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee 53202.



U.S. Representative
ASPIN

U.S. Representative
KASTENMEIER

MEMBERS OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Les Aspin (Dem.), 1st Congressional District

Born Milwaukee, July 21, 1938. Graduate Shorewood High School; B.A. Yale University 1960; M.A. Oxford University 1962; Ph.D. Massachusetts Institute of Technology 1965. Former economist and professor of economics. Served in Army 1966-68. Served as staff assistant to Chairman of President Kennedy's Council of Economic Advisors Walter Heller 1963; economic advisor to Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara 1966. Member American Legion; Wisconsin Phi Beta Kappa.

Elected to U.S. House of Representatives since 1970. Committee assignments: **101st Congress** — Armed Services (chairman, also 100th, 99th Congresses; member since 93rd Congress). **100th Congress** — House Select Committee to Investigate Covert Arms Transactions with Iran.

Washington office: (202) 225-3031; district offices: (608) 752-9074 (Janesville); (414) 632-4446 (Racine).

Voting address: East Troy 53120.

Mailing address: Washington office: 2336 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515; district offices: 210 Dodge Street, Janesville 53545; 1661 Douglas Avenue, Racine 53404.

1st Congressional District: Green (part), Jefferson (part), Kenosha, Racine, Rock and Walworth Counties.

Robert W. Kastenmeier (Dem.), 2nd Congressional District

Born Beaver Dam, January 24, 1924; married. Graduate Beaver Dam High School; attended UW-Madison 1941-43 and 1948-52, LL.B. 1952. Practicing attorney 1952-58, branch office director in Philippines for U.S. War Department Claims Service 1946-48. World War II veteran; served in Army 1943-46. Served as justice of the peace 1955-58.

Elected to U.S. House of Representatives since 1958. Committee assignments: **101st Congress** — Judiciary (chairman of its Subcommittee on Courts, Intellectual Property and the Administration of Justice since 1969) and member of its Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights; House Select Committee on Intelligence.

Washington office: (202) 225-2906; district office: (608) 264-5206.

Voting address: 745 Pony Lane, Sun Prairie 53590.

Mailing address: Washington office: 2328 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515; district office: Suite 300, 121 S. Pinckney St., Madison 53703.

2nd Congressional District: Adams (part), Columbia, Dane, Dodge (part), Grant (part), Green (part), Iowa, Juneau (part), Lafayette, Richland (part) and Sauk Counties.

U.S. Representative
GUNDERSON

U.S. Representative
KLECZKA

Steven Gunderson (Rep.), 3rd Congressional District

Born Eau Claire, May 10, 1951; single. Graduate Whitehall Memorial High School; B.A. in political science, UW-Madison 1973; Brown School of Broadcasting 1974. Former state legislator. Member Lions Club; Environmental and Energy Study Conference; Northeast-Midwest Coalition; National Republican Congressional Committee (vice chp.); Congressional Human Rights Caucus; 92 Group; Congressional Rural Caucus; Congressional Travel and Tourism Caucus; Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues; Coalition for Peace Through Strength; Coalition Against Reductions in Education; Convention II Founders Committee; Future Business Leaders of America-Phi Beta Lambda Congressional Advisory Committee.

State legislative service: Elected to Assembly 1974-78. Biennial committee assignments: **1979** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Health and Social Services (also 1977, 1975 and its Subcoms. on Medical Assistance and Welfare Reform); Council on Child Labor (also 1977). **1977** — State Affairs; Legislative Council's Spec. Com. on Strengthening the Family. **1975** — Taxation.

Elected to U.S. House of Representatives since 1980. Appointed chief deputy House Republican Whip for legislative policy development (101st Congress). Committee assignments: **101st Congress** — Agriculture (also 100th, 99th, 98th, 97th Congresses); Education and Labor (also 100th, 99th, 98th, 97th Congresses).

Washington office: (202) 225-5506; district office: (715) 284-7431; (800) 472-6612 (toll-free).

Voting address: Route 2, Osseo 54758.

Mailing address: Washington office: 227 Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515; district office: 438 N. Water Street, Black River Falls 54615.

3rd Congressional District: Barron, Buffalo, Clark (part), Crawford, Dunn, Eau Claire, Grant (part), Jackson, La Crosse, Pepin, Pierce, Polk (part), Richland (part), St. Croix, Trempealeau and Vernon Counties.

Gerald D. Kleczka (Dem.), 4th Congressional District

Born Milwaukee, Nov. 26, 1943; married. Grad. Don Bosco H.S.; attended UW-Milw. Former legislator. Medic in Wis. Air Natl. Guard 1963-69. Mbr. Dem. Party of Wis. and Mil. Co.; Holy Name Soc. (former pres., vice pres.); Wilson Park Advancement Assn.; Wilson Park July 4th Assn. (former pres., vice pres.); Milw. Soc. of Polish Natl. Alliance; Polish Amer. Cong.; South Side Business Men's Club; South Side Civic Assn.; 19th Dist. Dem. Unit; LaFarge Lifelong Learning Inst. Former mbr. AFL-CIO; delegate to Dem. Natl. Conv.

State legislative service: Elected to Assembly 1968-72. Vice chp. Dem. Caucus 1969 and 1971. Elected to Senate 1974-82. Assistant Majority Leader 1977-82. Biennial committee assignments: **1975-83** — Jt. Com. on Finance (co-chp. 1979-83, vice chp. 1977, mbr. 1975).

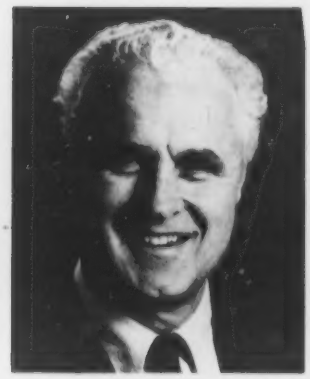
Elected to U.S. House of Representatives in April 1984 special election and reelected since 1984. Committee assignments: **101st Congress:** Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs (also 100th, 99th, 98th Congresses) and its Subcommittees on: Financial Institutions Supervision, Regulation and Insurance; Housing and Community Development; and International Development, Finance, Trade, and Monetary Policy; Government Operations (also 100th, 99th, 98th Congresses) and its Subcommittees on: Legislation and National Security; Government Activities and Transportation.

Washington office: (202) 225-4572; district offices: (414) 291-1140 (Milwaukee); (414) 549-6360 (Waukesha).

Voting address: 3268 South 9th Street, Milwaukee 53215.

Mailing address: Washington office: 226 Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515; district offices: 5032 West Forest Home Avenue, Milwaukee 53219; 817 Clinton Street, Waukesha 53186.

4th Congressional District: That part of the county of Milwaukee consisting of the villages of Greendale, Hales Corners and West Milwaukee and the cities of Cudahy, Franklin, Greenfield, Oak Creek, St. Francis, South Milwaukee and West Allis. That part of the city of Milwaukee generally lying south of the East-West Freeway (Highway I 94). That part of the county of Waukesha consisting of the towns of Vernon and Waukesha; the village of Big Bend; the cities of Muskego and New Berlin; and that part of the city of Waukesha lying south of a line commencing where the right-of-way of the Soo Line Railroad intersects the northern city limits; thence southerly along the right-of-way of Soo Line Railroad, easterly on Moreland Boulevard, north on Murray Avenue, east on Catherine Street, north on Highland Avenue, easterly on Josephine Street, northerly on Cardinal Drive, east on Atlantic Drive, and northeasterly on Empire Drive and Wolf Road to the northern city limits.



U.S. Representative
MOODY

U.S. Representative
PETRI

Jim Moody (Dem.), 5th Congressional District

Born Sept. 2, 1935. B.A. Haverford College; M.P.A. Harvard Univ. JFK School; Ph.D. in economics, Univ. of Calif.-Berkeley. Former employment: railroad locomotive fireman; carpenter-home repairman; Care representative in Yugoslavia and Iran; Peace Corps representative in Pakistan; loan officer, Agency for International Development; economic analyst, U.S. Dept. of Transportation; asst. professor of economics, Univ. of Wisconsin-Milwaukee; visiting lecturer Univ. of Wisconsin-Madison. Member American Economics Assn.; National Tax Assn.; Transportation Research Board; Common Cause; League of Women Voters; Council on Foreign Relations; National Economists Club.

State legislative service: Elected to Assembly 1976 and to Senate 1978. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1981** — State and Local Affairs and Taxation (chp.); Aging, Business and Financial Institutions and Transportation; Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions. **1979** — Education and Revenue and its Tax Reform Subcom. (chp.); Insurance and Utilities; Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules. Assembly committee assignments: **1977** — Health and Social Services; Insurance and Banking; Local Affairs; Revenue.

Elected to U.S. House of Representatives since 1982. Committee assignments: **101st Congress** — Ways and Means (also 100th Congress); U.S.-Soviet Strategic Arms Reduction (Start) Talks (Congressional delegate, also 100th Congress); Congressional Coalition on Population and Development (chairman, also 100th, 99th Congresses). **99th Congress** — Public Works and Transportation (also 98th Congress); Interior and Insular Affairs (also 98th Congress).

Washington office: (202) 225-3571; district office: (414) 291-1331.

Voting address: 2413 North Fratney St., Milwaukee 53212.

Mailing address: Washington office: 1019 Longworth House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515; district office: 135 W. Wells, Room 618, Milwaukee 53203.

5th Congressional District: That part of the county of Milwaukee consisting of the villages of Brown Deer and Shorewood and the cities of Glendale and Wauwatosa. That part of the city of Milwaukee, located in the county, lying north of a line commencing where the East-West Freeway (Highway I 94) intersects the western city limits; thence easterly on Highway I 94, downriver along the Menomonee River, upriver along the Milwaukee River, east on E. Juneau Avenue, south on N. Van Buren Street, east on E. State Street, south on N. Cass Street, and easterly on E. Kilbourn Avenue and E. Kilbourn Avenue extended to Lake Michigan. That part of the county of Washington consisting of that part of the city of Milwaukee located in that county.

Thomas E. Petri (Rep.), 6th Congressional District

Born Marinette, May 28, 1940; married; one child. Grad. Goodrich H.S.; B.A. Harvard College 1962; J.D. 1965. Attorney. Former Peace Corps volunteer; White House aide.

State legislative service: Elected to Senate 1972-76. Biennial committee assignments: **1979** — Human Services (also 1977); Jt. Com. on Audit; Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (also 1977). **1977** — Commerce; Governmental and Veterans Affairs (also 1973); Legis. Co. Spec. Com. on Solid Waste Mgt. (vice chp., mbr. 1975). **1975** — Audit; Education; Council on Drug Abuse (also 1971). **1973** — Industry, Labor, Taxation and Banking (vice chp.); Urban Affairs; Legis. Co. Spec. Com. on Wis. Guaranteed Higher Education Plan; Education Comn. of the States; Council on Emergency Govt.

Elected to U.S. House of Representatives in April 3, 1979 special election and reelected since 1980. Committee assignments: **101st Congress** — Education and Labor (also 100th, 99th, 98th, 97th, 96th Congresses); Public Works and Transportation (also 100th, 99th, 98th Congresses); Standards of Official Conduct (also 100th Congress).

Washington office: (202) 225-2476; district office: (414) 922-1180; (800) 242-4883 (toll-free).

Voting address: (Town of Empire) Rt. 3, Fond du Lac 54935.

Mailing address: Washington office: 2443 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515; district office: 14 Western Avenue, Fond du Lac 54935.

6th Congressional District: Adams (part), Calumet, Fond du Lac (part), Green Lake, Juneau (part), Manitowoc, Marquette, Monroe, Sheboygan (part), Waupaca, Waushara, Winnebago and Wood (part) Counties.

U.S. Representative
OBEY

U.S. Representative
ROTH

David R. Obey (Dem.), 7th Congressional District

Born Oct. 3, 1938; married. Graduate St. James Grade School; Wausau High School; B.S. UW-Madison 1960, M.A. 1962. Former real estate broker; member in family-owned supper club and motel.

State legislative service: Elected to Assembly 1962-68. Asst. Minority Leader 1967 and 1969.

Elected to Congress in April 1, 1969 special election and reelected since 1970. Committee assignments: **101st Congress** — Joint Economic Committee (also 100th Congress); Appropriations (also 100th Congress) and chairman of its Subcommittee on Foreign Operations and Export Financing and member of its Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education.

Washington office: (202) 225-3365; district office: (715) 842-5606.

Voting address: 923 Ross Avenue, Wausau 54401.

Mailing address: Washington office: 2462 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515; district office: Federal Building, Wausau 54401.

7th Congressional District: Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Chippewa, Clark (part), Douglas, Iron, Lincoln, Marathon, Oneida (part), Polk (part), Portage, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor, Washburn and Wood (part) Counties.

Toby Roth (Rep.), 8th Congressional District

Born October 10, 1938; married; 3 children. B.A. Marquette Univ. 1961. Realtor. Served in Army Reserve 1962-1969. Member American Legion; Optimists (honorary); Kiwanis (honorary). Former member Jaycees; Outagamie County Young Republicans; Fox Valley Board of Realtors; Northside Businessmen's Assn.; Wisconsin Exchange Club.

State legislative service: Elected to Assembly 1972-76. Selected 1978 *Wisconsin Legislator of the Year* by Wisconsin Towns Assn.

Elected to U.S. House of Representatives since 1978. Committee assignments: **101st Congress** — Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs (also 100th Congress) and its Subcommittees on: Financial Institutions Supervision, Regulation and Insurance; Economic Stabilization; and Housing and Community Development; Policy, Research and Insurance; Foreign Affairs (also 100th, 98th, 97th Cong.); and its Subcommittees on: International Economic Policy and Trade (also 98th Cong.). **100th Congress** — Asian and Pacific Affairs; U.S. Travel and Tourism Caucus (vice-chairman). **98th Congress** — Small Business (also 96th Cong.) and its Subcommittees on: Export Opportunities and Special Small Business Problems; Energy, Environment, and Safety Issues Affecting Small Business. **96th Congress** — Science and Technology. Member Congressional Rural Caucus and Environmental Study Conference; U.S. Congressional Travel and Tourism Caucus Steering Com.

Washington office: (202) 225-5665; district offices: (414) 739-4167 (Appleton); (414) 433-3931 (Green Bay).

Voting address: 419 E. Longview, Appleton 54911.

Mailing address: Washington office: 2352 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515; district offices: 126 N. Oneida St., Appleton 54911; Regency Center, Room 505, 333 Main Street, Green Bay 54301.

8th Congressional District: Brown, Door, Florence, Forest, Kewaunee, Langlade, Marinette, Menominee, Oconto, Oneida (part), Outagamie, Shawano and Vilas Counties.

U.S. Representative
SENSENBRENNER

F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr. (Rep.), 9th Congressional District

Born Chicago, June 14, 1943; married; 2 children. Graduate Milwaukee County Day School 1961; A.B. Stanford Univ. 1965; J.D. UW-Madison Law School 1968. Attorney. Former assistant to ex-state Sen. Maj. Ldr. Leonard and to the late Cong. Arthur Younger. Member State Bar of Wis.; Friends of Museum; River-edge Nature Center; American Philatelic Society; Waukesha County Republican Party. Former mbr. Whitefish Bay Jaycees; Shorewood Men's Club.

State legislative service: Elected to Assembly 1968-74; elected to Senate in April 1975 special election; re-elected 1976. Assistant Minority Leader 1977. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1977** — Review of Administrative Rules; Education and Revenue; Senate Organization; Urban Affairs (also 1975); Special Committee on Personnel Board; Bicycle Coordinating Council. **1975** — Governmental and Veterans Affairs; Legis. Council's Special Com. on Recycled Paper. Assembly committee assignments: **1975** — Elections (also 1973, 1971; chp. 1969); Judiciary (also 1973 and Jt. Interim Com., 1969 and Jt. Interim Com.). **1973** — Special Com. on Telephone and Electricity Rate Disparities; Council on Child Labor. **1971** — Jt. Com. on Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws (chp. 1969); Taxation; Legis. Council's Adv. Com. on the Milw. Public School System. **1969** — Legis. Council's Age of Majority Study Com. (co-chp.).

Elected to U.S. House of Representatives since 1978. Committee assignments: **101st Congress** — Judiciary (also 100th, 99th, 98th, 97th, 96th Congresses); Science, Space and Technology (also 100th, 99th, 98th, 97th Congresses); House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control (also 100th Congress). **96th Congress** — Standards of Official Conduct.

Washington office: (202) 225-5101; district office: (414) 784-1111.

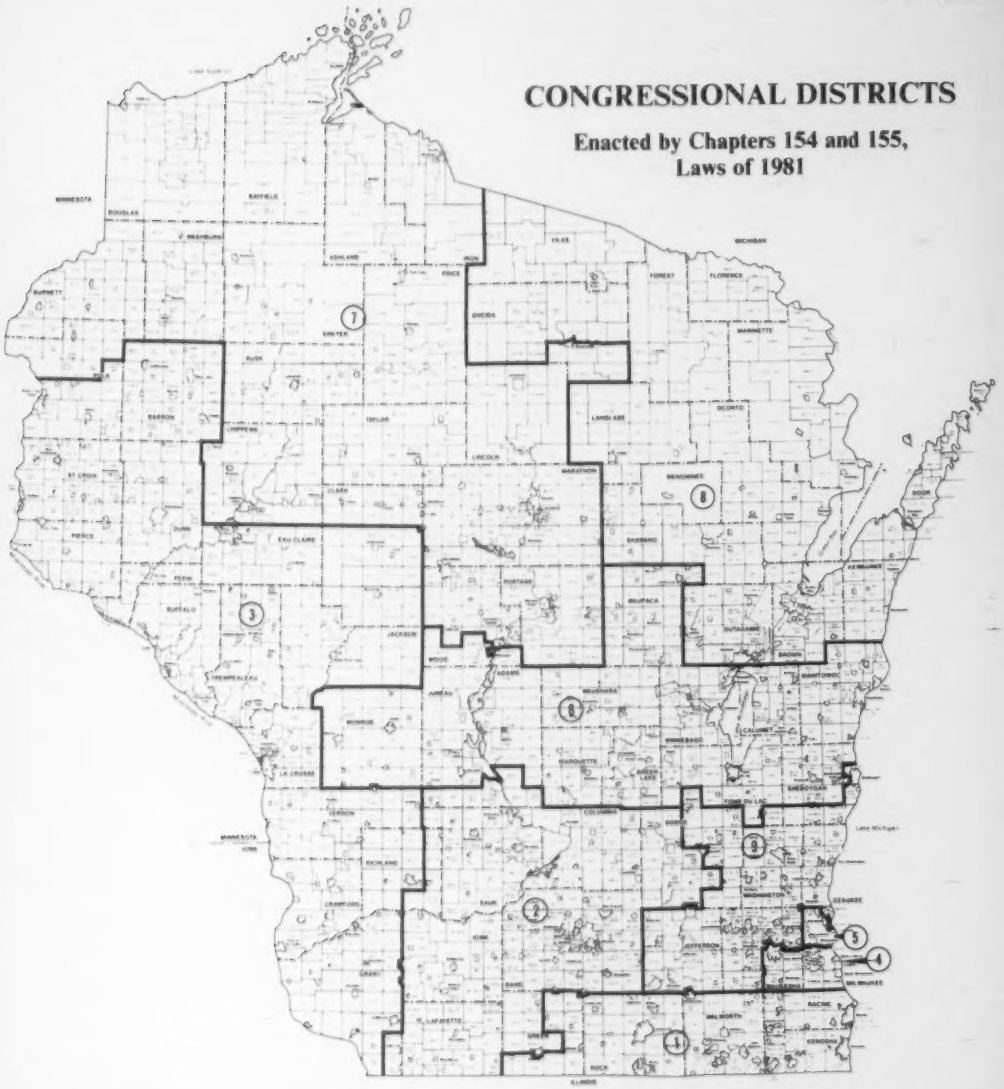
Voting address: N76 W14726 North Point Drive, P.O. Box 186, Menomonee Falls 53051-0186.

Mailing address: Washington office: 2444 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515-4909; district office: 120 Bishops Way, Brookfield 53005-6294.

9th Congressional District: Dodge (part), Fond du Lac (part), Jefferson (part), Milwaukee (part), Ozaukee, Sheboygan (part), Washington (part) and Waukesha (part) Counties.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Enacted by Chapters 154 and 155, Laws of 1981

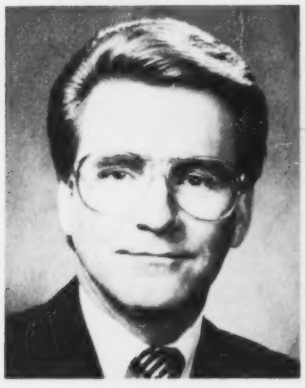


Congressional District	1980 Population		
	Population*	Deviation	Percent
State	4,705,521		
CD-1	522,838	+ 2	+ 0.00
CD-2	523,011	+ 175	+ 0.03
CD-3	522,909	+ 73	+ 0.01
CD-4	522,880	+ 44	+ 0.01
CD-5	522,854	+ 18	+ 0.00
CD-6	522,546	− 290	− 0.06
CD-7	522,623	− 213	− 0.04
CD-8	523,156	+ 320	+ 0.06
CD-9	522,704	− 132	− 0.03
Total Misrepresentation		± 1,267	
Average District	522,836	± 141	± 0.03

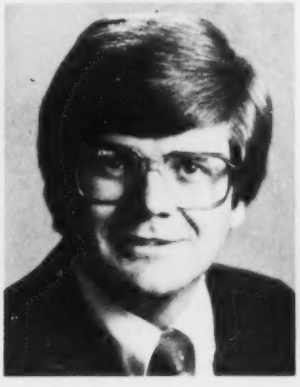
*Wisconsin's congressional districts based on the results of the 1980 Census of Population are established by Chapter 154, Laws of 1981, as affected by Chapter 155, Laws of 1981. A correction note in U.S. Census publication, *PC80-1-B51* (p. 6; published August 1982), shows a 1980 Wisconsin population of "4,705,642". However, all redistricting is based on information furnished to the states under federal P.L. 94-171. For Wisconsin, the tape received on 3/23/81 showed a statewide population of "4,705,335". On 11/16/81, the Census Bureau certified corrections bringing the total to "4,705,767"; on 5/24/82, to "4,705,521". Since that is the final corrected figure *certified* by the Census Bureau to the Wisconsin Secretary of State, all redistricting, including the legislative districts promulgated on 6/17/82 by the U.S. court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, is based on a *statewide* total of *"4,705,521"*.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS
Enacted by Chapters 154 and 155,
Laws of 1981
9
5
4
BROWN DEER
RIVER HILLS
BAYSIDE
FOX POINT
GLENDALE
WHITEFISH BAY
LAKE MICHIGAN
SHOREWOOD
WAUWATOSA
WEST ALLIS
WEST MILWAUKEE
GREENFIELD
HALES CORNERS
SAINT FRANCIS
East Juneau Ave.
E. State St.
E. Kilborn Ave.
N. Van Buren St.
N. Cass St.
Milwaukee River
Menomonee River
I-94

President
RISSER



Majority Leader
STROHL



Assistant Majority Leader
HELBACH

Minority Leader
ELLIS

Assistant Minority Leader
RUDE

Chief Clerk
SCHNEIDER

Sergeant at Arms
FIELDS

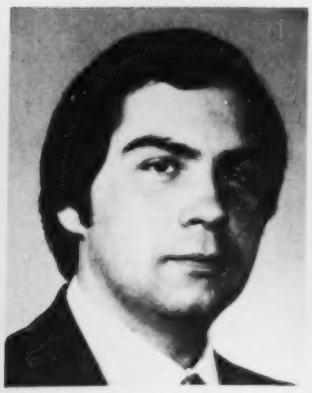
Speaker
LOFTUS

Speaker pro tempore
CLARENBACH

Majority Leader
HAUKE

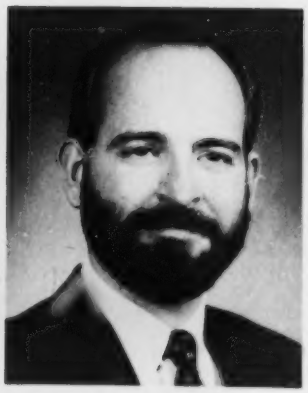
Assistant Majority Leader
SCHNEIDER

Minority Leader
PROSSER



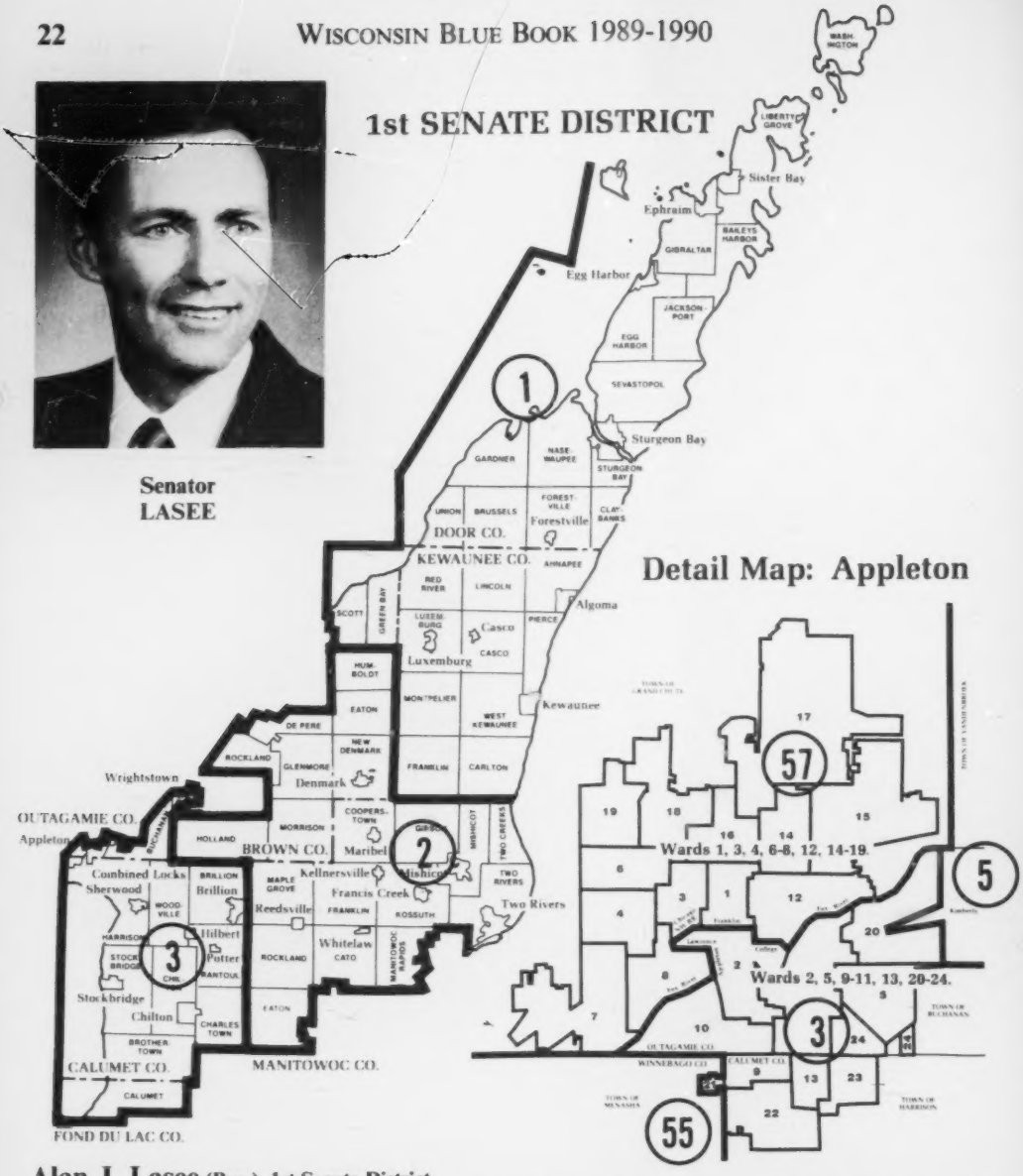
Assistant Minority Leader
RADTKE

Chief Clerk
MELVIN



Sergeant at Arms
JOHNSTON

Senator
LASEE



Alan J. Lasee (Rep.), 1st Senate District

Born Town of Rockland, Brown County, July 30, 1937; married; 7 children. Attended St. Norbert High School. Farmer (raises beef and llamas). Former dairy farmer. Member Brown Co. Farm Bureau (bd. of dir. 1972-1975); Way-Mor Lions (dir. 1976); Brown County Republican Party; Wisconsin Towns Assn. Former Brown Co. 4-H leader (licensed gun safety instructor). Town supervisor (1971-73); town chairman (1973-82, 1985 to present); De Pere school district fiscal control bd. mbr. (1973-82); Great Lakes Water Quality Comn. mbr. (1988-89).

Elected to Assembly 1974. Elected to Senate in May 3, 1977 special election; reelected since 1978. Minority Caucus Chairperson 1987, 1981 and 1979. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Jt. Com. on Audit (mbr. since 1981); Transportation, Conservation and Mining; Urban Affairs, Environmental Resources, Utilities and Elections; State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd. (mbr. since 1983); Council on Tourism. **1987** — Urban Affairs, Energy, Environmental Resources and Elections; State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Com. (also 1985); Transportation Projects Comn.; Legis. Council's Coms. on Health Care Services, on Solid Waste Management. **1985** — Urban Affairs; Utilities and Elections; Leg. Council's Com. on Primary Prevention. **1983** — Leg. Council's Com. on American Indian Study. **1981** — State and Local Affairs and Taxation; Council on Child Labor (also 1979 and 1977); Leg. Council's Com. on Revision of Town Laws. **1979** — Governmental and Veterans Affairs (also 1977); Leg. Council's Coms. on Education, on Hearing Examiner System, on Law Revision.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3512; District: (414) 336-8830.

Voting address: (Town of Rockland) Rt. 2, De Pere 54115.

Mailing address: (office) Room 419 Southwest, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative SWOBODA

Representative BOLLE

Representative OTT

Lary J. Swoboda (Dem.), 1st Assembly District

Born Luxemburg, May 28, 1939; married. B.S. in speech and education, UW-Milw. 1963; M.S. in political science 1968. Full-time legislator. Member Phi Kappa Phi Natl. Honor Soc.; Kappa Delta Phi Natl. Honor Soc. in education; Phi Eta Sigma Natl. Freshman Honor Soc.; Casco Community Club; St. Mary's Holy Name Soc.; K. of C. Council 5844; K. of C. Marquette Assembly; Kewaunee County Dem. Party; Luxemburg Chamber of Commerce.

Elected to Assembly since 1970. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Tourism, Recreation and Government Operations (chp.); Agriculture (chp. 1985, 1983, vice chp. 1979, mbr. 1971-77); Education (also 1987); Rural Development and Forestry; Veterans and Military Affairs (vice chp. 1987, mbr. 1981-85, 1977, 1975); Education Comn. of the States (also 1987); Tourism Coun.; State Building Comn.; State Supported Programs Study and Adv. Com. (also 1987, 1985, co-chp. 1979). **1987** — Tourism, Recreation and Forest Productivity (chp., mbr. 1985); Legis. Council's Com. on Natural and Recreational Resources. **1985** — Rural Development (vice chp.); Leg. Council's Coms. on International Trade, on Property Tax Collection. **1983** — Tourism and Recreation (also 1981). **1981** — Highways (vice chp.); Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (Assembly vice chp.); Agriculture and Nutrition; Building Commission; Legis. Coun. Spec. Com. on Alien Land Ownership.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5350; District: (414) 845-2295.

Voting address: (Town of Luxemburg) Rt. 1, Box 268, Luxemburg 54217.

Mailing address: (office) Room 13 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Dale J. Bolle (Dem.), 2nd Assembly District

Born Manitowoc County, June 12, 1923; married; 2 children. Grad. Manitowoc Lincoln H.S. Full-time legislator. Former president and owner of trucking company. World War II and Korean Conflict veteran; Army (member of U.S. Army Reserve for 23 years, retired from reserve with rank of captain). Member Two Rivers Elks; Disabled American Vets.; Master Builders. Former member Wis. County Boards Assn. (dir.); Chamber of Commerce; Wis. Counties Utility Tax Assn. (chm.). Former member Bay-Lake Regional Planning Comn.; Manitowoc Co. Bd. mbr. 1970-1980 (chm. 1976-1978).

Elected to Assembly since 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Veterans and Military Affairs (chp., also 1987, vice chp. 1985, 1983); Excise and Fees; Highways (mbr. since 1983); Urban and Local Affairs (also 1987, 1985). **1987** — Judiciary. **1985** — Aging (chp.). **1983** — Economic Development; Local Affairs; Small Business.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-9870; District (home): (414) 682-4284 or (414) 732-3133.

Voting address: 10018 Reif Mills Road, Whitelaw 54247.

Mailing address: (office) Room 107 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Alvin R. Ott (Rep.), 3rd Assembly District

Born Green Bay, June 19, 1949; married; 4 children. Grad. Brillion H.S.; Grad. UW-Madison Farm and Industry Short Course, 1968; Grad. of 1st Class of Participants in Wis. Rural Leadership Program, 1986. Former agri-business salesman, owner/operator of independent agri-business, tenant dairy farmer and cash crop farmer. Member Forest-Ever Ready 4-H Club (adult leader); Calumet Co. Republican Party; Republican Party of Wis.; Calumet Co. Agricultural Assn.; Wis. Counties Assn.; National Rifle Assn.; Calumet Co. Holstein Breeders Assn. Former member Brillion F.F.A. Alumni Assn.; Brillion Public Library Adv. Bd. (chp.); Forest Junction Volunteer Fire Dept. Member Calumet Co. Bd. 1973-present (vice chp.), chp. of its Ag/Extension Educ. Com. and vice chp. of its Land Conservation and Planning/Zoning Coms.; Wis. Land Conservation Bd. 1984-88 (sec.); East Central Wis. Regional Plan. Comn. Former member Calumet Co. Comn. on Aging (vice chp.); Calumet Co. Solid Waste Mgt. Bd. (sec.).

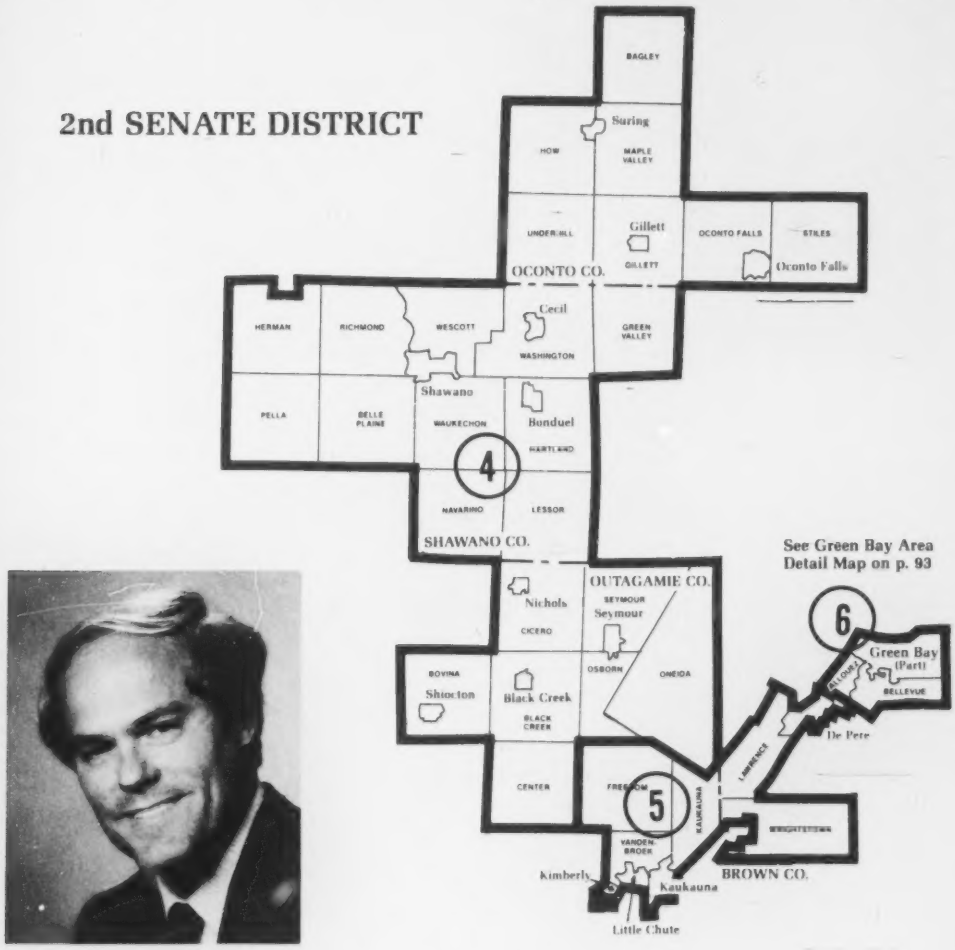
Elected to Assembly 1986; reelected 1988. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Agriculture (also 1987); Labor; Rural Development and Forestry (ranking minority mbr.); Transportation (also 1987); Council on Highway Safety (also 1987); Fox and Wolf Rivers/Lake Winnebago Caucus (co-chp.).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5831; District: (414) 989-1240.

Voting address: (Town of Brillion) N8855 Church Street, Forest Junction.

Mailing address: (office) Room 411 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708; (district) P.O. Box 112, N8855 Church Street, Forest Junction 54123.

2nd SENATE DISTRICT



Senator
COWLES

Robert L. Cowles (Rep.), 2nd Senate District

Born Green Bay, July 31, 1950; single. B.S. UW-Green Bay 1975; graduate work UW-Green Bay. Former director of an alternative energy division for a communications construction company. Member Allouez Kiwanis; Brown Co. Taxpayers Alliance; Trout Unlimited. Former member Forward Wisconsin, Inc.; Air Pollution Control Council.

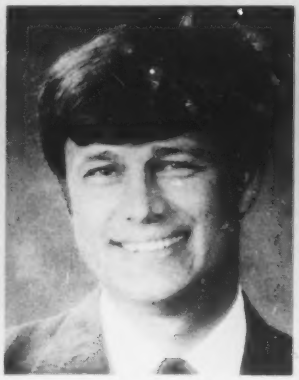
Elected to Assembly 1982-1986 (resigned 4/21/87); elected to Senate in April 1987 special election; reelected 1988. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1989** — Educational Financing, Higher Education and Tourism; Science, Technology, Communications and Energy; Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (also 1987); Low-Level Radioactive Waste Council. **1987** — Economic Development, Financial Institutions and Fiscal Policies; Housing, Government Operations and Cultural Affairs. Assembly committee assignments: **1987** — Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (mbr. since 1983); Trade, Industry and Small Business. **1985** — Jt. Com. on Debt Management; Energy; Legis. Coun. Com. on Environmental Resource Management. **1983** — Energy and Utilities; Economic Development (eff. 10/25/83); Family and Economic Assistance; Revenue.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0484; District: (414) 465-2288.

Voting address: 1586 Amy Street, Green Bay 54302.

Mailing address: (office) Room 410 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative ZEUSKE



Representative SCHMIDT

Representative HINKFUSS

Cathy S. Zeuske (Rep.), 4th Assembly District

Born Clintonville, December 4, 1958; 1 daughter. Graduate Shawano High School; attended McGill University; B.A. UW-Madison 1981. Legislator and insurance agent. Member Shawano Rotary; Shawano County Republican Party; Shawano Gun Club; Trout Unlimited; American Legion Auxiliary; American Assn. of University Women; Wis. Trust for Historic Preservation.

Elected to Assembly since 1982. Minority Caucus Vice Chairperson 1989. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Family Law and Corrections; Rules; Tourism, Recreation, and Government Operations (ranking minority mbr.); Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (also 1987). **1987** — Government Operations and Aging; Tourism, Recreation and Forest Productivity (ranking minority mbr., mbr. 1985); Trade, Industry and Small Business; Legis. Coun. Coms. on American Indian Study (mbr. since 1983), on Surrogate Parenting. **1985** — Economic Development; State Affairs; Legis. Coun. Com. on Mentally Ill Inmates; Historic Preservation Task Force. **1983** — Children and Human Development; Financial Institutions and Insurance; Tourism and Recreation.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3097; District: (715) 524-2100.

Voting address: 1015 South Sawyer, Shawano 54166.

Mailing address: (office) Room 309 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Gary J. Schmidt (Rep.), 5th Assembly District

Born Kaukauna, January 26, 1947; married; 3 children. Graduate Sacred Heart Seminary High School (Oneida) 1965; B.A. St. Paul Seminary (Minn.) 1969; J.D. William Mitchell College of Law (St. Paul) 1975; attended Mankato St. Univ. 1977-79. Full-time legislator. Former business manager, insurance claims examiner and assistant county attorney. Vietnam veteran; U.S. Marines 1969-71. Member Heart of Valley Chamber of Commerce; American Legion; Veterans of Foreign Wars; American and Wisconsin State Bar Assns. Member Kaukauna Area School Board 1984 to 1987.

Elected to Assembly since 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety (mbr. since 1985); Family Law and Corrections (ranking minority mbr.); Health (also 1987); Housing, Securities and Corporate Law; Judiciary (mbr. since 1985). **1987** — Housing and Securities; Select Com. on Regulation of Gambling; Legis. Coun. Com. on Fox River System; Governor's Task Force on Juvenile Justice. **1985** — Labor; Legis. Coun. Com. on Crimes Against Children.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2418; District: (414) 766-7796.

Voting address: 1609 Kenneth Avenue, Kaukauna 54130.

Mailing address: (office) Room 325 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Rosemary T. Hinkfuss (Dem.), 6th Assembly District

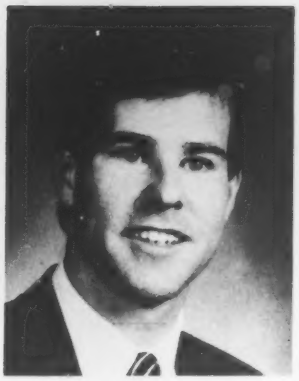
Born Lima, Ohio, September 30, 1931; married; 6 children. Grad. St. John's H.S. Lima, Ohio; B.S. Cardinal Stritch College (Milwaukee) 1954. Former teacher. Member Green Bay Packers Bd. of Directors; Lac-Baie Girl Scouts Council (bd. of dir.); Legal Auxiliary of Wis. Former volunteer member Green Bay Sexual Assault Center. Green Bay City Council 1974-82; Brown Co. Bd. of Supervisors 1974-82; Premonte High School Bd. 1985-present; Green Bay Finance Com. (chp.); Green Bay and Brown Co. Plan Comn.; Brown Co. Landfill Com.

Elected to Assembly 1988. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Small Business, Employment and Training (vice chp.); Colleges and Universities; Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Urban and Local Affairs.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0485; District: (414) 432-4789.

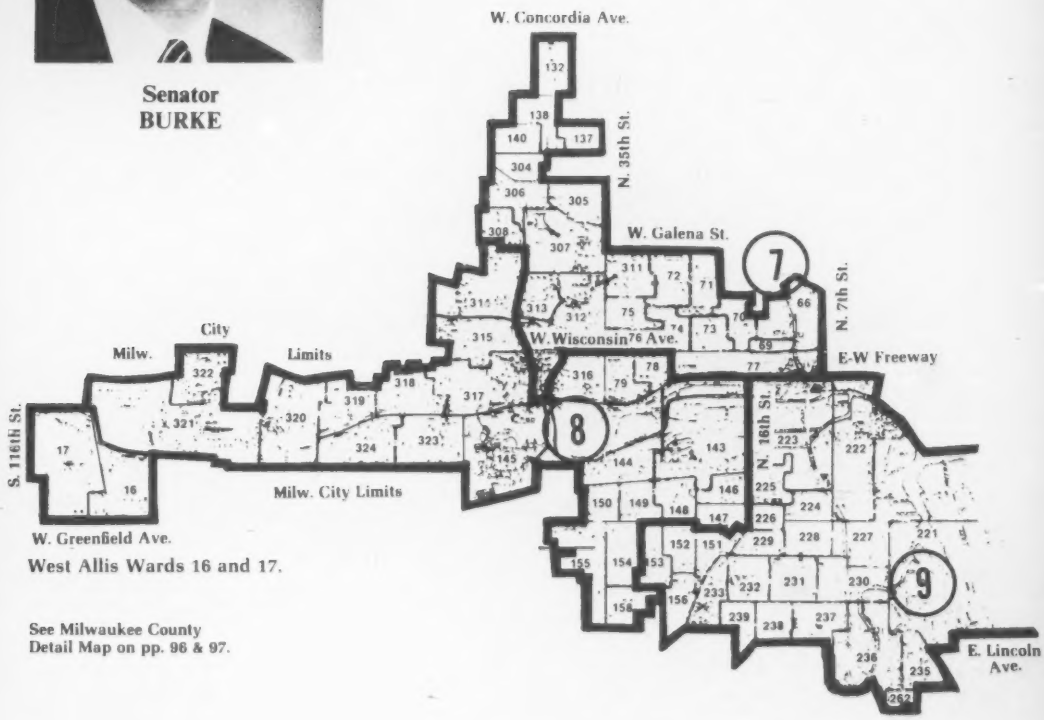
Voting address: 1002 South Monroe, Green Bay 54301.

Mailing address: (office) Room 13 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.



Senator
BURKE

3rd SENATE DISTRICT



West Allis Wards 16 and 17.

See Milwaukee County
Detail Map on pp. 96 & 97.

Brian B. Burke (Dem.), 3rd Senate District

Born Milwaukee, April 19, 1958; married; 2 daughters. Graduate Washington H.S. (Milwaukee); B.A. in History and Political Science, Phi Beta Kappa, Marquette University 1978; J.D. Georgetown University Law Center 1981. Attorney. Former Milwaukee Co. Assistant District Attorney. Member Democratic Party of Wisconsin; Milwaukee Bar Assn. (former chair, Constitution and Citizenship Com.); Milwaukee Public Library (bd. of trustees); State Bar of Wisconsin; Hispanic Chamber of Commerce; Greater Mitchell Street Assn. Former member Historic Preservation Commission; Pabst Theater Bd. (trustee); Law and Policy in International Business, Georgetown International Law Journal (editorial bd. mbr.). Milwaukee Redevelopment Authority 1985-88; Milwaukee Common Council 1984-88.

Elected to Senate in November 1988 special election (sworn in as member of the Senate on 11/15/88). Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Aging, Banking, Commercial Credit and Taxation (vice chairperson); Housing, Government Operations and Cultural Affairs; Urban Affairs, Environmental Resources, Utilities and Elections; Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions; Council on Migrant Labor; Legislative Council's Law Revision Com. (co-chp).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8535; District: (414) 774-9437.

Voting address: 2029 North 51st Street, Milwaukee 53208-1747.

Mailing address: (office) Room 337 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative
MOORE

Representative
BOCK

Representative
KUNICKI

Gwendolynne S. Moore (Dem.), 7th Assembly District

Born Racine, April 18, 1951; 3 children. Graduate North Division H.S. (Milwaukee); B.A. in political science, Marquette U. 1978; certification in credit union management, Milwaukee Area Technical College 1983. Full-time legislator. Former housing officer with Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority; development specialist Milwaukee City Development; program and planning analyst with Wisconsin Departments of Employment Relations and Health and Social Services; Cream City Community Development Credit Union (former bd. pres.). Member Midtown Neighborhood Assn. (former staff and bd. mbr.); Northside Economic Development Corp. (bd. chairman); VISTA.

Elected to Assembly 1988. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Housing, Securities and Corporate Policy (vice chp.); Children and Human Services; Financial Institutions and Insurance; Health; Small Business, Employment and Training.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0645; District: (414) 933-9494.

Voting address: 1237 North 25th Street, Milwaukee 53205.

Mailing address: (office) Room 32 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Peter E. Bock (Dem.), 8th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, December 12, 1948; single. Graduate Marquette High School (Milwaukee); attended University of Notre Dame; B.A. UW-Milwaukee 1977; graduate work UW-Milwaukee 1981. Full-time legislator. Former parcel company employe and laborer. Member Democratic Party of Wisconsin and its Administrative Committee (former Milwaukee County chp.). Former member Westside News (board member).

Elected to Assembly 1986; reelected 1988. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Children and Human Services (vice chp., mbr. 1987); Elections and Constitutional Law (vice chp.); Health (vice chp., also 1987 and chp. of its Subcom. on Health Insurance for the Uninsured); Natural Resources; Urban Education; Council on Migrant Labor (chp. 1987); Select Com. on Health Care Financing. **1987** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Education; Labor; Legislative Council's Coms. on Juvenile Justice Issues, on Uniform Anatomical Gift Act.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8580; District: (414) 476-2625.

Voting address: 5323 West Vliet Street, Milwaukee 53208.

Mailing address: (office) Room 126 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Walter J. Kunicki (Dem.), 9th Assembly District

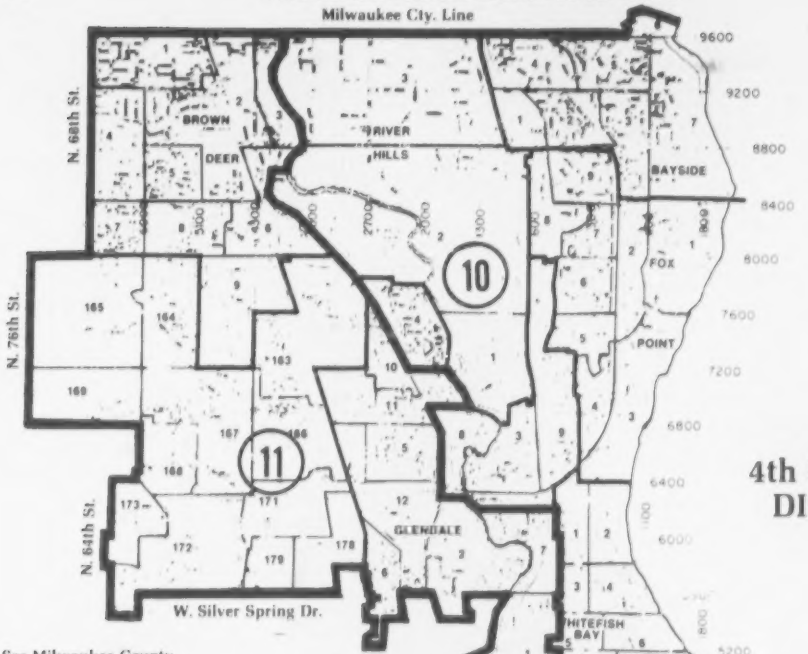
Born Milwaukee, June 9, 1958; single. Grad. Milwaukee Technical High School; B.S. UW-Milwaukee 1980. Full-time legislator. Former occupational health nurse. Member Amer. Nurses Assn.; Holy Name Society; Milwaukee Society; Wisconsin Democratic Party; UW-Milwaukee Alumni Assn.; South Side Businessmen's Assn.; Milwaukee Tech. Alumni Assn.

Elected to the Assembly since 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Jt. Com. on Finance (co-chp., vice chp. 1987, mbr. 1985); Jt. Com. on Audit (vice chp.); Jt. Com. on Employment Relations; Claims Bd.; Legislative Council. **1987** — Ways and Means (also 1985). **1985** — Council on Migrant Labor; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Bioethics (chp., also 1983), on Regulation of Financial Institutions (chp.). **1983** — Health and Human Services (chp., mbr. 1981); Criminal Justice and Public Safety (also 1981); Family and Economic Assistance; Rules; Leg. Council Com. on Health Care Provider Systems; Transportation Projects Commission (1984). **1981** — Children and Human Development (vice chp.); Energy (vice chp.).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 267-7669; District: (414) 383-6798.

Voting address: 1550 South 4th Street, Milwaukee 53204.

Mailing address: (office) Room 127 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.



See Milwaukee County Detail Map on pp. 96 & 97.

Milw. City Limits

Barbara L. Ulichny (Dem.),
4th Senate District

Born Milwaukee, June 10, 1947. Grad. Milw. Lutheran H.S.; B.A. in economics, Northwestern U. 1969. Full-time legislator; lecturer, Marquette U. Former YWCA program dir.; Bicentennial admin., City of Milw.; high school teacher. Member NCSL Com. on Federal Taxation, Trade and Economic Development; CSG Business Development Task Force; Marquette U. Center for Study of Entrepreneurship (adv. bd.); Froedtert Memorial Lutheran Hospital (bd. of dir.); Milwaukee Ballet Bd.; Visiting Nurse Corp. Bd.; Professional Dimensions; TEMPO (Executive, Management and Professional Women in Milwaukee); League of Women Voters; Italian Community Center; Water Tower Landmark Trust; Wisconsin Heritages; Common Cause; *Beta Gamma Sigma Honorary Member*, fall 1987. Received *Sally H. Eager Hist. Pres. Award* 1989; *Historic Preservation Achievement Award* 1988; *Historic Preservationist of the Year Legislative Award* 1986; *National Organization for Victim Assistance Award* 1981; N.O.W. *Woman of the Year Award* 1980; YWCA *Women in Politics Award* 1979; Center for Public Representation *Public Interest Award* 1977.

Elected to Assembly 1978; reelected 1980 and 1982; elected to Senate 1984; reelected 1988. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1989** — Education, Economic Development, Financial Institutions and Fiscal Policies (chp.); Housing, Government Operations and Cultural Affairs (vice chp., also 1987); Science, Technology, Communications and Energy; Jt. Com. on Audit; Crime Victims Council (chp. since 1981); State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd. (mbr. since 1985). **1987** — Economic Development, Financial Institutions and Fiscal Policies (chp.); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Surcharges on Fines and Forfeitures (co-chp.), on Biotechnology. **1985** — Economic Development (chp.); Agriculture, Health and Human Services; Tourism, Revenue, Financial Institutions and Forestry; Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Bd.; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Crimes Against Children (chp.), on International Trade, on Venture Capital. Assembly committee assignments: **1983** — Economic Development (chp.); Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Elections; Transportation (also 1981 and 1979).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5830; District: (414) 962-2864.

Voting address: 3063 North Murray Avenue, Milwaukee 53211.

Mailing address: (office) Room 34 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Senator ULICHNY

Representative NELSEN

Representative FORTIS

Representative NOTESTEIN

Betty Jo Nelsen (Rep.), 10th Assembly District

Born Boston, Mass., Oct. 11, 1935; married; 3 children. Graduate Dedham (Mass.) High School 1953; B.S.E. Mass. State College 1957. Legislator. Member Wisconsin Bicentennial Committee on the Constitution.

Elected to Assembly in July 10, 1979 special election; reelected since 1980. Minority Leader 1987. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1985, 1983). **1987** — Jt. Com. on Employment Relations; Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization; Assembly Organization; Rules; Disability Board; Legislative Council (also 1985). **1985** — Ways and Means; Legis. Coun. Com. on Municipal Collective Bargaining Law (also 1983). **1983** — Environmental Resources; Judiciary; Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules; Community Development Finance Authority. **1981** — Local Affairs (also 1979); Urban Affairs and Housing; Jt. Audit; Legis. Coun. Com. on Elderly Abuse. **1979** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Legis. Coun. Com. on Unfair Sales Act.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7671; District: (414) 964-1842.

Voting address: 2640 E. Newton Avenue, Shorewood 53211.

Mailing address: (office) Room 335B North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Louis G. Fortis (Dem.), 11th Assembly District

Born Chicago, April 5, 1947. B.A. UW-Stevens Point 1969; M.A. and Ph.D. in economics, Univ. of Massachusetts. Legislator and business and economic consultant. Former executive director, Wis. Community Development Finance Authority; president, Wis. Community Capital; adjunct professor of economic development, UW-Milwaukee; economics professor Smith College, high school teacher and VISTA volunteer. Member Friends of Havenwood; Sierra Club; Jobs with Peace; Friends of the North Shore Library; ESHAC Inc. (founding mbr.). Former member Wis./Partnership for Housing Development (past mbr. of exec. com.); State Job Training Coordinating Council; Wis. Cooperative Development Council (past mbr. of exec. com). Received *"Clean 16" Environmental Decade Award* 1988. Appointed to NCSL's Commerce and Economic Development Com.

Elected to Assembly 1986; reelected 1988. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Jt. Survey Com. on Debt Management (co-chp.); Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (vice chp.); Financial Institutions and Insurance (vice chp., mbr. 1987); Environmental Resources and Utilities (vice chp. 1987); Housing, Securities and Corporate Policy; Select Com. on Health Care Financing (chp.). **1987** — Children and Human Services; Housing and Securities; Trade, Industry and Small Business; Legislative Council Com. on Health Care Services and chp. of its Subcom. on a Wis. Health Insurance System.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0486; District: (414) 351-6842.

Voting address: 2123 West Kendall Avenue, Glendale 53209.

Mailing address: (office) Room 123 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Barbara Notestein (Dem.), 12th Assembly District

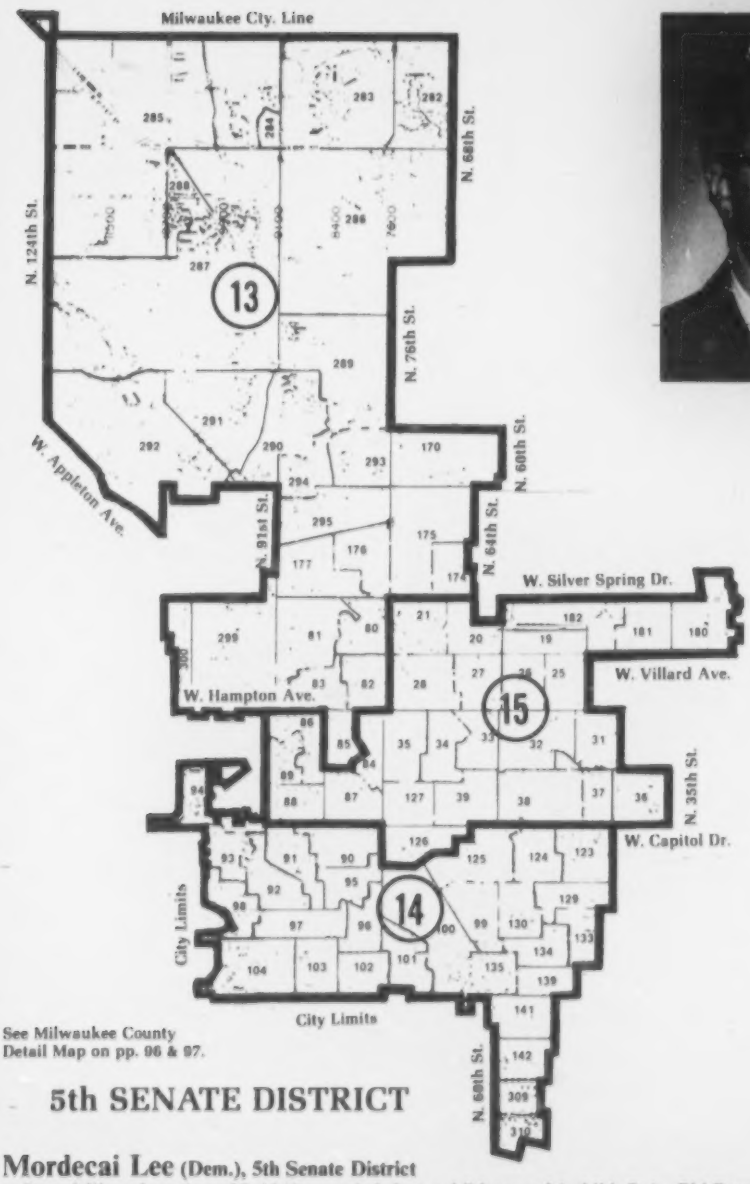
Born Madison, April 14, 1949. Graduate Whitefish Bay H.S.; B.A. Beloit College 1971; M.S.W. University of Michigan 1975. Full-time legislator. Former VISTA volunteer and executive director of the Hunger Task Force of Milwaukee. Member National Women's Political Caucus of Milwaukee (former pres.); Water Tower Landmark Trust; Skylight Theater, Adv. Bd.; ESHAC; Jobs with Peace; Lower Eastside Neighbors; Italian Community Center; Wisconsin Heritages; Historic Third Ward Assn.

Elected to Assembly 1984; reelected since 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Urban Education (chp.); Children and Human Services (vice chp. 1987, mbr. 1985); Colleges and Universities (also 1987); Natural Resources (also 1987); Ways and Means; Women's Council (mbr. since 1983). **1987** — State Affairs (vice chp.); Education; VTAE Bd. Advisory Com. on Displaced Homemakers; Legislative Council Com. on Targeted Educational Services. **1985** — Government Operations (vice chp.); Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Education; Joint Committee on Audit; Select Com. on Work Incentives; Legis. Coun. Com. on Mental Health Issues.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0650; District (414) 963-2188.

Voting address: 3459 North Bremen Street, Milwaukee 53212.

Mailing address: (office) Room 102 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.



Senator LEE

See Milwaukee County Detail Map on pp. 96 & 97.

5th SENATE DISTRICT

Mordecai Lee (Dem.), 5th Senate District

Born Milwaukee, Aug. 27, 1948; married; 3 stepchildren and 1 child. B.A., Phi Beta Kappa, UW-Madison; M.P.A. and Ph.D. in public administration, Syracuse Univ. Legislator and adjunct professor of governmental affairs, Div. of Outreach and Continuing Education, UW-Milwaukee. Former assistant professor of political science, UW-Parkside; legislative assistant to Congressman Henry Reuss; Guest Scholar, Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C.

Elected to Assembly 1976-1980; elected to Senate since 1982. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1989** — Urban Affairs, Environmental Resources, Utilities and Elections (chp.); Jt. Com. on Audit (co-chp., also 1987, Senate vice chp. 1985, 1983, Assem. vice chp. 1979); Educational Financing, Higher Education and Tourism. **1987** — Urban Affairs, Energy, Environmental Resources and Elections (chp.); Judiciary and Consumer Affairs; Legislative Council (also 1985, 1983, 1979). **1985** — Urban Affairs, Utilities and Elections (chp.); Energy and Environmental Resources (vice chp., also 1983); Legislative Council Coms. on Lobby Law Review, on Telecommunications. **1983** — Urban Affairs and Government Operations (chp.). Assembly committee assignments: **1981** — Urban Affairs and Housing (chp.); Consumer and Commercial Credit; Government Operations; Local Affairs (also 1979); Legislative Council Com. on Courts. **1979** — State Affairs (vice chp., also 1977); Criminal Justice and Public Safety (also 1977). **1977** — Transportation.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2512; District: (414) 258-6820.

Voting address: (residence) 2732 N. Menomonee River Parkway, Milwaukee 53222-4543.

Mailing address: (office) Room 329 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative SEERY

Representative BARRETT

Representative KRUG

Thomas Seery (Dem.), 13th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, February 19, 1945; single. Graduate Quigley Seminary H.S.; B.D. St. Francis Seminary 1971. Legislator. Former field director Citizens Utility Board; senior citizen advocate, Family Service Assn.

Elected to Assembly 1982; reelected since 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Environmental Resources and Utilities (chp., also 1987); Judiciary; Labor; Natural Resources (also 1987); Transportation (also 1987, 1985). **1987** — Financial Institutions and Insurance; Housing and Securities. **1985** — Energy (chp.); Economic Development (also 1983); Environmental Resources (vice chp. 1983); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Liability Law and Insurance, on Private Sewage Systems (also 1983), on Telecommunications (also 1983). **1983** — Energy and Utilities; Jt. Committee for Review of Administrative Rules.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 267-7990; District: (414) 461-9347.

Voting address: 6300 North 101st Street, Milwaukee 53225.

Mailing address: (office) Room 23 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Thomas M. Barrett (Dem.), 14th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, December 8, 1953; single. Graduate Marquette Univ. H.S. 1972; B.A. in Economics, Phi Beta Kappa, UW-Madison 1976; J.D. with honors UW-Madison 1980. Attorney. Former law clerk for federal district court Judge Robert Warren and assistant bank examiner for Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Member Citizens Utility Board; Democratic Party of Wisconsin.

Elected to Assembly in April 1984 special election; reelected since 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Health (chp., mbr. 1987, vice chp. 1985); Elections and Constitutional Law; Financial Institutions and Insurance; Judiciary; Housing, Securities and Corporate Policy; Comn. on Uniform State Laws (also 1987). **1987** — Elections (chp., mbr. 1985); Criminal Justice and Public Safety (also 1985); Ways and Means; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Developmental Disabilities Laws (chp.), on Community Aids (vice chp.), on Uniform Anatomical Gift Act. **1985** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Crimes Against Children, on Juvenile Offender Disposition, on Liability Law and Insurance, on Long-Term Health Care Insurance (chp.).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 267-9836; District: (414) 444-3535.

Voting address: 2845 North 49th Street, Milwaukee 53210.

Mailing address: (office) Room 9 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Shirley Krug (Dem.), 15th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, January 29, 1958; single. Graduate John Marshall H.S. 1975; B.S. in economics, psychology, and anthropology UW-Milwaukee 1981; M.A. in economics UW-Milwaukee 1983; Ph.D. work in economics UW-Milwaukee 1983-84. Full-time legislator. Former adjunct professor of economics, UW-Parkside; economics lecturer, Lakeland College; teaching assistant, UW-Milwaukee; staff dir., state Senate office; personnel staffing specialist, U.S. Civil Service Comn. Member German-American National Congress (bd. of dir.); Jobs with Peace (past vice pres.); Friends of Havenwoods (past bd. of dir.); Democratic Party of Wis. (past Platform com. chp. and 15th-31st unit chp.); McGovern Park Community Org.; UW-Milwaukee Alumni Assn.; Wis. Women's Network. Former member UW-Milwaukee Student Assn. (exec. sec.). Milwaukee Metro. Sewerage District Commissioner and chp. of its Public Policy Com. 1988-present.

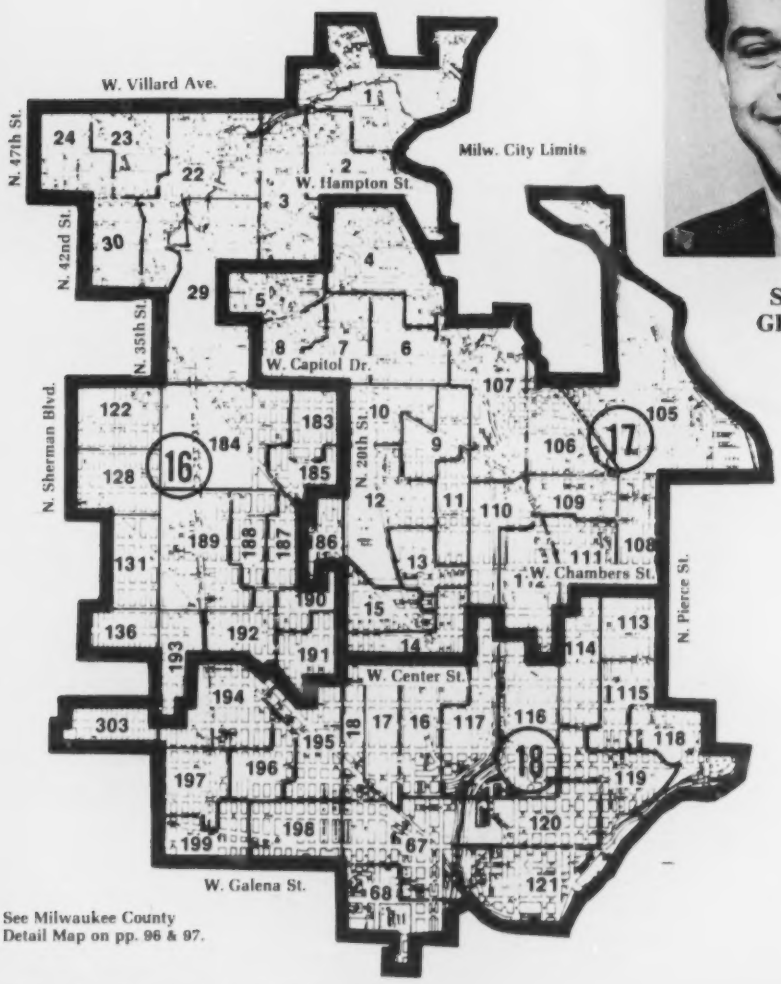
Elected to Assembly 1984; reelected since 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Family Law and Corrections (chp.); Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Housing, Securities and Corporate Policy; Ways and Means. **1987** — Jt. Com. on Tax Exemptions (co-chp.); Commerce and Consumer Affairs (also 1985); Elections; Trade, Industry and Small Business. **1985** — Economic Development (vice chp.); Energy; Transportation; Legis. Coun. Com. on International Trade.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5813; District: (414) 461-2223.

Voting address: 6105 West Hope Avenue, Milwaukee 53216.

Mailing address: (office) Room 108 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

6th SENATE DISTRICT



Senator GEORGE

Gary R. George (Dem.), 6th Senate District

Born Milwaukee, March 8, 1954; married; 2 children. Graduate Marquette University High School 1972; B.B.A. in accounting, UW-Madison 1976; J.D. University of Michigan 1979. Attorney. Former tax attorney in C.P.A. firm. Member Wisconsin State Bar; NAACP; Democratic Party of Wisconsin; Wisconsin Special Olympics. Milwaukee Zoological Gardens Board of Trustees.

Elected to Senate 1980; reelected since 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Jt. Com. on Finance (co-chp., also 1987, 1985, 1983 eff. 12/12/84); Jt. Committee on Audit (also 1987, 1985, eff. 7/20/85, co-chp. 1983, 1981); Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (also 1987, 1985); Claims Bd. (also 1987, 1985, 1983 eff. 12/12/84); Educational Communications Bd. (member since 1981); Commission on Uniform State Laws (member since 1981); Leg. Council (also 1987, 1985, eff. 7/20/85). **1987** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Law Revision (mbr. since 1983), on Surcharges on Fines and Forfeitures (co-chp.). **1985** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Juvenile Offender Disposition (also 1983), on Venture Capital. **1983** — Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse; State Supported Programs Study and Adv. Com.; Legislative Council Com. on Uniform Trade Secrets Act (chp.). **1981** — Education and State Institutions; Judiciary and Consumer Affairs; Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules; Legislative Coun. Coms. on Investment Policies and Procedures (vice chp.), on Public Health Needs, on Sexual Assault and Abuse (vice chp., also 1979, eff. 11/20/80).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2500; District: (414) 445-9565.

Voting address: 3874 N. 42nd Street, Milwaukee 53216.

Mailing address: (office) Room 115 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; (district) P.O. Box 1605, Milwaukee 53201.

Representative
G.S. COGGS

Representative
WILLIAMS

Representative
M. COGGS

G. Spencer Coggs (Dem.), 16th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, August 6, 1949; married; 2 children. Graduate Riverside H.S.; A.A. Milw. Area Technical College 1975; B.S. UW-Milwaukee 1976. Full-time legislator. Former City of Milwaukee health officer, postal worker and industrial printer. Member Isaac Coggs Community Health Center Advisory Bd.; Milwaukee Urban League; NAACP; NCSL's Com. on Education and Job Training. Former member Legislative Action Committee, local AFSCME (chm.); Federation of Black City Employes (pres.).

Elected to Assembly since 1982. Majority Caucus Vice Chairperson since 1985. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Urban and Local Affairs (chp. since 1985); Children and Human Services (also 1987); Colleges and Universities (also 1987); Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Rules (mbr. since 1985); Urban Education; Select Com. on the Census. **1987** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Employment and Training; Legis. Coun. Com. on American Indian Study (also 1985). **1985** — Economic Development (also 1983 and chp. of its Subcom. on Franchise Law); Franchise and Business Opportunity Regulation Adv. Com.; Elections; State Affairs; Legis. Coun. Com. on Community Corrections Issues.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5580; District: (414) 442-0739.

Voting address: 3732 North 40th Street, Milwaukee 53216.

Mailing address: (office) Room 15 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Annette P. Williams (Dem.), 17th Assembly District

Born Belzoni, Miss., Jan. 10, 1937; 4 children. Grad. Milw. North Div. H.S.; attended Milw. Area Tech. College 1971-73; B.S. UW-Milwaukee 1975. Full-time legislator. Former mental health assistant, counselor, cashier/clerk, keypunch operator, typist. Member Natl. Rainbow Coalition (bd. of dir.); Jesse Jackson for Pres. 1984 and 1988 (Wis. chp.); Urban Day School (bd. of dir.); Natl. Black Caucus of State Legislators (bd. of dir.); Wis. Black Women's Network (bd. of dir.); Black Women on the Move (consultant/advisor); Fabulous 50's Civic Org. (co-chp.); Central City Bicycle Safety Program (coordinator); Commando Academy (bd. of trustees); Phillips YWCA; Operation PUSH; North Central YMCA; Dem. Party of Wis. (adm. and exec. coms.). Delegate to the 1984 and 1988 Democratic Conventions. Delegate to the African American Summit '89.

Elected to Assembly since 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs (chp., also 1985, mbr. 1983, vice chp. 1981); Education (also 1987, 1985, 1981); Elections and Constitutional Law. **1987** — Ways and Means (vice chp.); Housing and Securities. **1985** — Aging; Government Operations.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0960; District: (414) 374-7474.

Voting address: 3237 North 14th Street, Milwaukee 53206.

Mailing address: (office) Room 18 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Marcia P. Coggs (Dem.), 18th Assembly District

Born Kansas City, Kan., April 5, 1928; widow; 4 children. B.S. UW-Milw. Full-time legislator. Mbr. Harambee Revit. Proj.; Milw. United Sch. Integ. Com.; Metro. Integ. Research Ctr.; Inner City Arts Coun.; Natl. Assn. of Black Women Legis.; Girl Scout Troop 783 (leader); House of Peace (volunteer); Milw. Fair Housing Coun.; Natl. Caucus of Black State Legis. (bd. of dir.); NCSL State-Fed. Assembly — Health and Human Resource Com.; Wis. Dem. Party; NAACP; Operation PUSH.

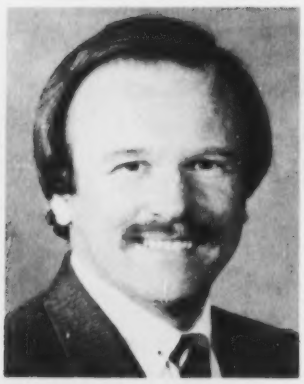
Elected to Assembly since 1976. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1987). **1987** — Legislative Council and its Coms. on Community Aids, on Targeted Educational Services. **1985** — Children and Human Services (chp.); Criminal Justice and Public Safety (also 1983, 1981); Health; Council on Child Labor; Transportation Projects Comn.; Select Com. on Work Incentives; Legis. Coun. Com. on Employment Disincentives; Women's Council. **1983** — Family and Economic Assistance (chp.); Elections (also 1981); Health and Human Services (vice chp., mbr. since 1977 and its 1979 Subcom. on Welfare Reform); Legis. Coun. Com. on Primary Prevention (vice chp.). **1981** — Aging, Women and Minorities (chp.); Reapportionment; Urban Affairs and Housing.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3786; District: (414) 374-6528.

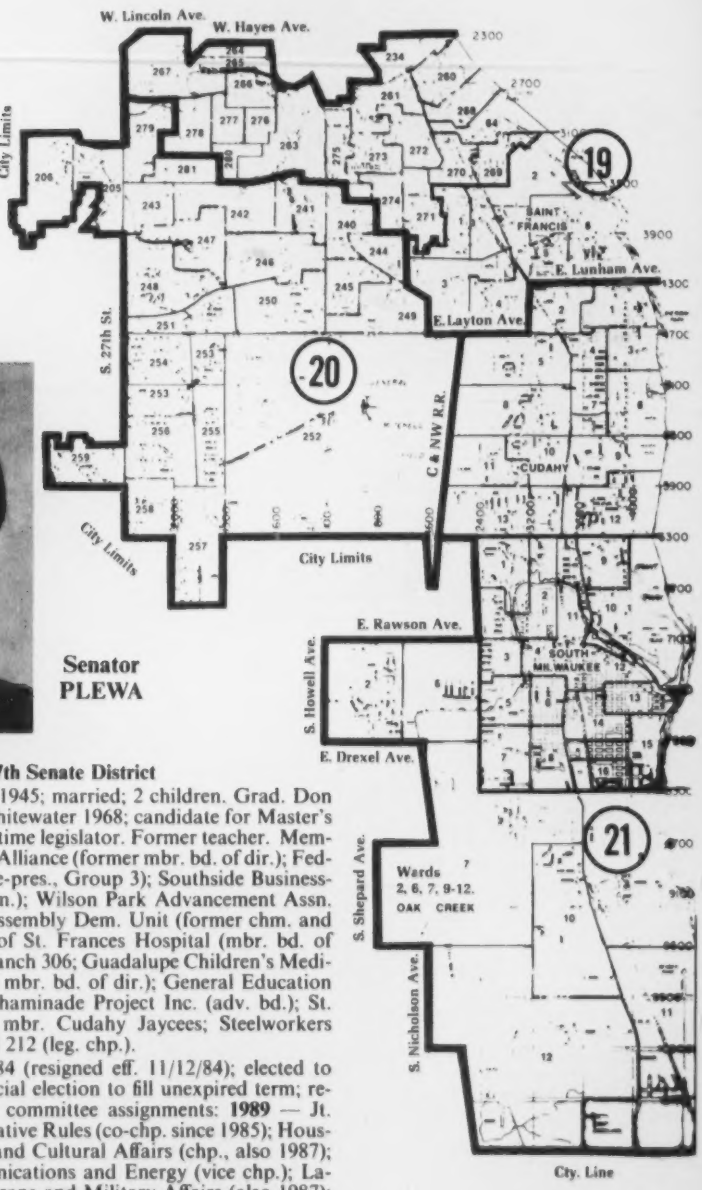
Voting address: 2351 North Richards Street, Milwaukee 53212.

Mailing address: (office) Room 331 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

7th SENATE DISTRICT



Senator
PLEWA



See Milwaukee County Detail Map on pp. 96 & 97.

John R. Plewa (Dem.), 7th Senate District

Born Milwaukee, Sept. 22, 1945; married; 2 children. Grad. Don Bosco H.S. 1963; B.S. UW-Whitewater 1968; candidate for Master's degree UW-Whitewater. Full-time legislator. Former teacher. Member Milw. Society Polish Natl. Alliance (former mbr. bd. of dir.); Federation Life Assn. (former vice-pres., Group 3); Southside Businessmen's Assn. (Civic Affairs chm.); Wilson Park Advancement Assn. and 4th of July Assn.; 20th Assembly Dem. Unit (former chm. and vice chm.); Eleemosynarians of St. Frances Hospital (mbr. bd. of dir.); Catholic Knights Ins.-Branch 306; Guadalupe Children's Medical and Dental Clinic (former mbr. bd. of dir.); General Education Advisory Com. — MATC; Chaminade Project Inc. (adv. bd.); St. Joseph Foundation. Former mbr. Cudahy Jaycees; Steelworkers Union; AFL-CIO-WFT Local 212 (leg. chp.).

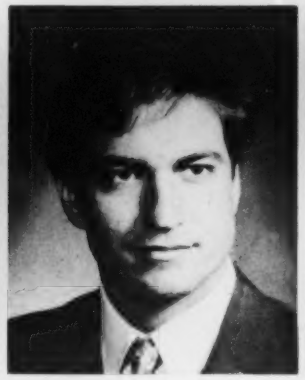
Elected to Assembly 1972-84 (resigned eff. 11/12/84); elected to Senate in November 1984 special election to fill unexpired term; re-elected 1986. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1989** — Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (co-chp. since 1985); Housing, Government Operations and Cultural Affairs (chp., also 1987); Science, Technology, Communications and Energy (vice chp.); Labor, Business, Insurance, Veterans and Military Affairs (also 1987); State Supported Programs Study and Adv. Com. (mbr. since 1985); Housing and Economic Development Authority (mbr. since 1985). **1987** — Aging, Banking, Commercial Credit and Taxation (vice chp., also 1985); Economic Development, Financial Institutions and Fiscal Policies; Select Com. on the Regulation of Gambling. **1985** — Labor, Business, Veterans Affairs and Insurance; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Regulation of Financial Institutions, on Venture Capital. Assembly committee assignments: **1983** — State Affairs (chp. since 1977, mbr. 1975, 1973); Consumer and Commercial Credit; Financial Institutions and Insurance; Governmental Operations; State Building Comn. (also 1981); State Supported Programs Study and Adv. Com. **1981** — Insurance, Cooperatives and Risk Management; State-Federal Relations (also 1979); Legis. Coun. Com. on Economic Development. **1979** — Revenue (also 1977); Rules; Legis. Council (also 1977, 1975) and its Com. on Hearing Examiner System. **1977** — Tourism and Economic Development; Legis. Coun. Com. on Juvenile Correctional Facilities (chp.). **1975** — Education (vice chp., mbr. 1973, and Jt. Interim Com.); Jt. Com. on Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws (Assem. chp.). **1973** — Tourism.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7505; District: (414) 282-2659.

Voting address: 5246 South 22nd Street, Milwaukee 53221.

Mailing address: (office) Room 35 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative
TESMER



Representative
CARPENTER

Representative
GROBSCHMIDT

Louise M. Tesmer (Dem.), 19th Assembly District

Single. Grad. Bay View High Sch.; B.A. UW-Milw. 1964; J.D. UW-Madison 1967. Attorney. Former assist. dist. atty. Milw. Co. Member State Bar; Dem. Party; Natl. Order of Women Legislators; Natl. and Milw. Women's Political Caucus; Kappa Beta Pi (internatl. legal assn.); Municipal Justice Assn. (honorary mbr.); AFL-CIO; Amer. Co. for Young Political Leaders (1974 del. to Soviet Union); Sigma Tau Delta (honorary English frat.); NCSL's Arts, Tourism and Cultural Resources Com. Former mbr. NCSL's Criminal Justice and Consumer Affairs Com. and State-Federal Law and Justice Com.; Milw. Bd. YWCA; Skylight Comic Opera Advisory Bd.

Elected to Assembly since 1972. Deputy Speaker 1981. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Financial Institutions and Insurance (chp., also 1987, mbr. 1985, 1983); Judiciary (mbr. since 1973, vice chp. 1979); Veterans and Military Affairs (also 1987); Building Comn. (mbr. since 1985). **1987** — State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Com. (also 1985, 1983); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Surrogate Parenting (vice chp.), on Surcharges on Fines and Forfeitures. **1985** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety (chp., mbr. 1981, 1979, vice chp. 1977); Legislative Council (also 1981) and its Com. on Community Corrections Issues.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8588; District: (414) 482-3655.

Voting address: Milwaukee 53207.

Mailing address: (office) Room 112A West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Timothy W. Carpenter (Dem.), 20th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee. Graduate Pulaski High School 1978; attended Marquette U. 1978; B.A. UW-Milwaukee 1982; graduate work UW-Milwaukee 1983; UW-Milwaukee seminar trips to U.S.S.R. and China. Full-time legislator. Member Democratic Party of Wisconsin (former 4th Congressional District chp.); Citizens Utility Board; Common Cause; Sierra Club; Eleemosynarians of St. Francis Hospital; Wilson Park Advancement Assn. Former member Committee of 100-Milwaukee Public Schools. Attended the 1978 interim Democratic National Convention and served as alternate to the 1980 Democratic National Convention. Appointed to NCSL's Assembly on the Legislature and its Labor Committee.

Elected to Assembly 1984; reelected since 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Elections and Constitutional Law (chp.); Select Com. on the Census (co-chp.); Environmental Resources and Utilities; Financial Institutions and Insurance (also 1987, vice chp. 1985); Health (also 1987); Labor (mbr. since 1985). **1987** — Elections (vice chp., also 1985); Housing and Securities; Legis. Council Com. on Solid Waste Management. **1985** — Economic Development; Transportation; Urban and Local Affairs.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1707; District: (414) 282-2187.

Voting address: 3660 South 20th Place, Milwaukee 53221.

Mailing address: (office) Room 106 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Richard A. Grobschmidt (Dem.), 21st Assembly District

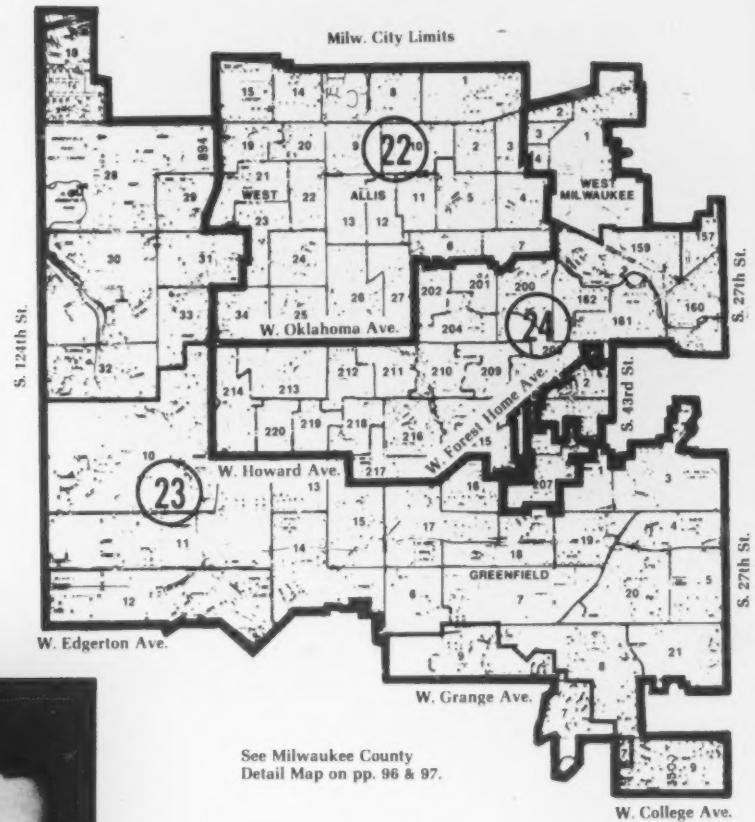
Born Milwaukee, May 3, 1948; married; one child. Graduate South Milwaukee High School 1966; B.S. UW-Oshkosh 1972; M.S. UW-Milwaukee 1979. Full-time legislator. Former high school political science teacher. Member Cudahy, Oak Creek and South Milwaukee Historical Societies; Southeast Suburban Democratic Unit; Wis. Cooperative Development Council (trustee). Former member South Milwaukee Bicentennial Committee (chp.); Wisconsin Education Association.

Elected to Assembly 1984; reelected since 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (co-chp.); Education (vice chp., also 1987, mbr. 1985); Aging (vice chp. 1985); Criminal Justice and Public Safety (also 1987, 1985 and co-chp. of its Subcom. on the Dept. of Justice Investigative Capabilities); State Affairs (also 1987, vice chp. 1985); Educational Communications Bd.; Retirement Research Com.; UW-VTAE Nursing Education Study Com. **1987** — Government Operations and Aging (vice chp.); Colleges and Universities; Governor's VTAE Study Comn.; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Developmental Disabilities Laws, on Nursing Home Reimbursement. **1985** — Government Operations.

Telephone: (608) 266-0610; District: (414) 762-8460.

Voting address: 1513 Mackinac Avenue, South Milwaukee 53172.

Mailing address: (office) Room 103 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.



8th SENATE DISTRICT

Senator
CZARNEZKI

Joseph J. Czarnezki (Dem.), 8th Senate District

Born Milwaukee, Sept. 27, 1954; married; 2 children. Grad. Milw. Marshall H.S.; B.A. in economics, UW-Milwaukee 1975; M.A. in public administration, UW-Milwaukee 1977. Full-time legislator. Member Democratic Party; Amer. Soc. for Public Admin.; Milw. Area Soc. for Public Admin.; UWM Alumni Assn.; League of Women Voters; Milw. Co. Federated Library Bd. (trustee); Marshall Plan Task Force on the Milw. public schools (co-chair). Delegate to 1980 Dem. Natl. Convention.

Elected to Assembly 1980-82 (resigned eff. 4/13/83); elected to Senate in April 1983 special election (oath administered 4/13/83); reelected since 1984. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1989** — Jt. Com. on Finance; Education, Economic Development, Financial Institutions and Fiscal Policies; Education Comn. of the States (mbr. since 1985); Legislative Council (also 1987); Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Bd. **1987** — Education (chp.); Aging, Banking, Commercial Credit and Taxation (also 1985); Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (also 1983); Jt. Com. on Audit; Legis. Coun. Com. on Targeted Educational Services (chp.) and mbr. of its Subcom. on Aging Schools. **1985** — Jt. Survey Committee on Tax Exemptions (co-chp.); Education and Government Operations (chp.); Economic Development (vice chp.); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Condominium Issues (chp., also 1983), on Regulation of Financial Institutions, on Time-Share Property. **1983** — Higher Education and Economic Development (chp.); Aging, Financial Institutions and State Institutions; Legis. Coun. Com. on Interstate Banking; Governor's Task Force on Comparable Worth. Assembly committee assignments: **1983** — Jt. Com. on Audit (co-chp.); Governmental Operations (vice chp.); Primary and Secondary Education (vice chp.); Higher and Vocational Education. **1981** — Revenue (vice chp.); Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Education; Health and Social Services; Job Creation and International Marketing Development Com. (vice chp.); Legis. Coun. Com. on Taxation of Interstate Corporations.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5810; District: (414) 545-5009.

Voting address: 7004 West Van Beck Avenue, Milwaukee 53220.

Mailing address: (office) Room 12 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative BELL

Representative HAUKE

Representative KRUSICK

Jeannette Bell (Dem.), 22nd Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, September 2, 1941; married; 3 children. Graduate Rufus King H.S.; B.A.G. — Law Studies UW-Milwaukee 1988. Full-time legislator. Former nursing home activities coordinator and supervisor of a youth employment program. Member League of Women Voters (former bd. mbr.); Dem. Party West Allis-West Milwaukee Unit. Former member Community Services Block Grant Com.; Wis. Environmental Network (vice chp.); Milw. Harbor Adv. Estuary Com. to S.E. Reg. Planning Comn.; Neighborhood Centers Council (sec.); Citizen's Environmental Assessment Com. (C.E.A.C.) for Milw. Sewerage District.

Elected to Assembly since 1982. Author and sponsor of the Children's Trust Fund and the Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Board. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1987); Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Bd. (mbr. since 1985). **1987** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Child Care Regulation (chp.), on Solid Waste Management. **1985** — Environmental Resources (chp., mbr. 1983); Children and Human Services; Energy; Health; Legislative Council and its Coms. on Acid Rain (eff. 3/5/85), on Crimes Against Children, on Custody Arrangements (also 1983), on Environmental Resource Management, on Primary Prevention (also 1983), on Well Contamination (chp.); Low-Level Radioactive Waste Council.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0620; District: (414) 771-7170.

Voting address: 1415 South 60th Street, West Allis 53214.

Mailing address: (office) Room 11 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Thomas A. Hauke (Dem.), 23rd Assembly District

Born Detroit, May 4, 1938; married; 2 children. Grad. Pulaski H.S.; B.S. Marquette U. 1960; J.D. 1967; M.S. Milw. School of Engineering 1971. Attorney. Former electrical engineer. Mbr. State Bar of Wis.

Elected to Assembly since 1972. Majority Leader 1989, 1987. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Rules (chp., also 1987); Assembly Organization (vice chp., also 1987); Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (also 1987); Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization (also 1987); Legis. Council (also 1987). **1987** — Select Com. on Regulation of Gambling. **1985** — Financial Institutions and Insurance (chp., also 1983); Labor (also 1983). **1983** — Consumer and Commercial Credit (eff. 10/25/83, also 1981); Legis. Coun. Coms. on State Deposit Guarantee Fund (chp.), on Courts, on Interstate Banking. **1981** — Reapportionment (co-chp.); Judiciary (vice chp., also 1979, 1977, mbr. 1975, 1973); Criminal Justice and Public Safety (also 1977); Legislative Coun. Coms. on Courts (also 1979, 1977), on Contractual Services, on Prosecutorial System. **1979** — Financial Institutions (chp.); Legis. Coun. Com. on Interest Rate Practices and its Subcom. on Mortgage Loans (chp.). **1977** — Elections (chp.); Insurance and Banking (vice chp. 1975, mbr. 1973); Rules; Legis. Coun. Com. on Ins. Laws Revision (also 1975).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2401; District: (414) 476-6449.

Voting address: 1133 South 122nd Street, West Allis 53214.

Mailing address: (office) Room 220 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Margaret Ann Krusick (Dem.), 24th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, Oct. 26, 1956; single. Grad. Milw. Hamilton H.S. 1974; B.A. in political science with honors, certificate in law studies, UW-Milwaukee 1978; masters study in public administration, UW-Madison 1979-82. Full-time legislator. Former Assembly legislative aide; admin. asst. Higher Educ. Aids Bd.; staff mbr. Gov.'s Ombudsman Program for the Aging and Disabled; teaching asst. UW-Milw.; legal asst. Milw. law office. Author of 1985 Youth Suicide Prevention Act, 1987 Wis. Nursing Home Reform Act, and 1988 Truancy Reform Act. Recipient *Outstanding Young Woman of America Award* 1988; *Wis. Assn. of School Administrators Award* 1988; *Milw. Police Dept. Crime Prevention Award* 1988; *Allied Coun. for Senior Citizens of Wis. Award* 1987; *Wis. Chiefs of Police Statesman for Law Enforcement Award* 1984-88. Mbr. Youth Suicide Prevention Council (chp.); Alzheimer's Disease Assn.; UW-Milw. Alumni Assn.; Jackson Park Assn.; Milwaukee One on One Teen Mentor Program; St. Gregory the Great Fall Festival volunteer.

Elected to Assembly in June 28, 1983 special election; reelected since 1984. Majority Caucus Secretary since 1985. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Aging (chp.); Criminal Justice and Public Safety (vice chp. 1983-87); Education (mbr. since 1983); Judiciary. **1987** — Gov.'s Commission on Law Enforcement.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1733; District: (414) 543-0017.

Voting address: 6832 West Morgan Avenue, Milwaukee 53220.

Mailing address: (office) Room 5 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

See Town of Holland Detail Map on p. 60

Senator
TE WINKLE

9th SENATE DISTRICT

William P. Te Winkle (Dem.), 9th Senate District

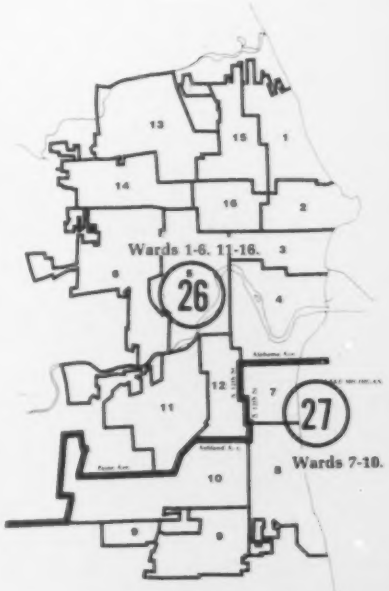
Born Sheboygan, June 30, 1954; married; 2 children. Graduate Sheboygan North H.S.; B.A., *magna cum laude*, Hope College (Michigan) 1976; J.D. UW-Madison 1979. Legislator and attorney. Former part-time instructor at Lakeshore Technical Institute. Member Dem. Party of Wisconsin and Sheboygan County (exec. bd. mbr. and former county chp.); Wisconsin and Sheboygan County Bar Associations; Phi Beta Kappa; Pi Sigma Alpha; Chamber of Commerce. Former member Sheboygan County Mental Health Association (vice pres.); Sheboygan County American Cancer Society (dir.); Boy Scouts/Explorers leader; Community Players (dir.). Recipient of *Outstanding Young Men of America Award* 1987; *The Merit Citation of the Milwaukee Chapter of Sigma Delta Chi, Society of Professional Journalists*. Former member of Sheboygan City-County Health Service Study Com. and Sheboygan Area School Dist. Needs Assessment Com.

Elected to Senate 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Science, Technology, Communications and Energy (chp.); Agriculture, Health and Human Services (vice chp., mbr. 1987); Labor, Business, Insurance, Veterans and Military Affairs (also 1987). **1987** — Jt. Com. on Tax Exemptions (co-chp.); Economic Development, Financial Institutions and Fiscal Policies (vice chp.); Legislative Council Coms. on Biotechnology (chp.), on Juvenile Justice Issues (vice chp.), on Liability Law and Insurance.

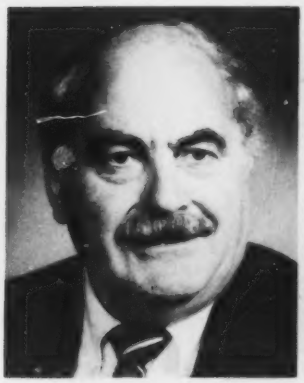
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2056; District: (414) 458-5501 (office); (414) 457-0970 (home).

Voting address: 4165 South 14th Street, Sheboygan 53081.

Mailing address: (office) Room 136 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



Detail Map: Sheboygan



Representative HOLSCHBACH

Representative POTTER

Representative TURBA

Vernon W. Holschbach (Dem.), 25th Assembly District

Born Manitowoc, Oct. 17, 1926; married; 11 children. Grad. Manitowoc Lincoln High School; attended Lakeshore Tech. Institute. Full-time legislator. Former bricklayer and mason. Member of Bricklayers and Allied Craftsmen International Union of America (local past president); National Conference of State Legislatures' Committee on Government Operations and Regulation. Manitowoc Co. Bd. of Supervisors 1968-1980; Manitowoc Co. Community Bd. (past chp.).

Elected to Assembly since 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Labor (chp., vice chp. since 1981); Aging; Excise and Fees (also 1987, 1985); Transportation. **1987** — Government Operations and Aging (chp.); Commerce and Consumer Affairs; State Affairs (also 1985); Transportation Projects Comn.; Legis. Council Com. on Juvenile Justice Issues. **1985** — Government Operations (chp.); Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (vice chp.); Council on Child Labor (also 1983, 1981); Legis. Coun. Com. on Time-Share Property. **1983** — Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (co-chp.); Retirement Research Com. (co-chp.); Highways (also 1981); Local Affairs (also 1981). **1981** — Urban Affairs and Housing.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0315; District: (414) 684-6458.

Voting address: 1313 South 11th Street, Manitowoc 54220.

Mailing address (office): Room 36 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Calvin Potter (Dem.), 26th Assembly District

Born Sheboygan, Nov. 3, 1945; married. Graduate Sheboygan North High School; attended UW-Sheboygan; B.A. Lakeland College 1968; graduate work UW. Full-time legislator. Former teacher. Member Sheboygan County Democratic Party (exec. bd., former chp.); Sheboygan County Historical Society; Board of Mental Health Assn. in Sheboygan County; Dept. of Public Instruction Children at Risk Adv. Council; VTAE Literacy 2000 Task Force; Eagles; Izaak Walton League. Former member Plymouth Educators Politically Active and Concerned (chp.); Plymouth Education Assn. (exec. bd. and treas.); Wis. and Natl. Education Assns.; State Superintendent's Adv. Council for Japanese Language and Culture.

Elected to Assembly since 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Education (chp. since 1985, vice chp. 1977, mbr. 1981, 1979, 1975); Aging; Elections and Constitutional Law; Labor (also 1987, 1985, 1983, 1975-79); Urban Education. **1987** — Elections (also 1985, chp. 1979); Government Operations and Aging; Legis. Coun. Com. on School District Boundary Changes (chp.). **1985** — Government Operations; Education Commission of the States (also 1983, 1981). **1983** — Primary and Secondary Education (chp.); Consumer and Commercial Credit; Higher and Vocational Education; Legis. Coun. Com. on Graduate Medical Education.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0656; District: (414) 452-6875.

Voting address: 808 Green Tree Road, Kohler 53044.

Mailing address: (office) Room 11 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Wilfrid J. Turba (Rep.), 27th Assembly District

Born town of Russell, Sheboygan County, January 18, 1928; married; 9 children. Attended St. Anna Parochial Elem.; grad. valedictorian New Holstein H.S.; grad. UW-Madison Agriculture Short Course 1946. Dairy farmer. Member Wisconsin Farm Bureau (former state dir.); Sheboygan Co. 4-H Leaders Assn. (past pres.); 4-H Club (past general leader); North Central Seed Producers Assn. (sec.); National Commission on Dairy Policy; Sheboygan Co. Republican Party (past mbr. executive com.); Wis. Citizens Concerned for Life; church lector and eucharistic minister. Former member Gov. Dreyfus' Study Com. on Evaluation of DNR (Sheboygan Co.); Congressman Steiger's Commission for Appointments to Military Academies. Town of Russell Republican Party Ward Committeeman (1970-80); Wis. Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service (state chairman 1981-82); New Holstein School Bd. mbr. since 1977 (pres. since 1979).

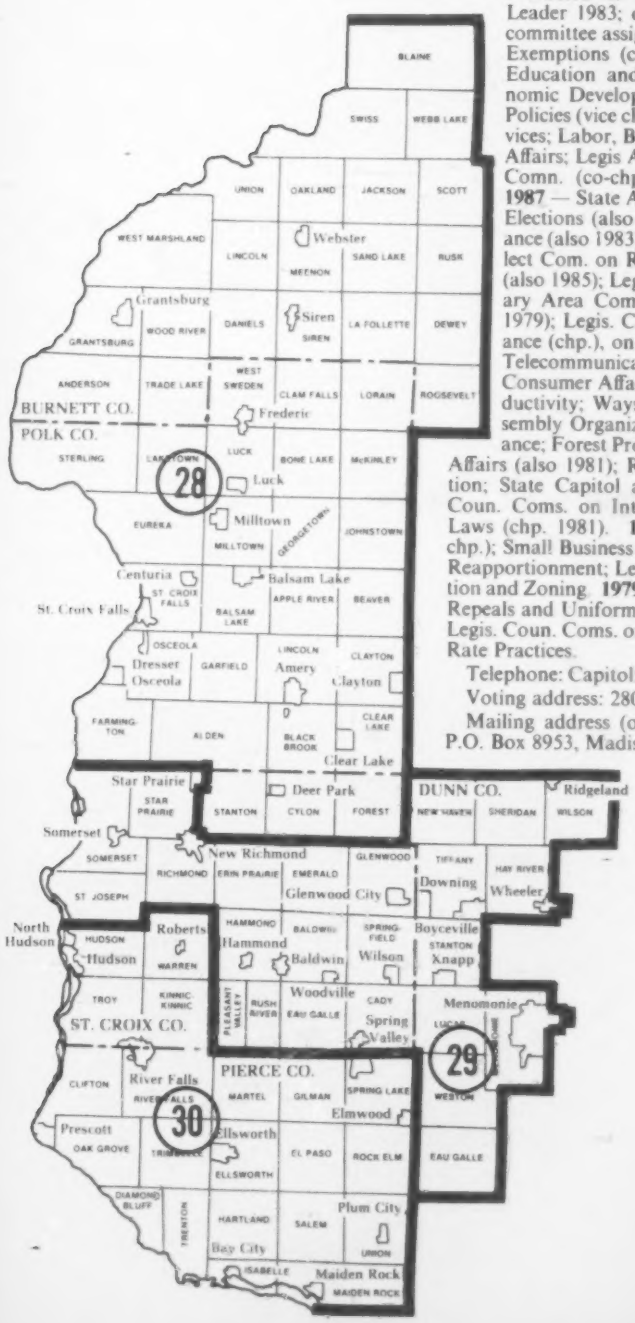
Elected to Assembly since 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Agriculture (ranking minority mbr., also 1987, mbr. 1985, 1983); Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Education (mbr. since 1985); State Affairs. **1987** — Elections; Legis. Coun. Com. on Targeted Educational Services (sec.).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8530; District: (414) 894-2855.

Voting address: (Town of Russell) Route 2, Box 106, Elkhart Lake 53020.

Mailing address: (office) Room 304 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

10th SENATE DISTRICT



Richard A. Shoemaker (Dem.), 10th Senate District

Born Beloit, June 11, 1951; married; 2 children. Graduate Menomonie High School; B.S. UW-Stout 1975. Full-time legislator. Former congressional aide, menswear retailer. Member Menomonie Chamber of Commerce; Moose lodge; Masonic lodge; Farmers Union; Menomonie Lions Club; Dunn Co. Historical Society; Dunn Co. Democratic Party; NCSL's International Trade Com. Dunn County Board supervisor 1976-77.

Elected to Assembly 1978-86; Assistant Majority Leader 1983; elected to Senate 1988. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1989** — Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (co-chp.); Educational Financing, Higher Education and Tourism (vice chp.); Education, Economic Development, Financial Institutions and Fiscal Policies (vice chp.); Agriculture, Health and Human Services; Labor, Business, Insurance, Veterans and Military Affairs; Legis Adv. Com. to Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn. (co-chp.). Assembly committee assignments: **1987** — State Affairs (chp. 1987, 1985, mbr. 1981, 1979); Elections (also 1981); Financial Institutions and Insurance (also 1983); Trade, Industry and Small Business; Select Com. on Regulation of Gambling; Building Comn. (also 1985); Legis. Adv. Com. to the Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn. (co-chp. 1985, 1983, 1981, vice chp. 1979); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Liability Law and Insurance (chp.), on Regulation of Financial Institutions, on Telecommunications (also 1983). **1985** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Tourism, Recreation and Forest Productivity; Ways and Means. **1983** — Agriculture; Assembly Organization; Financial Institutions and Insurance; Forest Productivity and Rural Development; Local Affairs (also 1981); Rules; Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization; State Capitol and Executive Residence Board; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Interstate Banking, on Revision of Town Laws (chp. 1981). **1981** — Agriculture and Nutrition (vice chp.); Small Business and Economic Development (vice chp.); Reapportionment; Legis. Coun. Com. on Mobile Home Taxation and Zoning. **1979** — Small Business (vice chp.); Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws (vice chp.); Agriculture; Revenue; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Unfair Sales Act (vice chp.), on Interest Rate Practices.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7745; District: (715) 235-0267.

Voting address: 2805 Crestview Road, Menomonie 54751.

Mailing address (office): Room 139 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Senator SHOEMAKER

Representative
STOWER

Representative
BALDUS

Representative
HARSDORF

Harvey Stower (Dem.), 28th Assembly District

Born Frederic, September 17, 1944; married; 2 children. Grad. Amery H.S.; B.S. UW-River Falls 1967; attended St. Andrews U., Scotland 1975; M. Div. Wesley Theology Seminary, Washington, D.C. 1977. Legislator and clergyman. Former teacher and executive assistant, Wis. Dept. of Veterans Affairs. Member Wisconsin Conference of the United Methodist Church (elder); Democratic Party of Wisconsin; Clergy and Laity Concerned; Amery Community Club; Polk and Burnett County Historical Societies.

Elected to the Assembly 1982 and 1988. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Tourism, Recreation and Government Operations (vice chp., and chp. of its Subcom. on Tourism, Art, Entertainment and Athletics); Agriculture (also 1983); Family Law and Corrections; Rural Development and Forestry. **1983** — Forest Productivity and Rural Development (co-chp., co-chp. of its Subcom. on Wisconsin Conservation Corps, chp. of its Subcom. on Rural Economic Development and mbr. of its Subcom. on the Family Farm); Family and Economic Assistance (vice chp.); Revenue; Tourism and Recreation; Rural Caucus (co-chp.).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 267-2365; District: (715) 268-6740.

Voting address: 515 South Keller, Amery 54001.

Mailing address: (office) Room 13 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Alvin Baldus (Dem.), 29th Assembly District

Born Iowa, April 26, 1926; married; 5 children. Attended Elkton H.S. (Minnesota); A.A. Austin Jr. College 1948. Public relations consultant. Former farmer, manufacturer's representative, stock broker, insurance broker and governmental affairs director of a private company. Served in Merchant Marine, World War II; veteran of Korean Conflict, served in Army 1951-53. Member Former Members of Congress. Former member VFW; D.A.V.; Toastmasters International (pres. and area governor); Lions; Rotary; Jr. Chamber of Commerce.

Elected to the Assembly 1966-72; elected to U.S. House of Representatives 1974-78; elected to Assembly 1988. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (co-chp.); Children and Human Services; Tourism, Recreation and Government Operations; Rural Development and Forestry; State Affairs; Legis. Adv. Com. to Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Commission; Select Com. on Health Care Financing.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7683; District: (715) 235-0041.

Voting address: 2106 Stout Road, Menomonie 54751.

Mailing address: (office) Room 10 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Sheila E. Harsdorf (Rep.), 30th Assembly District

Born St. Paul, Minn., July 25, 1956; single. Graduate River Falls H.S.; B.S. in animal science U. of Minnesota 1978; Wis. Rural Leadership Program, grad. of 1st class (1986). Dairy farmer and legislator. Former loan officer. Member Pierce Co. Republican Party; Pierce Co. Dairy Promotion Com. (past chm.). Former member Pierce-Pepin Co. Holstein Assn. (dir.); Pierce Co. Farm Bureau (dir. and treas); Wis. State ASCS Committee; Adv. Council on Small Business, Agriculture, Labor for Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis. Former member Town of River Falls land use planning committee.

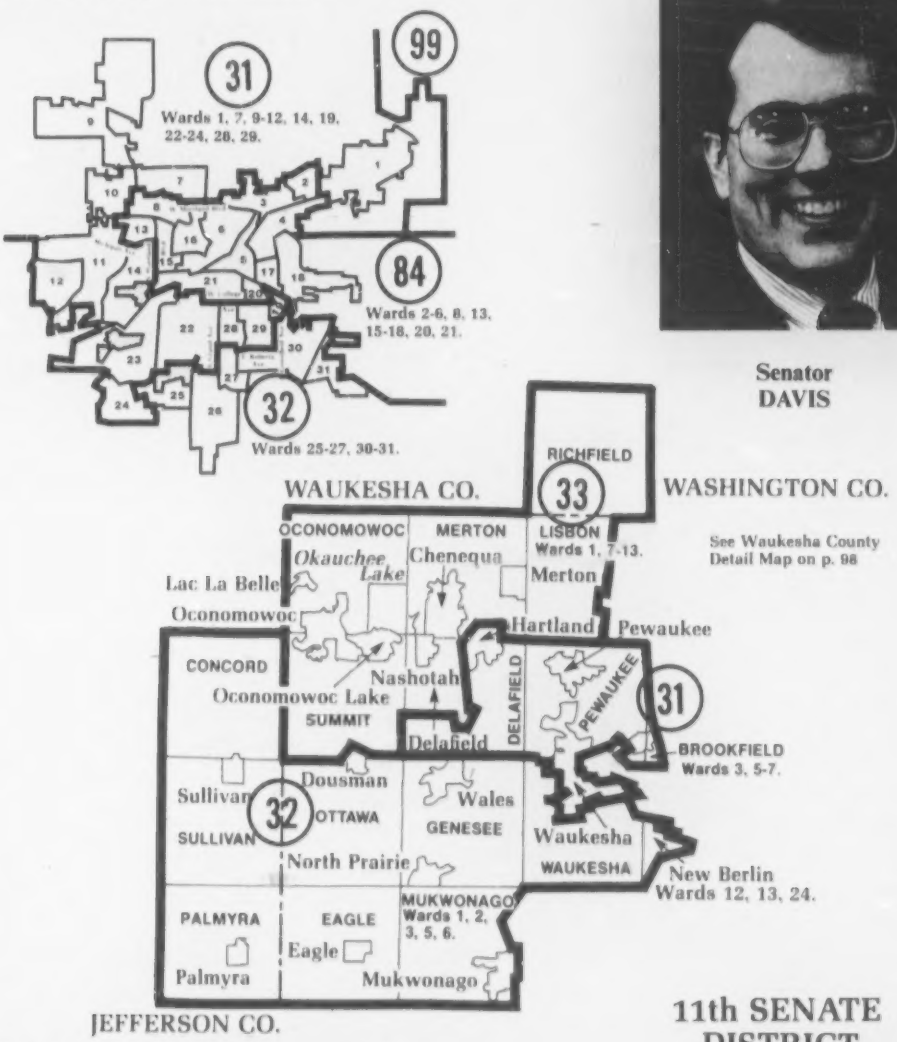
Elected to Assembly 1988. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Agriculture; Natural Resources; State Affairs; Educational Communications Bd.; Legis. Adv. Com. to the Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1526; District: (715) 425-6430.

Voting address: (Town of River Falls) Route 1, Box 208A, Beldenville 54003.

Mailing address: (office) Room 326 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Detail Map: Waukesha



Senator DAVIS

11th SENATE DISTRICT

J. Mac Davis (Rep.), 11th Senate District

Born April 5, 1952; married; 2 children. B.A. UW-Madison (honors) 1973; J.D. U. Michigan *cum laude* 1976. Legislator and attorney. Member Waukesha Kiwanis (past president); Mental Health Association in Waukesha Co. (past president); Waukesha Co. Republican Party (past mbr. executive committee); Waukesha Chamber of Commerce; Glenn Davis Charitable Foundation (director); Wisconsin and Waukesha County Bar Associations. Waukesha Co. Sheriff's Grievance Com. (chm.) 1979-present.

Elected to Senate 1982; reelected 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Jt. Com. on Finance (ranking Senate minority mbr., also 1987, 1985); Jt. Survey Com. on Debt Management; Uniform State Laws (mbr. since 1983); Legislative Council (also 1987, 1985). **1987** — Legislative Coun. Com. on Surrogate Parenting (sec.); Gov.'s Clean Water Task Force; Gov.'s Comn. on the USS Wisconsin; D.O.T. Secretary's Select Com. on Mass Transit. **1985** — Aging, Banking, Commercial Credit and Taxation; Education and Government Operations; Judiciary and Consumer Affairs; Joint Survey Com. on Retirement Systems; Retirement Research Com.; Legislative Council Coms. on Pregnancy Options, on Custody Arrangements (also 1983), on Employment Disincentives, on Time-Share Property. **1983** — Health, Education, Corrections and Human Services; Urban Affairs and Government Operations; Education Block Grant Advisory Committee; Mental Health Block Grant Advisory Committee; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Health Care Provider Systems, on Uniform Trade Secrets Act.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2635; District: (414) 542-0366.

Voting address: W296 N2250 Glen Cove Road, Pewaukee 53072.

Mailing address: (office) Room 314 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; (district) 358 West Main Street, Waukesha 53186.

Representative HUELSMAN

Representative WIMMER

Representative FOTI

Joanne B. Huelsman (Rep.), 31st Assembly District

Born Harvey, Illinois, March 21, 1938; married; 2 children. Graduate Northwood H.S.; B.S. UW-Madison 1959; J.D. Marquette U. Law School 1980. Legislator, attorney, realtor and owner of small business. Former teacher. Member Wis. and Waukesha Co. Bar Assns.; Waukesha Chamber of Commerce; Waukesha Symphony, Inc. (bd. of dir.); Altrusa; Waukesha Co. Home Econ. Grad. Club (past pres.); Mental Health Assn. in Waukesha Co. (bd. of dir.); Waukesha County Republican Party. Former member Waukesha Area United Way Board; Waukesha Training Center Board; American Assn. of University Women; 4-H Club (assist. ldr. and project ldr.). Waukesha Board of Education 1966-72; Waukesha Co. Bd. of Supervisors 1965-66.

Elected to Assembly since 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Financial Institutions and Insurance (ranking minority mbr. since 1985, mbr. 1983); Housing, Securities and Corporate Policy; Judiciary (mbr. since 1985); Council on Domestic Abuse (co-chp., mbr. since 1985). **1987** — Trade, Industry and Small Business; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Law Revision (since 1983), on Marital Property Implementation (since 1983), on Community Aids. **1985** — Economic Development; Council on Traffic Law Enforcement (also 1983); Legis. Coun. Com. on Liability Law and Insurance. **1983** — Higher and Vocational Education; Small Business.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3007; District: (414) 797-9507.

Voting address: Waukesha 53186.

Mailing address: (office) Room 304 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708; (district) 600 Larry Court, Waukesha 53186.

Joseph E. Wimmer (Rep.), 32nd Assembly District

Born Watertown, July 21, 1934; married; 4 children. Graduate Watertown H.S.; B.B.A. in accounting, UW-Madison 1959; LL.B. 1961 (J.D. degree). Legislator and attorney. Veteran; served in Army 1954-56. Member Waukesha County Republican Party; International Assn. of Lions Clubs (former international dir. and dist. governor); Waukesha Noon Lions Club (dir., former president); Waukesha Elks Club, B.P.O.E. No. 400; State Bar of Wisconsin; Waukesha County Bar Association; Waukesha, Wis.-Granada, Nicaragua Partners of America Program (dir., former treasurer and organizer); Let's Dance, Inc. (president, former director). Former member Waukesha County Junior Bar Assn. (past president); March of Dimes; Waukesha County Anti-Poverty Committee. Muskego assistant city attorney 1968-73; Waukesha Co. assistant district attorney 1964-67.

Elected to Assembly since 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Elections and Constitutional Law; Judiciary (mbr. since 1983); Ways and Means (ranking minority mbr., also 1987, mbr. 1985); Sentencing Commission. **1987** — Elections (also 1985). **1985** — State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Committee (also 1983); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Liability Law and Insurance and chp. of its Subcom. on General Tort Law, on Medical Malpractice (also 1983). **1983** — Children and Human Development; Consumer and Commercial Credit.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-9650; District: (414) 542-8519 (home), (414) 549-7770 (office).

Voting address: 1020 Downing Drive, Waukesha 53186.

Mailing address: (office) Room 335D North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Steven M. Foti (Rep.), 33rd Assembly District

Born Oconomowoc, December 3, 1958; married; twin sons and 1 daughter. Graduate Oconomowoc High School; attended UW-Whitewater 1978-81. Legislator and real estate salesman. Member Jaycees; Waukesha County Republican Party; Lions Club; St. Jerome Holy Name Society.

Elected to Assembly since 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Colleges and Universities; Commerce and Consumer Affairs (also 1987, 1983); Housing, Securities and Corporate Policy (ranking minority mbr.); State Affairs (mbr. since 1983); Select Com. on Health Care Financing. **1987** — Trade, Industry and Small Business (ranking minority mbr.). **1985** — Economic Development; Transportation; Select Com. on Work Incentives; Legis. Coun. Com. on International Trade. **1983** — Small Business.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8551; District: (414) 567-4581.

Voting address: 842 Dante Drive, Oconomowoc 53066.

Mailing address: (office) Room 329 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Lloyd H. Kincaid (Dem.), 12th Senate District

Born Sault St. Marie, Mich., May 8, 1925; married; 4 children. Attended Crandon elementary and high school. Full-time legislator. Former cabinetmaker, meat retailer and grocery businessman. World War II vet.; Army 1943-45. Member church council; Amer. Legion; Lions; Bd. of Dir. Nicolet College and Technical Institute 1970-73; alderman 1970-73; county board supervisor 1970-73.

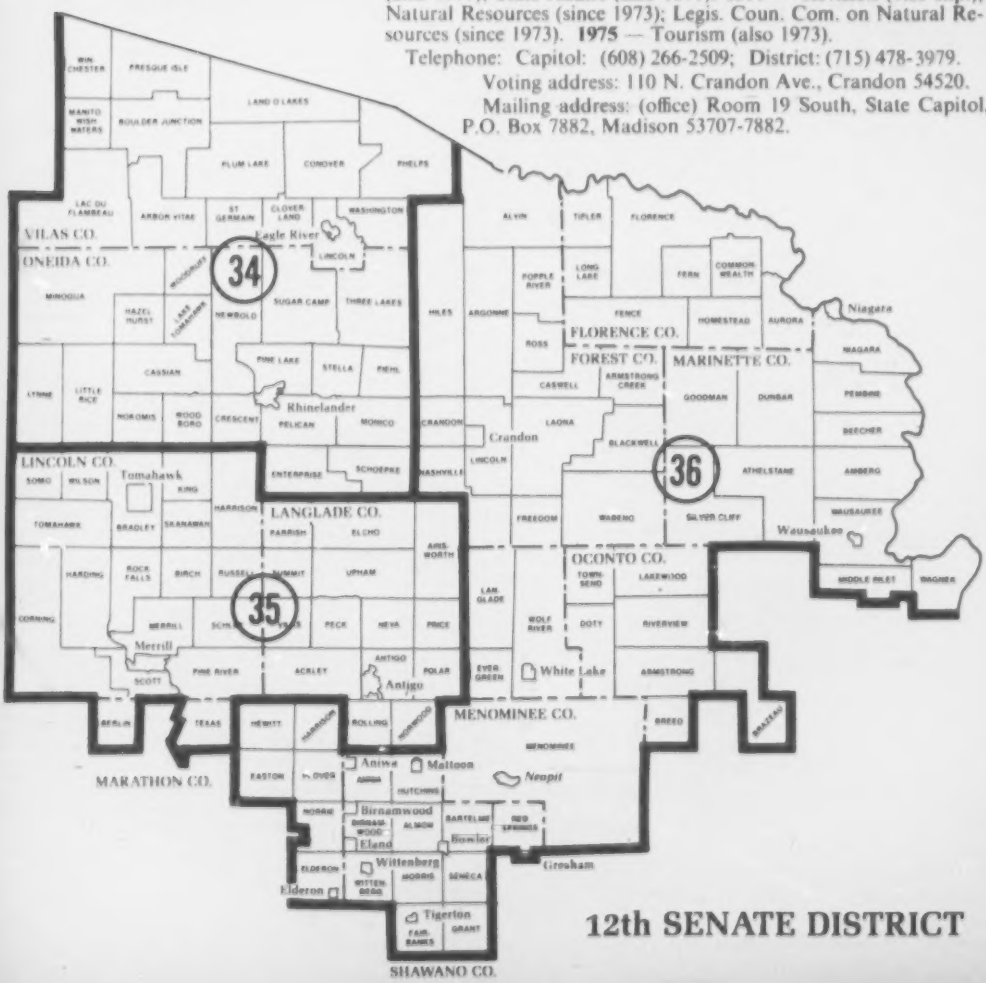
Senator
KINCAID

Elected to Assembly 1972-82 (resigned 4/13/83); elected to Senate in April 1983 special election; reelected since 1984. Senate Majority Caucus Secretary 1989, 1987, 1985; Assembly Majority Caucus Sergeant at Arms 1979-82. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1989** — Transportation, Conservation and Mining (chp.); Labor, Business, Insurance, Veterans and Military Affairs (also 1987); Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (co-chp. 1983); Rustic Roads Bd. (also 1987); Transportation Projects Comn. (mbr. since 1985); Council on Child Labor. **1987** — Transportation, Tourism and Conservation (chp.); Aging, Banking, Commercial Credit and Taxation (also 1985); Council on Tourism; Legis Coun. Coms. on American Indian Study (also 1985, 1983), on Mining (chp., also 1985, 1983, vice chp. 1981, 1979). **1985** — Tourism, Revenue, Financial Institutions and Forestry (chp.); Select Com. on Radioactive Waste (co-chp.); Legis. Coun. Com. on Regulation of Financial Institutions. **1983** — Tourism and Revenue (chp.); Aging, Financial Institutions and State Institutions (eff. 6/3/83); Agriculture and Rural Affairs (eff. 6/3/83); Legis. Coun. Com. on Peace Officer Study. Assembly committee assignments: **1983** — Revenue (chp., mbr. 1981); Excise and Fees (also 1981); Forest Productivity and Rural Development; Tourism and Recreation (1981 chp.). **1981** — Veterans and Military Affairs; Legis. Coun. Com. on Alien Land Ownership. **1979** — Tourism, Recreation and Economic Development (vice chp.); Highways; Small Business (also 1977); State Affairs (also 1977). **1977** — Revision (vice chp.); Natural Resources (since 1973); Legis. Coun. Com. on Natural Resources (since 1973). **1975** — Tourism (also 1973).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2509; District: (715) 478-3979.

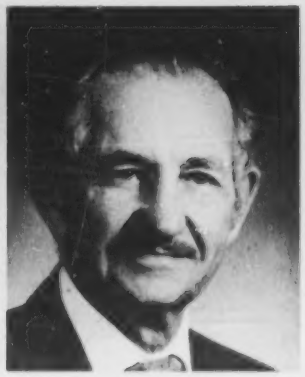
Voting address: 110 N. Crandon Ave., Crandon 54520.

Mailing address: (office) Room 19 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



Representative
HOLPERIN

Representative
OURADA



Representative
VOLK

James C. Holperin (Dem.), 34th Assembly District

Born Eagle River, December 18, 1950; married; 2 children. Graduate Eagle River High School; B.S. UW-Whitewater 1973; graduate work in public administration, UW-Madison and Oshkosh. Full-time legislator. Former Assembly legislative analyst; Senate Assistant Chief Clerk; director, Vilas Co. aging programs; radio and TV news announcer. Member White Pine Public Radio, WXPR (bd. of dir. 1981-82); Rotary Internatl.; Vilas Co. Historical Society; Northwoods Wildlife Center; Oneida and Vilas Co. Dem. Party; Gov.'s Coun. on Forest Productivity; Northern Arts Coun.; Nicolet College Women's Resource Bureau Adv. Council.

Elected to Assembly since 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1987); Jt. Survey Com. on Debt Management; Legis. Coun. Com. on American Indian Study (also 1987, 1985). **1987** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Natural and Recreational Resources, on Child Care Regulation. **1985** — Tourism, Recreation and Forest Productivity (chp.); Health; Highways; Ways and Means; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Acid Rain (eff. 3/5/85), on Lobby Law Review, on Private Sewage Systems (also 1983), on Time-Share Property.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7141; District: (715) 479-7874.

Voting address: 103 North 3rd Street, Eagle River 54521.

Mailing address: (office) Room 7 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708; (district) P.O. Box 1256, Eagle River 54521.

Thomas D. Ourada (Rep.), 35th Assembly District

Born Antigo, December 17, 1958; single. Graduate Antigo High School; B.A. in political science, Marquette University 1981; graduate work, University of Kentucky. Legislator and assistant in family-owned restaurant. Member Loyal Order of Moose; Knights of Columbus; Langlade Co. and Lincoln Co. Rep. Parties; Lincoln Co. Assn. for Retarded Citizens; Eastview Manor Community Adv. Com.; Wisconsin Trust for Historic Preservation. Member Lincoln Co. Emergency Planning Comn.

Elected to Assembly 1984; reelected since 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Family Law and Corrections; Health (mbr. since 1985); Natural Resources (ranking minority mbr., mbr. 1987); Low-Level Radioactive Waste Council (ranking minority member, mbr. 1987); Select Com. on Health Care Financing. **1987** — Trade, Industry and Small Business; Criminal Justice and Public Safety (eff. 4/28/87); Legis. Coun. Coms. on American Indian Study (also 1987, 1985), on Health Care Services (sec.), on Nursing Home Reimbursement; Governor's Council on Forest Productivity. **1985** — Tourism, Recreation and Forest Productivity; Council on Highway Safety.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7694; District: (715) 623-5213.

Voting address: 712-4th Avenue, Antigo 54409.

Mailing address: (office) Room 329 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

John Volk (Dem.), 36th Assembly District

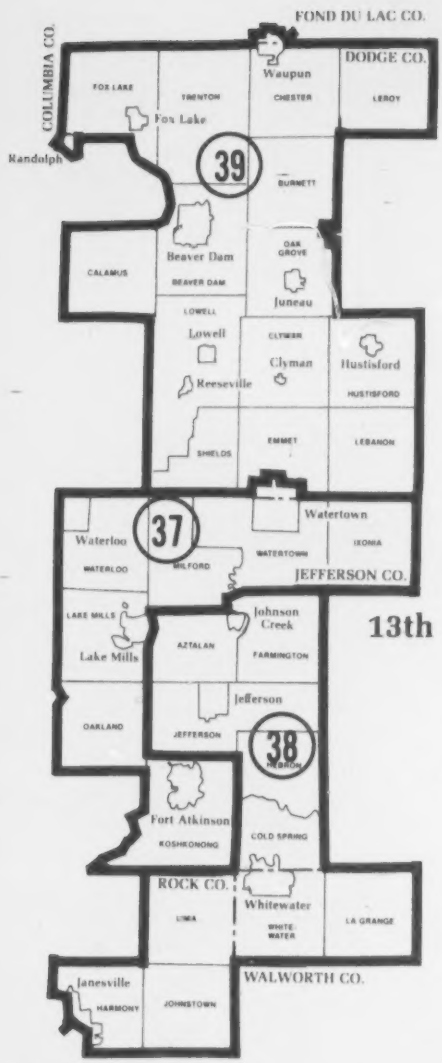
Born Wabeno, September 28, 1915; married; 6 children. Graduate Wabeno H.S. Full-time legislator. Licensed commercial and instructor pilot. Former farmer, shipyard worker, aircraft factory worker, truck driver. Member Aircraft Owners and Pilots Assn.; Associated Milk Producers; Antigo Co-op Oil; Experimental Aircraft Assn.; International Aerobatics Club. Former member Lions Club; Antigo Milk Products Cooperative. Served as town chm. 1947-49; school bd. member 1952-75 (including 8 yrs. on agency school com.); county bd. supervisor 1947-49 (vice chm. 1948).

Elected to Assembly in June 1983 special election; reelected since 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Rural Development and Forestry (chp.); Agriculture (also 1987, 1985); Education (mbr. 1987, vice chp. 1985); Highways (also 1987); Tourism, Recreation and Government Operations. **1987** — Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (co-chp., also 1985); Tourism, Recreation and Forest Productivity (also 1985); Retirement Research Com. (co-chp., also 1985); Legis. Coun. Com. on School District Boundary Changes. **1985** — Rural Development.

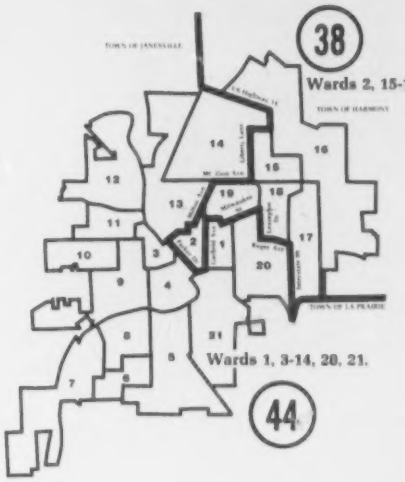
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3780; District: (715) 473-5441.

Voting address: Town of Freedom.

Mailing address: (office) Room 112 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708; (district) Route 1, Wabeno 54566.



Detail Map: Janesville



13th SENATE DISTRICT

Senator LORMAN

Barbara K. Lorman (Rep.), 13th Senate District

Born Madison, July 31, 1932; 3 children. Grad. Madison West High School 1950; attended UW-Madison and UW-Whitewater. Former president of an industrial recycling firm. Member Ft. Atkinson Memorial Hospital (bd. of dir.); Sinnissippi Coun. — Boy Scouts of Amer. (exec. com.); National Kidney Foundation (bd. of dir.); Ft. Atkinson Historical Soc.; Jefferson Co. Business and Professional Women; Forward Wisconsin, Inc. (bd. of dir.).

Elected to Senate in December 1980 special election; reelected since 1982. Minority Caucus Secretary 1985 (also 1983). Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Agriculture, Health and Human Services (ranking member, also 1987 and mbr. of its Subcom. on Youth, 1985); Education, Economic Development, Financial Institutions and Fiscal Policies and its Subcoms. on Entrepreneurial and Self-Employment Programs and Milwaukee Metropolitan Education; Educational Financing, Higher Education and Tourism's Subcom. on Aging Schools; Housing, Government Operations and Cultural Affairs; Educ. Block Grant Adv. Com. (also 1987). **1987** — Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems; Education and its Subcom. on Aging Schools; Judiciary and Consumer Affairs (also 1985); Retirement Research Com.; Transportation Projects Comn.; Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Block Grant; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Marital Property Implementation, on Juvenile Justice Issues (sec.), on Nursing Home Reimbursement; Gov.'s Comn. on USS Wisconsin; Prison Overcrowding Task Force. **1985** — Aging, Banking, Commercial Credit and Taxation; Education and Government Operations; Low-Level Radioactive Waste Coun.; Women's Coun. (also 1983); Minimum Wage Adv. Council; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Bioethics, on Long-Term Care Insurance (sec.), on Medical Malpractice (also 1983). **1983** — Aging, Financial Institutions and State Institutions; Health, Education, Corrections and Human Services.

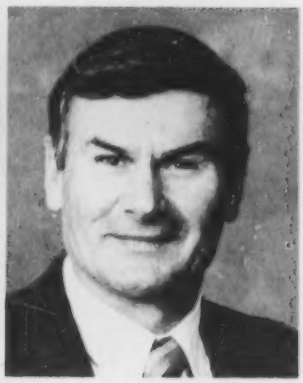
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5660; District: (414) 563-3798.

Voting address: 1245 Janette Street, Fort Atkinson 53538.

Mailing address: (office) Room 318 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative RADTKE

Representative LEWIS



Representative GOETSCH

Randall J. Radtke (Rep.), 37th Assembly District

Born Watertown, October 23, 1951; married; 2 children. Graduate Watertown High School; B.S.E. UW-Whitewater 1973; attended UW-Whitewater and UW-Milwaukee graduate schools. Legislator, sports broadcaster, and small businessman. Former social studies teacher. Member Lake Mills-Aztalan Historical Soc.; Lake Mills Rotary Club; Creative Community Living Systems (bd. of dir., vice pres.); The Washington Seminar (assoc. dir.); Knights of Columbus; Jefferson Co. (exec. bd.) and Wis. Rep. Party; Sinnissippi Coun. — Boy Scouts of Amer. (exec. bd.); Jefferson Co. Farm Bureau. Former member Wis. Jaycees (past state prog. mgr.-govt. affairs); Lake Mills Area Jaycees (past pres.); Lake Mills Education Assn. (treas.); Wis. Cross Country Coaches Assn.; Wis. Coun. for Social Studies; Phi Alpha Theta. Awards: *Recent Outstanding Alumnus, UW-Whitewater* 1984.

Elected to Assembly since 1978. Assistant Minority Leader 1989. Minority Caucus Vice Chairperson 1987, 1985, 1983. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Assembly Organization; Education (also 1987, 1985); Elections and Constitutional Law (ranking minority mbr.); Environmental Resources and Utilities; Jt. Com. on Legis. Organization; Rules (also 1987); Select Com. on the Census (co-chp.). **1987** — Elections (ranking minority mbr. since 1983, mbr. since 1979); Employment and Training; Yahara Watershed; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Developmental Disabilities (sec.), on Solid Waste Management.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3790; District: (414) 648-8248.

Voting address: 433 East Washington Street, Lake Mills 53551.

Mailing address: (office) Room 335A North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Margaret S. Lewis (Rep.), 38th Assembly District

Born June 19, 1954; married; 2 children. Graduate Homestead High School; B.A., political science, UW-Madison 1976; graduate work in business, UW-Madison. Legislator and public affairs consultant. Member Jefferson Council for the Performing Arts; American Assn. of University Women; Business and Professional Women; Nature Conservancy; Republican Party.

Elected to Assembly 1984; reelected since 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Children and Human Services (ranking minority mbr., also 1987, mbr. 1985); Colleges and Universities (ranking minority mbr. 1987); Financial Institutions and Insurance (also 1987); Ways and Means. **1987** — Employment and Training (ranking minority mbr.); Legis. Coun. Com. on Child Care Regulation. **1985** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Education; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Pregnancy Options (eff. 1/31/85), on Venture Capital.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5715; District: (414) 674-6735.

Voting address: 332 East Linden Drive, Jefferson 53549.

Mailing address: (office) Room 326 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Robert G. Goetsch (Rep.), 39th Assembly District

Born Juneau, August 5, 1933; married; 2 children. Graduate Juneau High School; attended Wayland Jr. College, Beaver Dam, 1950-51; B.S. in agronomy, UW-Madison 1975. Legislator and farmer. Served in Army 1954-56. Member American Legion; NFO; UW Alumni Assn.; Dodge Co. Rep. Party; B.P.O.E.; Dodge Co. Unified Services (51.42) Bd.; Wis. Agri. and Life Sciences Alumni Assn.; Internatl. Farm Youth Exchange Alumni Assn.; Kappa Eta Kappa Natl. Honor Society. Former member Dodge Co. Sheltered Workshop (dir.); Big Brothers of Dodge Co. (dir.); Beaver Dam Community Theater, Inc. (dir., vice pres.); Wis. Towns Assn. (co. unit chp.). Supervisor Oak Grove Town Bd. 1971-83 (chp. 1975-83); Dodge Co. Bd. 1972-84.

Elected to Assembly since 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Aging (also 1985); Criminal Justice and Public Safety (ranking minority mbr., mbr. since 1983); Urban and Local Affairs (ranking minority mbr. 1987, mbr. 1985); State Supported Programs Study and Adv. Com. (also 1987). **1987** — Employment and Training; Legis Coun. Com. on Surrogate Parenting. **1985** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Property Tax Collection Laws (sec.). **1983** — Local Affairs; Veterans and Military Affairs.

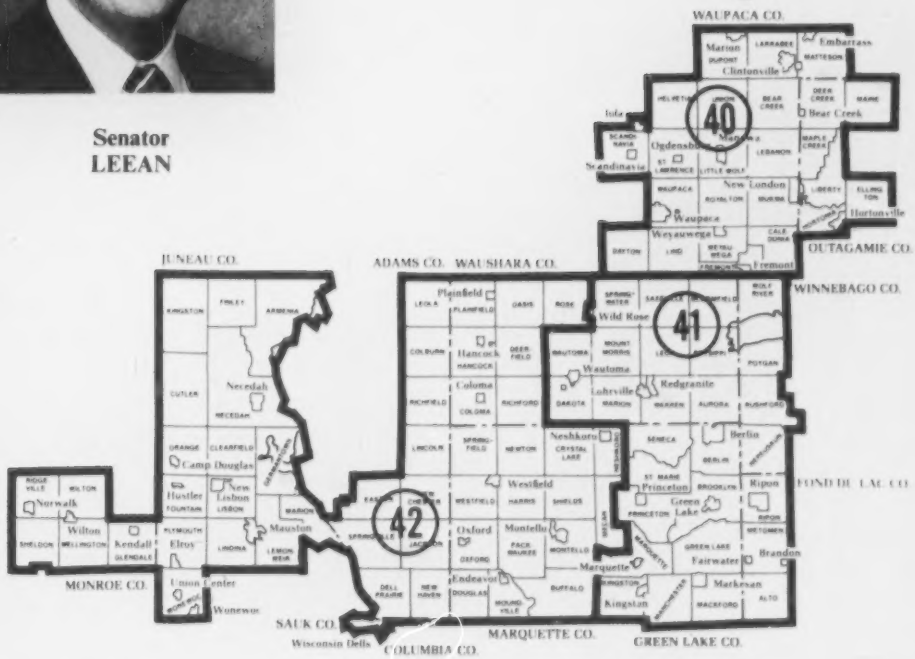
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2530; District: (414) 887-7413.

Voting address: Town of Oak Grove.

Mailing address: (office) Room 320 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708; (district) Route 1, N6485 High Point Road, Juneau 53039.

Senator
LEEAN

14th SENATE DISTRICT



Joseph Leean (Rep.), 14th Senate District

Born Iola, March 10, 1942; married; 3 daughters. Graduate Iola High School; B.A. Augustana College 1964; graduate work, UW-Madison and Western Michigan University. Legislator and businessman. Former high school math and physics teacher, owner-operator of recreational businesses. Member chamber of commerce and several other community and religious organizations. President Chain O' Lakes Sanitary District.

Elected to Senate 1984; reelected 1988. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Jt. Com. on Finance; Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (mbr. since 1985); Council on Migrant Labor (mbr. since 1985); State Supported Programs Study and Adv. Com. **1987** — Jt. Com. on Audit (also 1985); Labor, Business, Insurance, Veterans and Military Affairs; Transportation, Tourism and Conservation (resigned 4/24/87); Council on Traffic Law Enforcement (also 1985); Council on Tourism; Governor's Local Property Tax Relief Commission; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Interstate Sales and Use Taxes (sec.), on Solid Waste Management. **1985** — Labor, Business, Veterans Affairs and Insurance; Tourism, Revenue, Financial Institutions and Forestry; Select Com. on Radioactive Waste; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Liability Law and Insurance, on Property Tax Collection.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0751; District: (715) 258-8584.

Voting address: Town of Dayton.

Mailing address: (office) Room 409 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; (district) N2267 Butternut Road, Waupaca 54981.

Representative
LORGE

Representative
WELCH

Representative
BRANCEL

William D. Lorge (Rep.), 40th Assembly District

Born Bear Creek, August 31, 1960. Graduate St. Mary's Grade School, Bear Creek, class pres.; Clintonville H.S., senior class pres.; attended Austro-American Institute, Vienna, Austria and Madison Area Technical College; B.A. in communication arts, UW-Madison, senior class pres. Full-time legislator and real estate broker. Former congressional aide, state senate legislative assistant, realtor, farmer, Wis. Dept. of Transportation employe. Member New London K. of C. (3rd degree); Outagamie Co. and Waupaca Co. Republican Parties; Wis. Federation of Young Republicans; Christian Children's Fund (sponsor since 1979); Bear Creek Lions Club; U.S. Jaycees; N.R.A. Former member College Republican Nat'l. Com. (exec. bd.); Wis. College Republicans (state PAC chm.); Teens for Christ (pres.).

Elected to Assembly 1988. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Financial Institutions and Insurance; Tourism, Recreation and Government Operations and its Subcom. on Tourism, Arts, Entertainment and Athletics; Transportation.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3794; District: (715) 752-4040.

Voting address: (Town of Deer Creek) Route 1, Bear Creek 54922.

Mailing address: (office) Room 325 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Robert T. Welch (Rep.), 41st Assembly District

Born Berlin, June 8, 1958; married; 3 children. Graduate Wautoma H.S.; attended Lawrence U. 1976-78; A.A.S. in land surveying, Madison Area Technical College 1980. Legislator and land surveyor. Member Redgranite Lion's Club; Knights of Columbus; Green Lake-Ripon Area Bd. of Realtors; 4-H leader. Served on state Rep. Party platform com. (chm. 1988, mbr. 1984). Former town assessor.

Elected to Assembly 1984; reelected since 1986. Minority Caucus Chairperson 1989, 1987. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (ranking minority mbr., also 1987, mbr. 1985); Assembly Organization (also 1987); Elections and Constitutional Law; Natural Resources; Rules (also 1987); Council on Migrant Labor (chp., also 1987, 1985); Wisconsin Jobs Council. **1987** — Elections; Employment and Training; Legis. Coun. Com. on Juvenile Justice Issues. **1985** — Labor; Urban and Local Affairs; Select Com. on Work Incentives; Special Com. on Comparable Worth; Legis. Coun. Com. on Time-Share Property.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8077; District: (414) 566-4655.

Voting address: Town of Leon.

Mailing address: (office) Room 318 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708; (district) 24th Road, Redgranite 54970.

Ben Brancel (Rep.), 42nd Assembly District

Born Portage, July 31, 1950; married; 3 children. Graduate Portage H.S.; B.S. UW-Platteville 1972. Dairy farmer. Member Wis. Agri-Business Council (past vice pres.); Wis. Dairies (past young farmers' pres.); Marquette Co. 4-H (leader); Marquette Co. Farm Bureau (past dir.); Kilbourn Coop. (past dir.); Congressman Petri Advisory Com.; Marquette Holstein Assn. (past pres.). Former member East Central/Select Sires (by-laws com. chp.). Town of Douglas chairman 1985-present; Marquette Co. Ag. Extension Com. 1980-present. Former member of Portage School Board.

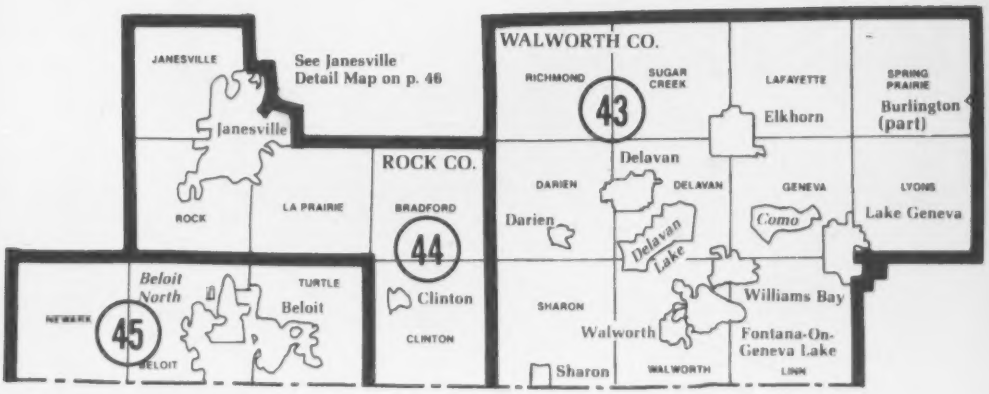
Elected to Assembly 1986; reelected 1988. Minority Caucus Sergeant at Arms 1989. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Children and Human Services (also 1987); Labor (ranking minority mbr.); Tourism, Recreation and Government Operations; Ways and Means; Council on Tourism (also 1987); Select Com. on the Census. **1987** — Colleges and Universities; Judiciary; Tourism, Recreation and Forest Productivity; Legis. Coun. Coms. on American Indian Study, on Targeted Educational Services.

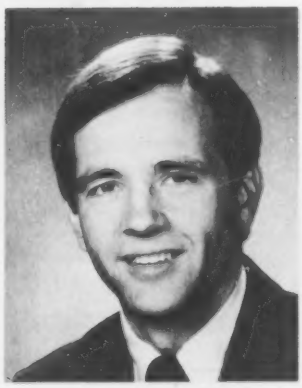
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7746; District: (608) 981-2003.

Voting address: Town of Douglas.

Mailing address: (office) Room 9 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708; (district) Route 1, Box 229, Endeavor 53930.

15th SENATE DISTRICT





Senator
WEEDEN

Timothy L. Weeden (Rep.), 15th Senate District

Born Beloit, November 13, 1951; married; one child. Graduate Beloit Memorial H.S.; attended UW-Rock Co. Center 1969-71; B.A. in political science, Wheaton College 1973; M.B.A. in management, UW-Whitewater 1982. Former purchasing agent. Member State Line Community Planning Coun.; Beloit Jaycees; Rock Co. Republican Party; Beloit Economic Development Corp. (bd. of dir.). Received the *Distinguished Service Award*, by Beloit Jaycees, 1986. Former member Rock River Valley Purchasing Mgt. Assn.; Beloit Parks and Recreation Adv. Com. Served on Beloit Bd. of Education 1982-84 (chp. Finance/Property Com.).

Elected to Assembly 1984 and 1986 (resigned eff. 4/21/87); elected to Senate in April 1987 special election. Minority Caucus Chairperson 1989. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1989** — Aging, Banking, Commercial Credit and Taxation (also 1987); Agriculture, Health and Human Services; Educational Financing, Higher Education and Tourism; Council on Highway Safety; Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority; Transportation Projects Commission. **1987** — Economic Development, Financial Institutions and Fiscal Policies; Transportation, Tourism and Conservation; Community Development Finance Authority; Legislative Council Coms. on Employment Disincentives, on Community Aids (sec.), on Developmental Disabilities Laws. Assembly committee assignments: **1987** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs (also 1985); Education (also 1985); Environmental Resources and Utilities. **1985** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Legis. Coun. Com. on Employment Disincentives.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2253; District: (608) 362-7877.

Voting address: 2024 Bootmaker Drive, Beloit 53511.

Mailing address: (office) Room 334 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative
COLEMAN

Representative
WOOD

Representative
ROBSON

Charles W. Coleman (Rep.), 43rd Assembly District

Born Milwaukee; married; 6 children. Graduate Elkhorn H.S. 1950; B.B.A. UW-Madison 1954, M.S. UW-Madison 1959. Former Assembly Rep. Caucus Staff (dir.), Wis. Legislative Council Research Associate, university political science instructor, part-time farmer. Korean Conflict veteran; served in Army 1954-56. Member Walworth Co. Farm Bureau; William Graham American Legion Post 173; Elkhorn VFW Post 6375; Tibbets Grange; Walworth-Lakeland Elks Lodge No. 2201; Walworth Co. Rep. Party (past chm.); UW-Extension Home Economics Adv. Com. (Walworth Co.); Gateway Vocational Educ. Farm Training Adv. Com.; Walworth Co. Educ. for Employment Council; First Congressional District G.O.P. (past vice chp.). Former member Rep. Party of Wis. Executive Com. Served on Whitewater Unified District School Bd. 1978-83.

Elected to Assembly since 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Agriculture (also 1987); Education (ranking minority mbr.); Ways and Means (mbr. since 1985). **1987** — State Affairs; Legis. Coun. Com. on Interstate Sales and Use Taxes. **1985** — Elections; Rural Development; Legislative Council Com. on Property Tax Collection Laws. **1983** — Highways; Revenue; Tourism and Recreation.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-9650; District: (608) 883-2810.

Voting address: Town of Richmond.

Mailing address: (office) Room 335E North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708; (district) N2430 Krahn Drive, Route 3, Whitewater 53190.

Wayne W. Wood (Dem.), 44th Assembly District

Born Janesville, Jan. 21, 1930; married; 6 children. Graduate Stoughton High School. Full-time legislator. Former builder, contractor, factory worker. Member UAW; Rock Co. Dem. Party. Former member Children's Service Soc. Adv. Bd.; Sinnissippi Coun. Boy Scouts of Amer.; Rock Co. Senior 4-H Council. Served on Coun. of State Governments' Legis. Oversight Task Force 1983; Janesville Housing Authority 1971-77; Janesville City Council 1972-76 (pres. 1974-75); State VTAE Board 1975-76.

Elected to Assembly in April 1976 special election; reelected since November 1976. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety (chp., also 1987); Ways and Means (vice chp., also 1985, mbr. 1987); Housing, Securities and Corporate Policy; State Affairs (also 1987); Select Com. on Health Care Financing. **1987** — Government Operations and Aging; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Developmental Disabilities Laws, on Interstate Sales and Use Taxes. **1985** — Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (co-chp.); Select Com. on Work Incentives; Legis. Coun. Com. on Property Tax Collection Laws. **1983** — Jt. Survey Com. on Debt Management (vice chp., eff. 10/14/83); Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1981); Legis. Coun. Com. on Revision of Town Laws (also 1981). **1981** — Local Affairs (chp., mbr. 1979, 1977); Energy (also 1979); Labor (since 1975); Small Business and Economic Development; Urban Affairs and Housing; Unemployment Comp. Adv. Coun.; Wis. Housing Fin. Auth.; Legis. Coun. Com. on Correctional Services.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7503; District: (608) 752-5485.

Voting address: 2429 Rockport Road, Janesville 53545.

Mailing address: (office) Room 121 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Judith Robson (Dem.), 45th Assembly District

Born Cleveland, Ohio; married; 3 children. B.S.N. St. John College 1961; attended Beloit College; M.S. UW-Madison 1976. Full-time legislator, registered nurse, gerontologist, VTAE teacher and nurse practitioner. Member Wis. Nurses Assn.; League of Women Voters (past vice president); Environmental Decade Group; Who's Who In American Nursing; Sigma Theta Tau; Beloit Art League; Beloit Historical Society; Wisconsin Federation of Teachers.

Elected to Assembly in June 1987 special election; reelected 1988. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs (vice chp., mbr. 1987); Family Law and Corrections (vice chp.); Labor; Ways and Means. **1987** — Health; Leg. Coun. Coms. on Uniform Anatomical Gift Act (chp.), on Nursing Home Reimbursement.

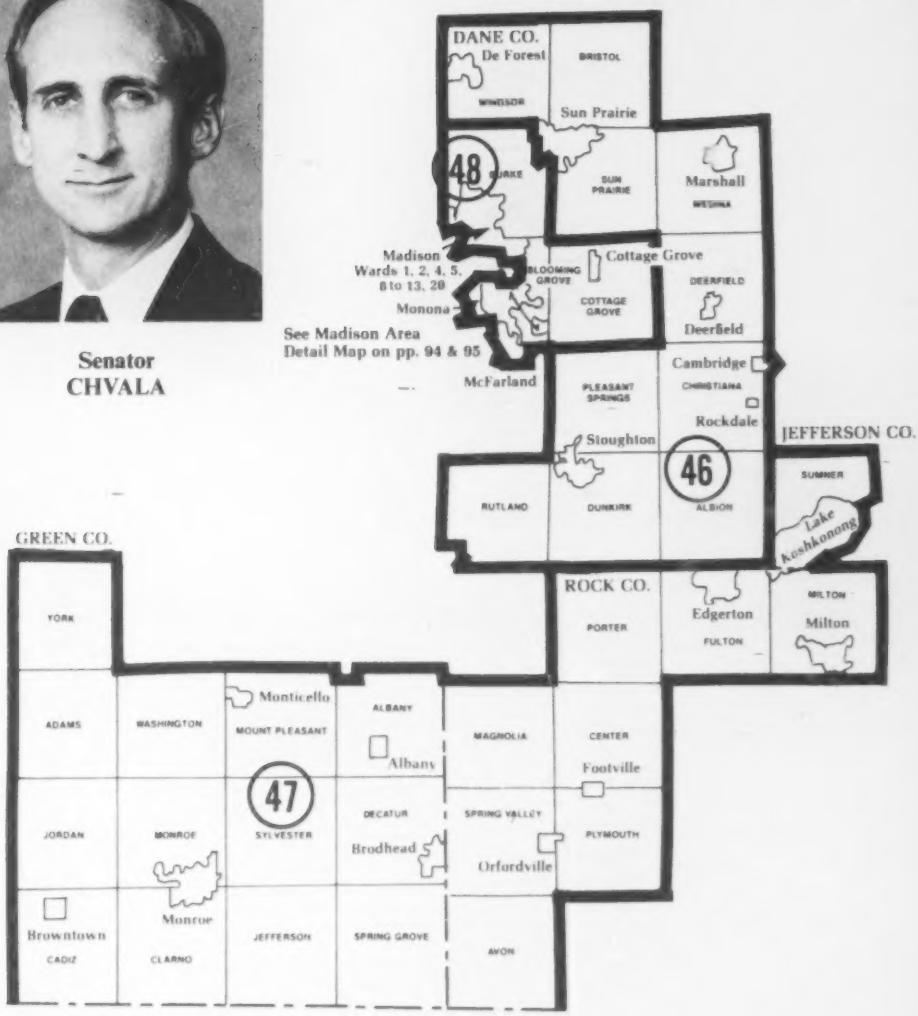
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-9967; District: (608) 365-6587.

Voting address: 2411 East Ridge Road, Beloit 53511.

Mailing address: (office) Room 109 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Senator
CHVALA

16th SENATE DISTRICT



Charles J. Chvala (Dem.), 16th Senate District

Born Merrill, Wis., December 5, 1954; married; 2 children. Graduate La Follette High School; B.A. in political science, UW-Madison 1978; law degree, UW-Madison 1978. Legislator, attorney. Member State Bar of Wisconsin; Citizens Utility Board; Dane County Bar Association. Former member Vets House (chm., bd. of dir.); The Attic (bd. of dir.). Served on Madison School Board (student mbr.) 1972-73.

Elected to Assembly 1982; elected to Senate 1984; reelected 1988. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1989** — Urban Affairs, Environmental Resources, Utilities and Elections (vice chp.); Judiciary and Consumer Affairs (mbr. since 1985); Jt. Com. on Finance (mbr. since 1985); State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse (chp., also 1987, mbr. 1985). **1987** — Urban Affairs, Energy, Environmental Resources and Elections (vice chp.); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Developmental Disabilities Laws (vice chp.), on Solid Waste Management and its Subcom. on Resource Recovery. **1985** — Energy and Environmental Resources; Jt. Survey Com. on Debt Management; Legislative Coun. Coms. on Medical Malpractice (eff. 1/3/85, also 1983 Assembly), on Lobby Law Review (chp.); Task Force on Professional and Occupational Discipline; Asbestos Study Com.; Minimum Wage Council; Task Force on Brain Trauma. Assembly committee assignments: **1983** — Judiciary (vice chp.); Consumer and Commercial Credit (eff. 1/24/84); Elections; Energy and Utilities; Labor; Transportation.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-9170; District: (608) 244-9257.

Voting address: 1 Coach House Drive, Madison 53714.

Mailing address: (office) Room 331 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative
LOFTUS

Representative
DEININGER

Representative
ROHAN

Thomas A. Loftus (Dem.), 46th Assembly District

Born Stoughton, April 24, 1945; married; two children. Graduate Sun Prairie Elementary and High Schools; B.S. UW-Whitewater 1970; M.A. UW-Madison 1971. Full-time legislator. Former administrative assistant to speaker of Wis. Assembly; adjunct professor of political science, UW-Whitewater. Veteran; served in Army 1965-67.

Elected to Assembly since 1976. Speaker of the Assembly since 1983. Majority Leader 1981. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (co-chp. since 1983, vice chp. 1981); Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization (co-chp. since 1983, vice chp. 1981); Assembly Organization (chp. since 1983, vice chp. 1981); Rules (vice chp. since 1983, chp. 1981); Legislative Council (vice chp. 1987, 1983, chp. 1985, mbr. 1981); Disability Bd. (mbr. since 1983). **1987** — Legis. Coun. Com. on American Indian Study (chp.). **1985** — Select Com. on the Future of the UW System (chp.); Legis. Coun. Com. on Employment Disincentives (chp.); Wis. Strategic Development Comn. (also 1984). **1983** — Interstate Cooperation Comn. (also 1981); Housing and Economic Development Authority. **1981** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Medical Assistance. **1979** — Health and Soc. Services (vice chp., also 1977) and its Subcoms. on Welfare Reform (chp., also 1977) and on Cuban Refugees; Energy; Environmental Resources; Transportation.

Telephone: Capitol: (508) 266-3387; District: (608) 837-8420.

Voting address: 1210 Columbus Street, Sun Prairie 53590.

Mailing address: (office) Room 211 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

David G. Deininger (Rep.), 47th Assembly District

Born Monroe, July 9, 1947; married; 3 children. Graduate Monroe H.S.; B.S. United States Naval Academy, Annapolis 1969; J.D. UW-Madison 1978. Attorney. Vietnam Era veteran; served in Navy 1969-75. Member Optimist Club of Monroe (past pres.); Green Co. Bar Assn. (past pres.); Green Co. Republican Party (former chm.); American Legion and VFW; Monroe Theatre Guild. Green Co. Corporation Counsel 1980-84; Monroe School Board member 1986 to 1989.

Elected to Assembly 1986; reelected 1988. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Elections and Constitutional Law; Health; Judiciary (ranking minority mbr.); Urban and Local Affairs (also 1987). **1987** — Elections; Environmental Resources and Utilities; Labor; Select Com. on Rural Development; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Marital Property Implementation, on School District Boundary Changes (sec.); Gov.'s Comn. on USS Wisconsin (exec. com.).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1192; District: (608) 325-6394.

Voting address: 2116 11th Street, Monroe 53566.

Mailing address: (office) Room 308 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Sue Rohan (Dem.), 48th Assembly District

Born Appleton, November 23, 1952; 2 children. Graduate Wausau H.S.; B.S. in education, UW-Madison 1973; graduate work in educational administration, UW-Madison. Former educational diagnostician and consultant, special education teacher. Member Madison Area Quality Improvement Network (pres.). Former member Greater Madison Convention and Visitor's Bureau (bd. of dir.); Phi Lambda Theta (bd. of dir.); National Education Assn.; Wis. Education Assn. Coun.; Madison Teachers, Inc. (elected contract negotiator); Citizens for a Better Environment; League of Women Voters. Member Council of State Governments' Task Force on Education and Task Force on State-Local Relations. Served on Madison City Council 1983-85.

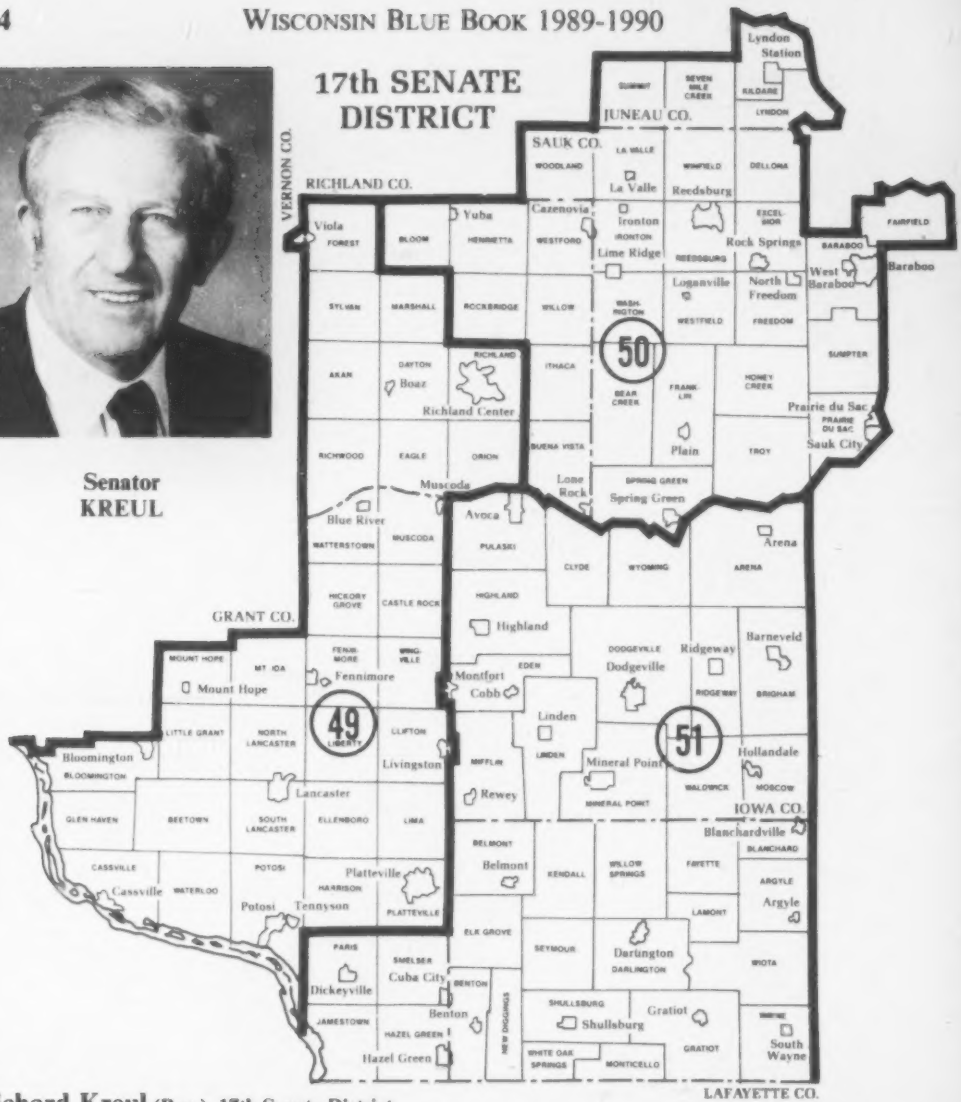
Elected to Assembly since 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Colleges and Universities (chp., vice chp. 1987); Aging; Commerce and Consumer Affairs (vice chp. 1987, 1985); Education (mbr. since 1985); State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse (also 1987); Gov.'s Coun. on Business and Education Partnerships (also 1987, 1985); Task Force on Youth Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse (chp., also 1987). **1987** — State Affairs; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Surrogate Parenting, on Targeted Educational Services. **1985** — Economic Development and chp. of its Subcommittee on State-Local Partnership; Environmental Resources.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5342; District: (608) 221-3444.

Voting address: 6100 Queens Way, Monona 53716.

Mailing address: (office) Room 118 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Senator
KREUL



Richard Kreul (Rep.), 17th Senate District

Born town of Mount Ida, April 26, 1924; married; 5 children. Graduate Fennimore High School. Farmer and real estate broker. Member Fennimore Chamber of Commerce; Masonic organization; Grant Co. Farm Bureau. Former member Grant Co. National Farmers Organization (treasurer); Kiwanis; Elks. Member school board 1953-78; Cooperative Educational Service Agency 14 Board of Control 1970-78; served as county jury commissioner 1966-78.

Elected to Senate since 1978. Minority Caucus Chairperson 1985 (also 1983). Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (since 1979); Transportation, Conservation and Mining; Urban Affairs, Environmental Resources, Utilities and Elections; State Supported Programs Study and Adv. Com. (since 1985); Legislative Council (also 1987); Educational Communications Bd. **1987** — Aging, Banking, Commercial Credit and Taxation (also 1985); Labor, Business, Insurance, Veterans and Military Affairs; Transportation, Tourism and Conservation; Select Com. on the Regulation of Gambling; Wis. Housing and Economic Development Authority (also 1985); Gov.'s VTAE Study Commission; Legis. Coun. Com. on School District Boundary Changes. **1985** — Labor, Business, Veterans Affairs and Insurance; Transportation (also 1983); Highway Safety Coun. (since 1979); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Municipal Collective Bargaining Law (also 1983), on Regulation of Financial Institutions; Gov.'s Comn. on Agriculture. **1983** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Revision of Town Laws, on State Deposit Guarantee Fund; Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn.'s Legis. Adv. Com.; Transportation Projects Comn.; Traffic Law Enforcement Coun. **1981** — Labor, Government, Veterans Affairs and Tourism; State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd.; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Alien Land Ownership, on Interrelationship of Urban and Rural Policies, on Judgments Against Sheriffs, on Mobile Home Taxation and Zoning, on School Dropout Prevention (also 1979). **1979** — Agriculture, Labor and Local Affairs; Legis. Coun. Com. on Watershed Management.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0703; District: (608) 822-6070.

Voting address: 1955-12th Street, Fennimore 53809.

Mailing address: (office) Room 310 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; (district) P.O. Box 35, Fennimore 53809.

Representative
BRANDEMUEHL

Representative
SCHULTZ

Representative
TREGONING

David A. Brandemuehl (Rep.), 49th Assembly District

Born Mt. Hope, December 7, 1931; married; 4 children. Graduate Fennimore Community schools; attended UW-Madison farm short course. Legislator and farmer. Korean Conflict veteran; Air Force 1951-55. Member American Legion; Farm Bureau; Grant Co. Republican Party; Wis. Assn. of School Boards (honorary mbr.). Former member Good Samaritan Center (adv. bd.); Schmitt Woodland Hills Retirement Home (bd. of dir.); Grant Co. Mental Health Assn. (pres.); Fennimore Community Theater. Member Fennimore Community School Bd. 1967-87; Regional CESA 3 Board of Control 1978-87 (pres. 1983-87).

Elected to Assembly 1986; reelected 1988. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety (also 1987); Education (also 1987); Highways (also 1987); Council on Traffic Law Enforcement (also 1987). **1987** — Legis. Coun. Com. on School District Boundary Changes.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1170; District: (608) 822-3776.

Voting address: Town of Mt. Ida.

Mailing address: (office) Room 324 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708; (district) 13081 Pine Road, Fennimore 53809-9619.

Dale W. Schultz (Rep.), 50th Assembly District

Born Madison, June 12, 1953; married; one child. Graduate Madison West H.S.; B.B.A. UW-Madison 1975. Farm manager and realtor. Former legislative assistant and welfare analyst (WIN Program). Member Sauk Co. Farm Bureau; Masons; Kiwanis; Jaycees; Hillpoint Rod and Gun Club; Hillpoint Volunteer Fire Dept. (pres.); Sauk Co. Historical Society (bd. of dir.). Nominated Natl. Jaycee *Outstanding Young Man of America* 1984, 1986; Wis. Chiefs of Police Assn. *Statesman for Law Enforcement* 1984, 1986. Wis. Counties Assn. *Resolution of Appreciation* 1986; University of Wisconsin Centers *Certificate of Appreciation* 1986. Former member Wis. Soc. of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers; Wis. and Natl. Assns. of Parliamentarians; Woodland Owners Assn.

Elected to Assembly since 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Jt. Com. on Audit (ranking minority mbr., also 1987, mbr. 1985, 1983); Environmental Resources and Utilities (ranking minority mbr., also 1987); Financial Institutions and Insurance (also 1987). **1987** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs (resigned 12/18/87); Legis. Coun. Com. on Natural and Recreational Resources; Gov.'s Clean Water Task Force. **1985** — Environmental Resources; Judiciary; Legis. Coun. Com. on Medical Malpractice (also 1983).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8531; District: (608) 986-3831.

Voting address: Town of Washington.

Mailing address: (office) Room 306 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708; (district) E3576 Hwy. 154, Hillpoint 53937.

Joseph E. Tregoning (Rep.), 51st Assembly District

Born Shullsburg, May 26, 1941; married; one child. Grad. Shullsburg H.S.; Sales Training, Inc., Milw. Legislator and farmer. Member American Legis. Exchange Coun.; Masons; Zor Shrine; Kiwanis; Lions; Full Gospel Business Men's Fellowship Internatl.; Lafayette Co. Farm Bureau; National Rifle Assn.; Lafayette Co. Rep. Party (chp. 1964-67); NCSL's Transportation Com. Former member Midwest Conf. of CSG's Coms. on Transportation and Highway Safety (vice chp.) and on Agriculture (chp.); Natl. Com. on Uniform Traffic Laws and Ordinances; Rep. Assembly Campaign Com. 1978-83 (chp.).

Elected to Assembly in April 1967 special election; reelected since 1968. Assistant Minority Leader 1987; Minority Caucus Chairperson 1985 (also 1983); Vice Chairperson 1981, 1979. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Agriculture (since 1967); Labor (since 1975); Transportation (ranking minority mbr.); Legislative Council; Transportation Projects Comn. (also 1987, 1983); Disabled Adv. Coun. (since 1985); Interagency Coordinating Coun. (also 1987). **1987** — Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization; Assembly Organization (since 1983); Rules (since 1983); Dairy Task Force; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Biotechnology (sec.), on Mining (sec., also 1985, mbr. since 1979). **1985** — Gov.'s Comn. on Agriculture. **1983** — Legislative Coun. Com. on Uniform Trade Secrets Act; Interstate Cooperation Comn. (since 1973).

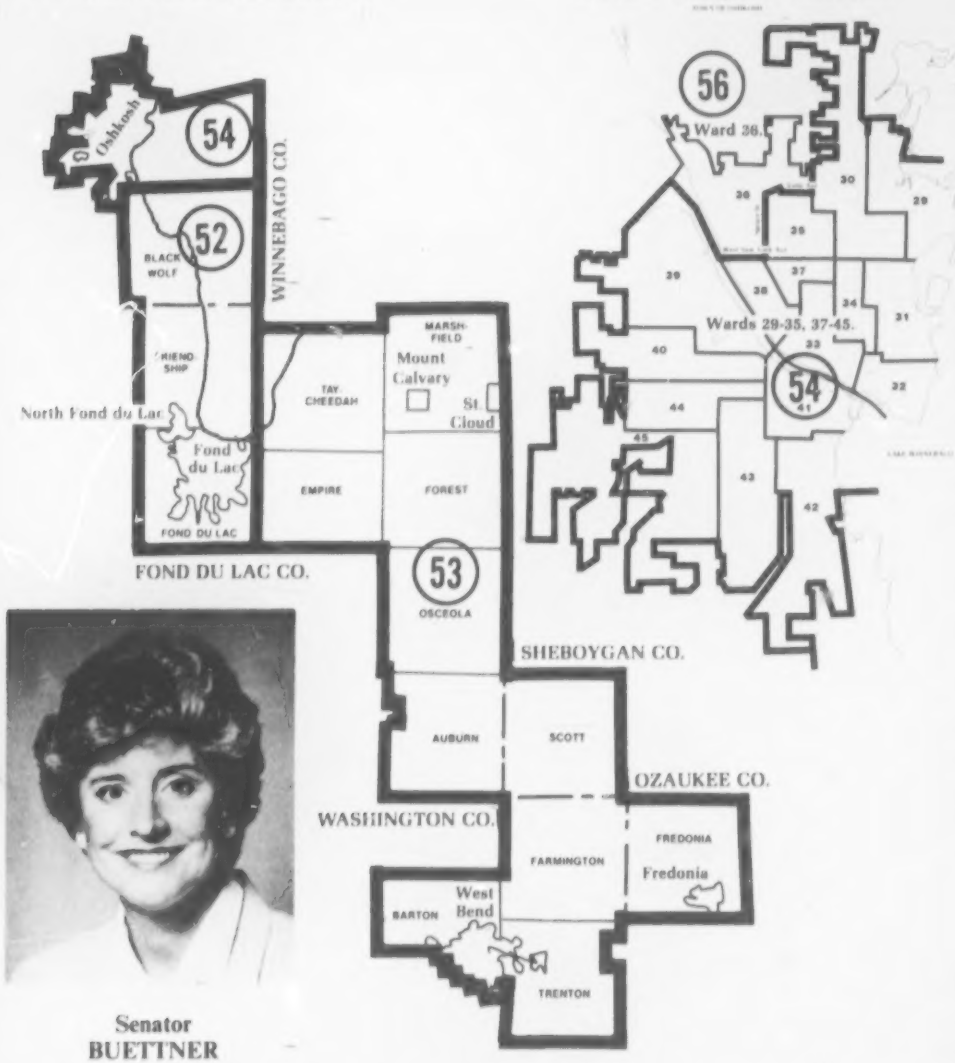
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7502; District: (608) 965-3688.

Voting address: 210 West Oates Street, Shullsburg 53586.

Mailing address: (office) Room 7 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

18th SENATE DISTRICT

Detail Map: Oshkosh



Senator BUETTNER

Carol A. Buettner (Rep.), 18th Senate District

Born Madison, January 16, 1948; married. Graduate Madison West High School; B.S. UW-Oshkosh 1972; preretirement education leadership training, Univ. of Michigan School of Gerontology. Full-time legislator. Former director Winnebago Co. nutrition program for older adults, instructor of preretirement education at Fox Valley Technical Institute. Member Oshkosh Com. on Aging; Boys Club of Oshkosh (bd. of dir.); Oshkosh Big Brothers and Big Sisters; Altrusa Internatl.; Winnebago Co. Rep. Party; Oshkosh Toastmistress (past pres.). Former member Oshkosh Foundation (bd. of dir.); Wis. Assn. of Nutrition Directors (secy.-treas.).

Elected to Assembly 1982-1986 (resigned 4/20/87); elected to Senate in April 1987 special election; reelected 1988. Minority Caucus Secretary 1989. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1989** — Aging, Banking, Commercial Credit and Taxation (also 1987); Judiciary and Consumer Affairs (also 1987); State Building Comn.; Council on Traffic Law Enforcement; Council on Child Labor (also 1987). **1987** — Housing, Government Operations and Cultural Affairs; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Fox River System (sec.), on Targeted Educational Services. Assembly committee assignments: **1987** — Colleges and Universities; Criminal Justice and Public Safety (also 1985). **1985** — Aging; Economic Development; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Juvenile Offender Disposition, on Mentally Ill Inmates; Gov's. Task Force on Occupational and Professional Discipline. **1983** — Family and Economic Assistance; Health and Human Services; Small Business; Coun. on Child Labor.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5300; District: (414) 233-8400.

Voting address: 232 Fulton Avenue, Oshkosh 54901.

Mailing address: (office) Room 323 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative
LAUTENSCHLAGER

Representative
PANZER

Representative
UNDERHEIM

Peggy A. Lautenschlager (Dem.), 52nd Assembly District

Born Fond du Lac, November 22, 1955; married; 2 children. Graduate L.P. Goodrich H.S.; B.A., Phi Beta Kappa, Lake Forest College (Illinois) 1977; J.D. UW-Madison 1980. Full-time legislator. Former practicing attorney. Member Wisconsin and Fond du Lac Bar Assns.; Jaycees; Fond du Lac Assn. for Retarded Citizens; League of Women Voters; Women in Management. Former member Wisconsin State Elections Bd. 1985-87; Gov.'s Council on Domestic Abuse 1983-86; Winnebago Co. District Attorney 1985-88.

Elected to Assembly 1988. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Environmental Resources and Utilities (vice chp.); Natural Resources (vice chp.); Aging; Education; Judiciary; Legislative Council Com. on Drug Law Enforcement (vice chp.); Select Com. on Health Care Financing.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3156; District: (414) 922-6506.

Voting address: 252 Sheboygan Street, Fond du Lac 54935.

Mailing address: (office) Room 30 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Mary E. Panzer (Rep.), 53rd Assembly District

Born Waupun, September 19, 1951; single. Graduate Mayville High School; B.A. UW-Madison. Former banker, state Senate legislative analyst. Member Wisconsin Farm Bureau; Republican Party of Wis. and Washington Co.; New Republican Conference (past legislative chm.); Order of Women Legislators; PACE; Business and Professional Women; Washington Co. Red Cross Board.

Elected to Assembly in January 1980 special election; reelected since 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Jt. Com. on Finance (ranking minority mbr., mbr. since 1985); Legislative Council (secretary); Select Com. on Health Care Financing. **1987** — Gov.'s Task Force on VTAE Study Comn.; H&SS Adv. Com. on Women Offenders (also 1985); Legis. Coun. Com. on Nursing Home Reimbursement; Prison Overcrowding Task Force; Commissioner's Corporate Takeover Advisory Com. **1985** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Condominium Issues (also 1983), on Venture Capital (sec.); VTAE Bd. Adv. Com. on Displaced Homemakers (also 1983). **1983** — Economic Development; Higher and Vocational Education; Jt. Com. on Audit; Legis. Coun. Com. on Groundwater Management. **1981** — Consumer and Commercial Credit; Tourism and Recreation; Job Creation and International Marketing Development (eff. 12/11/81); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Correctional Services and on Structure of Corrections System. **1979** — Financial Institutions; Government Operations; Tourism, Recreation and Economic Development; Legis. Coun. Com. on Correctional Facilities.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8551; District: (414) 334-7283.

Voting address: 635 Tamarack Drive West, West Bend 53095.

Mailing address: (office) Room 329 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Gregg Underheim (Rep.), 54th Assembly District

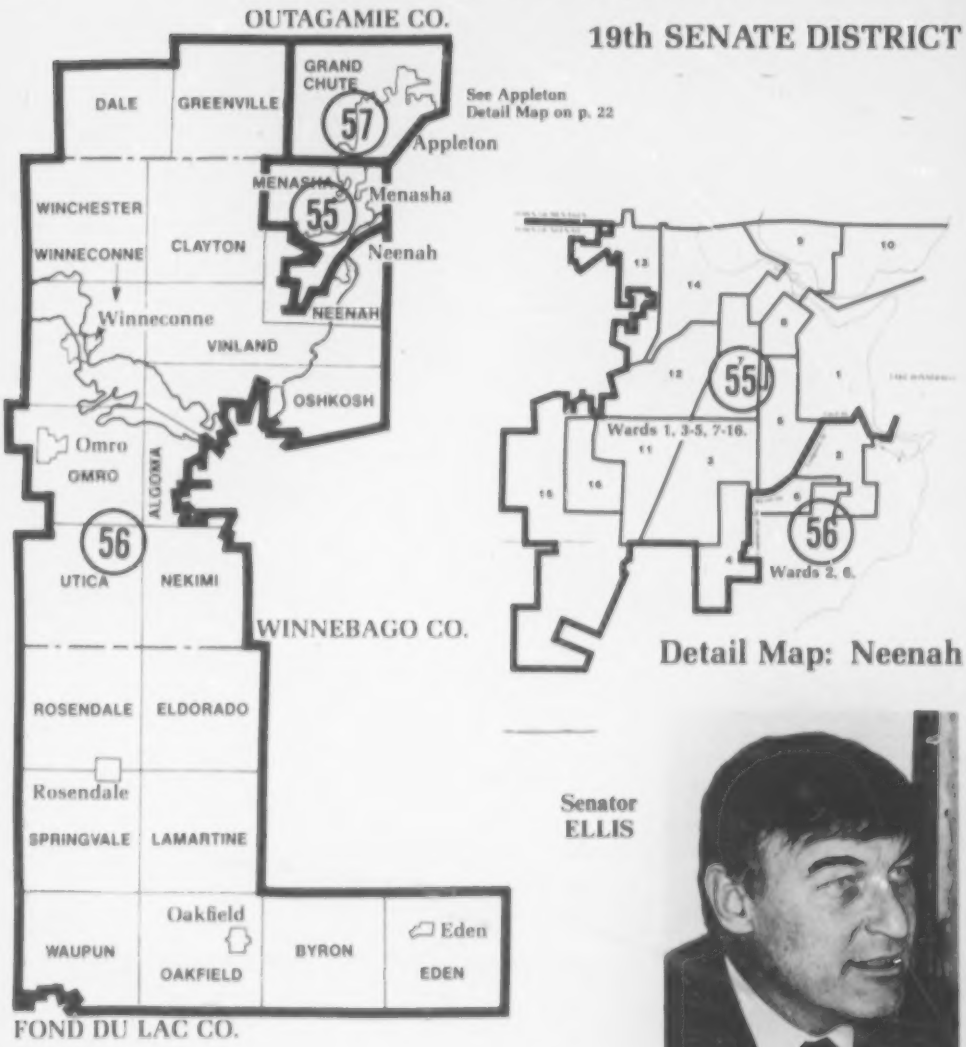
Born La Crosse, August 22, 1950; single. Graduate La Crosse Central H.S.; B.S. UW-La Crosse 1972. Full-time legislator. Former high school English teacher and congressional aide on the staff of Congressman Thomas Petri. Member Kiwanis Club of Oshkosh (past president); YMCA; Choraliers; Winnebago County Republican Party; Sexual Abuse Services (bd. of dir.); Oshkosh Symphony (bd. of dir.).

Elected to Assembly in June 1987 special election; reelected 1988. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Children and Human Services (also 1987); Colleges and Universities (ranking minority mbr., mbr. 1987); Health; Judiciary; Select Com. on Health Care Financing. **1987** — Trade, Industry and Small Business; Legis. Coun. Com. on Community Aids.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2254; District: (414) 233-1082.

Voting address: 1652 Beech Street, Oshkosh 54901.

Mailing address: (office) Room 307 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.



Senator
ELLIS

Michael G. Ellis (Rep.), 19th Senate District

Born Neenah, February 21, 1941; married. Graduate Neenah High School; B.A. in political science and history, UW-Oshkosh 1965. Legislator and farmer (raises horses). Neenah City Council 1969-75.

Elected to Assembly 1970-80; elected to Senate since 1982. Minority Leader 1989. Assistant Minority Leader 1987, 1985. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1989** — Senate Organization (also 1987, 1985); Senate Rules (also 1987); Jt. Com. on Employment Relations; Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization (also 1987, 1985); Legislative Council; Disability Bd. **1987** — Urban Affairs, Energy, Environmental Resources and Elections; Housing, Government Operations and Cultural Affairs (resigned 4/21/87); Legis. Coun. Com. on Natural and Recreational Resources. **1985** — Energy and Environmental Resources (also 1983); Tourism, Revenue, Financial Institutions and Forestry; Child Labor Coun. **1983** — Transportation; Legis. Coun. Peace Officer Study Com. Assembly committee assignments: **1981** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1979); Legislative Council (also 1979). **1977** — Internal Management; Local Affairs. **1975** — Municipalities (also 1971); Printing. **1973** — Taxation (also 1971); State Affairs; Traffic Law Enforcement Coun. **1971** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Uniform Commercial Code Amendments.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0718; District: (414) 722-0182 (home), (414) 729-4801 (office).

Voting address: 2021 East Mears Road, Neenah 54956.

Mailing address: (office) Room 246 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; (district) 101 West Canal Street, Neenah 54956.

Representative WALLING

Representative KLUSMAN

Representative PROSSER

Esther K. Walling (Rep.), 55th Assembly District

Born Winnebago Co., April 7, 1940; married; 2 children. Grad. Oshkosh H.S.; attended UW-Oshkosh. Former secretary, sales manager, executive asst. Mbr. Neenah-Menasha Rep. Club; Winnebago Co. Rep. Party; Twin City Business and Professional Women; Friends of Menasha Library; Neenah-Menasha Historical Soc.; Toastmaster's International 1331; Winnebago Co. Fedn. of Republican Women. Former mbr. Wis. Towns Assn. (vice chp. Winnebago Co. unit); Wis. Suburban League (bd. of dir.); Fox Valley Tech. Instit. Small Municipality Adv. Com. (chp.); Fox Cities Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Wis. delegate Natl. Coun. of Engineering Examiners 1980-82. Engineers Section, Arch., Prof. Eng., Designers and Land Surveyors Exam. Bd. 1979-82 (public mbr.). Town clerk 1975-77; town chp. 1977-81.

Elected to Assembly since 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Aging (ranking minority mbr.); Labor (also 1987, 1985); Ways and Means (also 1987); Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (ranking minority mbr. since 1985); Retirement Research Com. (also 1987, 1985); Council on Child Labor (also 1987). **1987** — Transportation; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Child Care Regulation, on Uniform Anatomical Gift Act. **1985** — Highways; Urban and Local Affairs; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Condominium Issues (also 1983).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5719; District: (414) 725-9392.

Voting address: (Town of Menasha) 1225 Kluck Street, Neenah 54956.

Mailing address: (office) Room 305 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Judith Klusman (Rep.), 56th Assembly District

Born Neenah, December 14, 1956; married; 2 boys. Graduate Winneconne H.S.; attended Concordia College, Moorhead, Minnesota 1975-77. Graduate Group II Wisconsin Rural Leadership Program. Dairy farmer. Member District 10 Land O'Lakes Assn. (bd. of dir., sec.); Winnebago Co. Farm Bureau (former bd. of dir., sec.-treas.); Altrusa International; 4-H county leader (music and drama ldr.); UW-Extension Family Adv. Com.; Ducks Unlimited; Holstein Assn.; Republican Party of Wisconsin (past mbr. county executive com.); Wisconsin Federation of Republican Women (past 6th Dist. chm., past county pres.). Former member Morning Glory Farms Young Cooperators (district bd. of dir.); church choir dir. Appointed to Wisconsin Leadership Council for Agricultural Education. Received Winnebago Co. Farm Bureau *Outstanding Young Farm Couple Award* 1983; *4-H Key Award Winner* 1975. Town of Clayton Zoning Com. (chm.) 1986-88.

Elected to Assembly 1988. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Aging; Agriculture; Rural Development and Forestry; Small Business, Employment and Training.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7500; District: (414) 836-3850.

Voting address: 7544 Green Meadow Road, Oshkosh 54904.

Mailing address: (office) Room 310 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

David T. Prosser, Jr. (Rep.), 57th Assembly District

Born Chicago, Illinois, Dec. 24, 1942; single. Graduate Appleton H.S.; B.A. DePauw Univ. 1965; J.D. UW-Madison Law School 1968. Attorney. Former District Attorney Outagamie Co. 1977-78, admin. asst. to U.S. congressman 1973-74, attorney-advisor U.S. Dept. of Justice 1969-72, lecturer Indiana Univ.-Indianapolis Law School 1968-69. Member Fox Cities Chamber of Commerce and Industry; American, Wis. and Outagamie Co. Bar Assns.; Outagamie Co. Rep. Party; NCSL Law and Justice Com. 1981, 1983 (vice chp.). Former mbr. Wis. Coun. on Criminal Justice, 1980-83 (exec. com.); Judicial Coun. Com. on Prelim. Examinations 1981; Wisconsin Sentencing Comn. 1984-88.

Elected to Assembly since 1978. Minority Leader 1989. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Assembly Organization; Rules; Jt. Com. on Employment Relations; Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization; Legislative Council (also 1987); Disability Bd., Uniform State Laws Comn. (since 1983). **1987** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1985); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Law Revision (also 1985, 1983), on Fox River System, on Uniform Anatomical Gift Act. **1985** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Community Corrections Issues. **1983** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety (also 1981, 1979); Elections (also 1981, 1979); Energy and Utilities; Judiciary (also 1981, 1979).

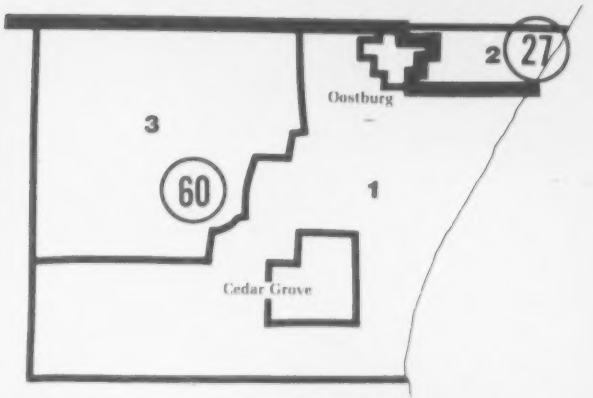
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3070; District: (414) 731-4404.

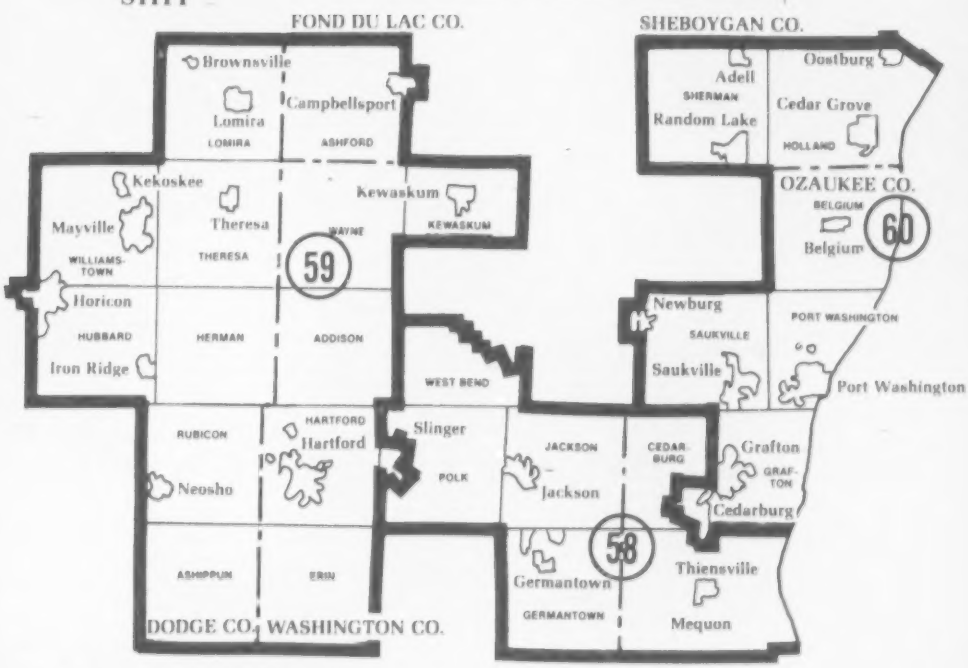
Voting address: 2904 North Meade Street, Appleton 54911.

Mailing address: (office) Room 205 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Senator
STITT

Detail Map: Town of Holland





20th SENATE DISTRICT

Donald K. Stitt (Rep.), 20th Senate District

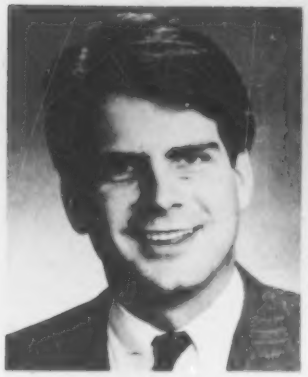
Born Milwaukee, November 26, 1944; married; 4 children. Graduate Whitefish Bay High School; B.S. UW-Madison 1968; J.D. Marquette Law School 1971; LL.M. Georgetown Law Center 1977. Legislator, attorney. Former assistant district attorney, securities broker. Member Rotary; American Legislative Exchange Council (nat'l. bd. of dir.). Served on Port Washington Bd. of Education 1978-84; elected State Chairman of the Republican Party of Wisconsin 1988.

Elected to Assembly in July 1979 special election; reelected 1980, 1982; elected to Senate 1984; reelected 1988. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1989** — Judiciary and Consumer Affairs (also 1987); Jt. Com. on Audit; Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems; Retirement Research Com.; Legis. Coun. Com. on Law Revision (also 1987, 1985). **1987** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1985, 1983); Jt. Survey Com. on Debt Management; Governor's Task Force on Great Lakes Water Levels (co-chp.). **1985** — Legis. Council Com. on Venture Capital. Assembly committee assignments: **1983** — Legislative Council and its Com. on Primary Prevention. **1981** — Health and Human Services; Judiciary (eff. 1/21/82); Small Business and Economic Development; Urban Affairs and Housing; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Economic Development, on Medical Assistance. **1979** — Health and Social Services; Small Business.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7513; District: (414) 284-4455.

Voting address: 3682 Norport Drive, Port Washington 53074.

Mailing address: (office) Room 417 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; (district) 114 East Main Street, Port Washington 53074.



Representative
LOUCKS

Representative
LEHMAN

Representative
VERGERONT

Steven D. Loucks (Rep.), 58th Assembly District

Born St. Paul, Minnesota, September 8, 1961. Graduate Homestead H.S., Mequon; B.A. in political science and history, Marquette U. 1983. Independent consultant. Former associate government relations director for a manufacturing association and a legislative assistant to U.S. Senator Robert W. Kasten, Jr. Member Republican Party of Ozaukee Co. (finance chm.); American Cancer Society, Ozaukee County South Unit (bd. mbr.); Deutschstadt Heritage Foundation of Germantown; Mequon-Thiensville Rotary Club; Republican Party of Washington County. Former member Associated Students of Marquette U. (pres.).

Elected to Assembly 1988. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Small Business, Employment and Training; Transportation; Urban Education.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3756; District: (414) 242-4557.

Voting address: 5547 West Parkview Drive 116N, Mequon 53092.

Mailing address: (office) Room 327 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Michael A. Lehman (Rep.), 59th Assembly District

Born Rice Lake, April 24, 1943; married; 3 children. Graduate Hartford Union H.S.; attended MATC and MPTI. Full-time legislator. Former salesman, hospital and road construction employe. Member Hartford Lions; Hartford Memorial Hospital Volunteers Fund Raisers; Dodge County and Washington County Republican Parties; Wis. Farm Bureau. Former member Hartford Volunteer Fire Dept.; Hospital Engineers Assn.; Laborer local; Operating Engineers local.

Elected to Assembly 1988. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Excise and Fees; Highways; Housing, Securities and Corporate Policy.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 267-2367; District: (414) 673-7979.

Voting address: 1317 Honeysuckle Road, Hartford 53027.

Mailing address: (office) Room 310 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Susan B. Vergeront (Rep.), 60th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, Nov. 30, 1945; married; 3 children. Graduate Manitowoc Lincoln H.S.; B.S. in political science, UW-Madison 1967. Public relations consultant. Former community relations coordinator for chamber of commerce, Wis. Legislative Council research staff. Member Grafton Chamber of Commerce; Ozaukee Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse (dir.); Grafton Jaycee Women (past vice pres., state dir.); U.S. Jaycee Women's Congress; Ozaukee and Sheboygan Cos. Rep. Party; American Legislative Exchange Council (Wis. chairperson). Former member A.A.U.W.; Ozaukee Day Care Center (bd. vice pres.). Wis. Jaycee *Outstanding Young Wisconsinite* 1981. Served on Grafton Bd. of Education 1981 to 1987.

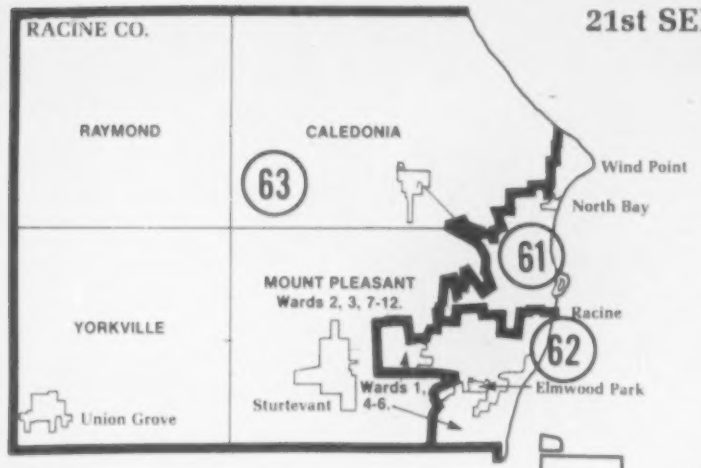
Elected to Assembly 1984; reelected since 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Small Business, Employment and Training (ranking minority member); Urban Education; Ways and Means (also 1987); Forward Wis., Inc.; Women's Council (chp., also 1987); Coastal Management Council (also 1987). **1987** — Labor (ranking minority mbr., mbr. 1985); Colleges and Universities (eff. 4/28/87); Trade, Industry and Small Business; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Child Care Regulation, on Targeted Educational Services. **1985** — Economic Development; Energy; Legis. Coun. Coms. on International Trade, on Pregnancy Options (eff. 1/31/85), on Primary Prevention (eff. 1/3/85).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 267-2369; District: (414) 377-9617.

Voting address: 390 Vista View Drive, Cedarburg 53012.

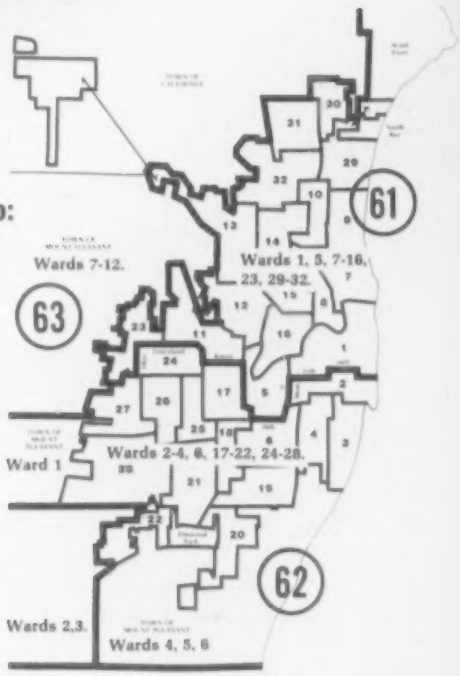
Mailing address: (office) Room 312 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708; (district) 390 Vista View Dr., Cedarburg 53012.

21st SENATE DISTRICT



Senator
STROHL

Detail Map: Racine



Joseph A. Strohl (Dem.), 21st Senate District

Born Evanston, Ill., March 19, 1946; married; 1 child, 1 stepchild. Grad. Stephenson, Michigan H.S.; B.S. Northern Michigan Univ. 1968; graduate work UW-Milwaukee 1968. Full-time legislator. Former aide to U.S. congressman, teacher.

Elected to Senate since 1978. Majority Leader 1989, 1987. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Senate Rules (chp., also 1987); Senate Organization (also 1987); Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (also 1987); Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization (also 1987); Low-Level Radioactive Waste Council (since 1983); Radioactive Waste Review Bd. (chp., also 1981-87); Legislative Council (since 1983). **1987** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Solid Waste Management (co-chp.). **1985** — Energy and Environmental Resources (chp., also 1983); Urban Affairs, Utilities and Elections (vice chp.); Jt. Com. on Finance; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Acid Rain (chp., also 1983, 1981), on Environmental Resource Management, on Telecommunications (chp., also 1983). **1983** — Health, Education, Corrections and Human Services; Urban Affairs and Government Operations; Transportation Projects Comn. (eff. 4/5/84). **1981** — Energy (chp.); Agriculture and Natural Resources; Human Services (also 1979). **1979** — Insurance and Utilities; Jt. Com. on Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws; Legis. Coun. Com. on Energy Conservation (co-chp.).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1832; District: (414) 636-3915.

Voting address: 2710 LaSalle Street, Racine 53402.

Mailing address: (office) Room 210 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; (district) Room 201, 603 Main St., Racine 53401.

Representative FERGUS

Representative PLACHE

Representative LADWIG

Scott C. Fergus (Dem.), 61st Assembly District

Born Racine, January 27, 1955. Graduate Washington Park High School; B.A. Carthage College 1978. Full-time legislator. Former executive dir. of Racine Co. Economic Development Corp. (1987-88), bricklayer and cement finisher, executive dir. of a mental health clinic, policy advisor to Assembly Committees on Education and on Economic Development. Member NAACP; Alliance for the Mentally Ill; Northside Business Assn.; Downtown Racine Development Corp.; Racine Co. Econ. Devel. Corp. Wis. Council on Mental Health Task Force on Homeless; appointed to NCSL's State Federal Assembly and its Committee on Commerce, Labor and Regulation.

Elected to Assembly 1984; reelected since 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Housing, Securities and Corporate Policy (chp.); Environmental Resources and Utilities; Financial Institutions and Insurance (also 1987, mbr. 1985); Small Business, Employment and Training; Forward Wisconsin, Inc.; Wis. Housing and Economic Development Authority (also 1987). **1987** — Trade, Industry and Small Business (vice chp.); Employment and Training; Housing and Securities; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Biotechnology, on Nursing Home Reimbursement. **1985** — Elections (vice chp.); Economic Development and chp. Subcom. on Regulations and Permits; Education; Legis. Council Com. on Venture Capital (chp.).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0731; District: (414) 633-4446.

Voting address: 2142-1/2 Clarence Avenue, Racine 53405.

Mailing address. (office) Room 107 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Kimberly M. Plache (Dem.), 62nd Assembly District

Born Racine, January 4, 1961; single. Graduate Racine Horlick H.S.; attended UW-Whitewater; B.S. in psychology, UW-Parkside 1984. Full-time legislator. Former legislative aide. Member American Association of University Women; Democratic Party of Wisconsin, Racine County; NAACP; National Organization of Women (NOW); National Women's Political Caucus; UW-Parkside Alumni Assn.; Wisconsin Action Coalition.

Elected to Assembly 1988. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Colleges and Universities (vice chp.); Urban Education (vice chp.); Highways; Small Business, Employment and Training; Urban and Local Affairs.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0634; District: (414) 634-3948.

Voting address: 1128 College Avenue, Racine 53403.

Mailing address: (office) Room 32 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

E. James Ladwig (Rep.), 63rd Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, April 13, 1938; married; 3 children. Graduate Milw. Riverside H.S.; B.S. 1960, M.S. 1961 UW-Madison. Legislator and investment broker. Former high school teacher. Served in Army 1962-64. Member Racine Kiwanis Club; Racine Co. Republican Party; American Legion Post 310; Salmon Unlimited; Univ. of Wis. "W" Club; Hoy Nature Club. Former member J.I. Case H.S. Parents Club (pres.); North Park P.T.A. (pres.); Racine Aquatic Club (pres.). Served as town supervisor 1971-73, Racine Co. supervisor 1974-78.

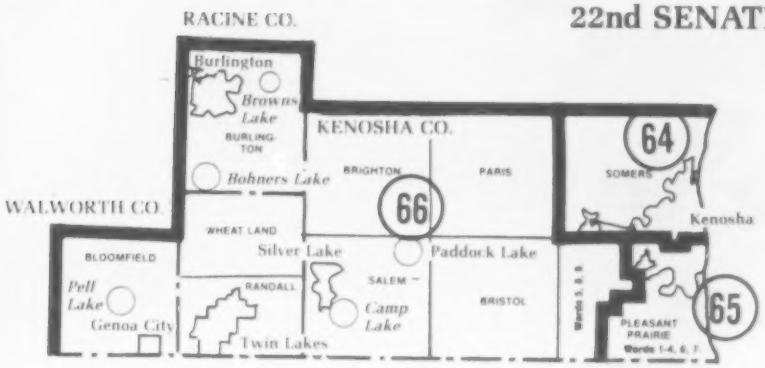
Elected to Assembly 1978, 1980, 1984, 1986 and 1988. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Education; Excise and Fees; State Affairs (ranking minority mbr., mbr. 1987, 1981); State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Com. (also 1987); Wis. Housing and Economic Development Authority (also 1987, 1985). **1987** — Financial Institutions and Insurance (also 1985). **1985** — Tourism, Recreation and Forest Products; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Environmental Resource Management, on Regulation of Financial Institutions. **1981** — Consumer and Commercial Credit; Tourism and Recreation. **1979** — Elections; Financial Institutions; Tourism, Recreation and Economic Development; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Constitutional Bail Revision, on Pretrial Release.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-9171; District: (414) 639-0081.

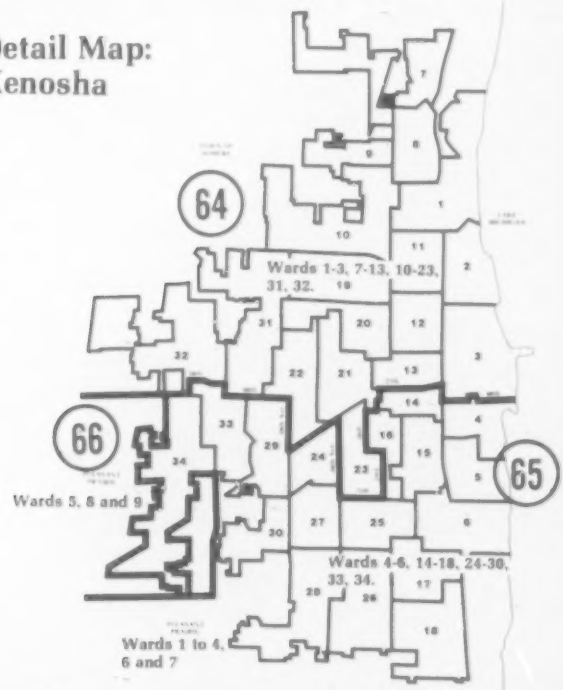
Voting address: 4616 Marcia Drive, Racine 53405.

Mailing address: (office) Room 336 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

22nd SENATE DISTRICT



Detail Map: Kenosha



Senator ANDREA

Joseph F. Andrea (Dem.), 22nd Senate District

Born Nov. 29, 1927; married; 4 children. Grad. Bradford High School; attended UW-Extension. Full-time legislator. Former telephone company employe for 31 years. Veteran; served in Navy 1946-48. Member Navy Club; Kenosha Achievement Center (bd. mbr.); Amer. Cancer Soc. (bd. mbr.); Holy Name Soc. (pres.); Kenosha Alpine Club; Italian-Amer. Soc. Former member Communication Workers (past pres.); Victory Credit Union (bd. mbr.); Little League; Boy Scouts (com. mbr.); United Fund (com. mbr.); Catholic Youth Org. Served as constable 1966-68; county board supervisor 1968-77.

Elected to Assembly 1976; reelected 1978, 1980, 1982; elected to Senate 1984; reelected 1988. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1989** — Transportation, Conservation and Mining; Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1987); Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (also 1987, 1983, co-chp. 1985 and 1981); Retirement Research Com. (since 1981); Transportation Projects Comn. (since 1985); Radiation Protection Council (also 1987). **1987** — Transportation, Tourism and Conservation. **1985** — Jt. Com. on Audit (co-chp.); Transportation. Assembly committee assignments: **1983** — Local Affairs (chp., vice chp. 1981, mbr. since 1977); Government Operations; Veterans and Military Affairs (also 1981); Legis. Coun. Com. on Condominium Issues. **1981** — Job Creation and International Marketing Development (eff 12/11/81); Legis. Coun. Com. on Contractual Services. **1979** — Enrolled Bills (chp., vice chp. 1977); Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws (chp.); Financial Institutions. **1977** — Insurance and Banking; State Affairs; Jt. Com. for Review of Admin. Rules.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 267-8979; District: (414) 657-6656.

Voting address: 2405-45th Street, Kenosha 53140.

Mailing address: (office) Room 4 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative
BARCA

Representative
ANTARAMIAN

Representative
PORTER

Peter W. Barca (Dem.), 64th Assembly District

Born Kenosha, August 7, 1955; married; 1 daughter. Graduate Mary D. Bradford High School; B.S. UW-Milwaukee 1977; graduate work Harvard University; M.A. in public admin. and in educational admin., UW-Madison 1982. Full-time legislator. Former employment specialist, teacher of emotionally disturbed, dir. of camp for handicapped children, distribution manager. Member Gateway Enterprise Center Com. (pres.); Kenosha Co. Dem. Party (chp.); AFL-CIO and COPE; Assn. for Retarded Citizens. Former member United Way (unit chm.); Kenosha Legislative Affairs Com.; Multiple Sclerosis Soc. (local coord.); Toastmasters Internatl. (officer); Community Action Prog. for Delinquent Children.

Elected to Assembly 1984; reelected since 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Jt. Com. on Audit (co-chp., mbr. 1987); Education; Small Business, Employment and Training; Urban Education; Council on Child Labor (also 1987); Governor's Job Training Coordinating Council (also 1987). **1987** — Employment and Training (chp.); Environmental Resources and Utilities; Transportation; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Health Care Services, on Juvenile Justice Issues; Gov.'s Juvenile Justice Task Force. **1985** — Children and Human Services (vice chp.); Economic Development and chp. of its Subcom. on Import-Export; Environmental Resources; Labor; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Employment Disincentives, on Regulation of Financial Institutions.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5504; District: (414) 552-8859.

Voting address: 1520 Sheridan Road, Kenosha 53140.

Mailing address: (office) Room 18 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

John M. Antaramian (Dem.), 65th Assembly District

Born Kenosha, September 21, 1954; married; 2 children. Graduate Tremper High School; B.S. in economics and business management, UW-Parkside 1977. Full-time legislator. Former shopping center corporation employe. Member Masons; Historical Society.

Elected to Assembly since 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (co-chp., also 1987); Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Family Law and Corrections; Select Com. on Health Care Financing (vice chp.). **1987** — Employment and Training; Environmental Resources and Utilities; Trade, Industry and Small Business; Legis. Coun. Com. on Health Care Services (chp.). **1985** — Jt. Survey Com. on Debt Management (co-chp.); Economic Development (vice chp. 1983); Financial Institutions and Insurance; Wis. Housing and Economic Development Authority; Select Com. on Work Incentives (chp.); Legis. Coun. Com. on International Trade (chp.). **1983** — Labor; Revenue; Transportation.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0455; District: (414) 694-8536.

Voting address: 8318-25th Avenue, Kenosha 53140.

Mailing address: (office) Room 117 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Cloyd A. Porter (Rep.), 66th Assembly District

Born Huntley, Ill., May 22, 1935; married; 4 children. Elem. educ. Elkhorn, Wis.; Wis. State Sch. for the Deaf and Burlington H.S. Full-time legislator. Former independent trucking business. Member Rotary; K. of C.; *Wis. State Fire Fighters Award* 1988; *Wis. State Fire Chiefs Award* 1988; *Wis. State Amer. Legion Award* 1984; *Burlington VFW Outstanding Citizen Award* 1972; *Outstanding Young Men in Wis.* 1970. Delegate to NCSL State-Fed. Assembly Energy Com. (1985-88); CSG Midwestern Conf. Bus. Development (1981-88). Town chm. 1970-75.

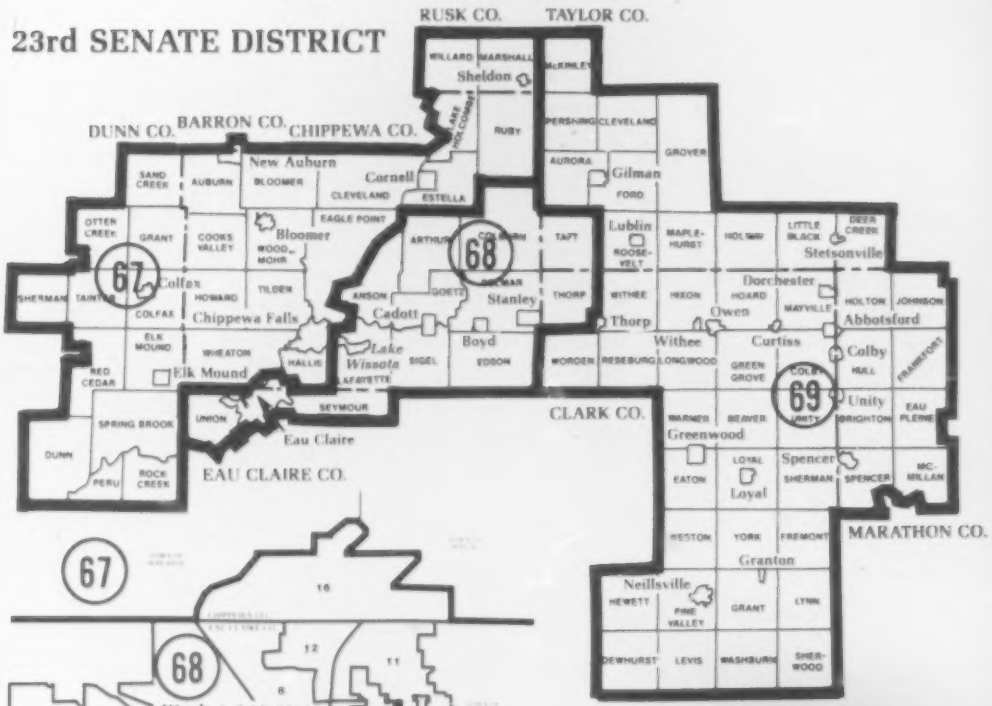
Elected to Assembly since 1972. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Environmental Resources and Utilities (also 1987); Highways; Natural Resources (also 1987, 1977, 1975); State Affairs. **1987** — Excise and Fees (also 1985); Legis. Coun. Com. on Biotechnology. **1985** — Energy (also 1981, 1979); Environmental Resources (since 1979); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Private Sewage Systems (also 1983), on Well Contamination. **1983** — Air Resources Allocation Coun. (also 1981). **1981** — Job Creation and International Marketing Development (eff. 12/11/81); Legis. Coun. Com. on Contractual Services. **1979** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Energy Conservation, on Reduction and Recycling of Solid Waste (also 1977).

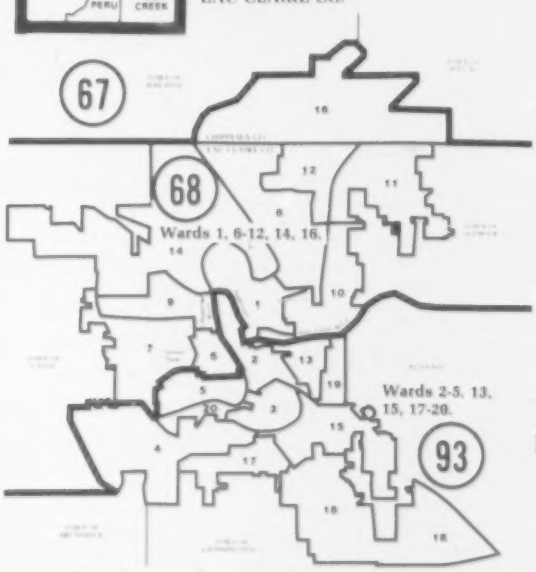
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2530; District: (414) 763-6827.

Voting address: 28322 Durand Avenue, Burlington 53105.

Mailing address: (office) Room 320 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

23rd SENATE DISTRICT





Detail Map: Eau Claire

Senator ROSHELL

Marvin J. Roshell (Dem.), 23rd Senate District

Born Chippewa Falls, Oct. 27, 1932; married. Graduate Cadott High School; Coyne Electrical College, Chicago. Legislator and president of electrical contracting firm. Korean Conflict veteran; served in Air Force 1950-54. Member Lions; Masons; Shriners; Amer. Legion; VFW; AFL-CIO; Indianhead Towns Assn. (past vice pres.); Chippewa Falls Ind. Develop. Corp.; Natl. Electrical Contractors Assn. (past vice pres.); Chippewa Area Fire Protection Dist., Inc. (past secy.-treas.); Chippewa Falls Fiscal Bd. (past chp.); Jt. Apprenticeship Training Com. (past bd. mbr.); Lafayette Minor League Baseball Org. (past bd. mbr.); Wis. Lions Fdn. (past vice pres., treas.). Supervisor Lafayette Town Bd. 1969-79 (chp. 1975-79).

Elected to Senate since 1978. Majority Caucus Chairperson since 1985; Majority Caucus Secretary 1983. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Labor, Business, Insurance, Veterans and Military Affairs (vice chp., also 1987); Transportation, Conservation and Mining; Jt. Com. on Finance (vice chp. since 1985, mbr. 1983, 1981); Jt. Survey Com. on Debt Management (also 1987); Transportation Projects Comn. (also 1987). **1987** — Tourism and Conservation; Transportation (also 1985); Select Com. on the Regulation of Gambling (co-chp.). **1985** — Labor, Business, Veterans Affairs and Insurance (vice chp., mbr. 1983); Legis. Coun. Com. on Municipal Collective Bargaining Law (also 1983). **1983** — Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (co-chp.); Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn.'s Legis. Adv. Com. (chp. 1981, 1979); Traffic Law Enforcement Council (also 1981, 1979). **1981** — Aging, Business and Financial Institutions and Transportation (also 1979). **1979** — Agriculture, Labor and Local Affairs (vice chp.); Governmental and Veterans Affairs (vice chp.); Jt. Com. for Review of Admin. Rules Subcom. on State-Federal Govt'l Operations (chp.); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Watershed Management (chp.), on Highways.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7511; District: (715) 723-2081.

Voting address: (Town of Lafayette) 5722 Stewart Lane, Chippewa Falls 54729.

Mailing address: (office) Room 134 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative
HAMILTON

Representative
ZIEN

Representative
VAN GORDEN

Leo Richard Hamilton (Dem.), 67th Assembly District

Born St. Paul, MN, December 13, 1927; married; 3 children. Grad. St. Thomas Military Acad., St. Paul, MN; B.A. Univ. of Notre Dame 1949. Former public relations officer, tavern owner, utility salesman and automobile dealer. Korean Conflict veteran; served in Army 1951-53. Member Rotary Club (bd. mbr.); American Legion; D.A.V.; Chamber of Commerce; Industrial Development Corp.; Metropolitan Planning Organization; Chippewa Valley Ecumenical Housing Bd. Former member Toastmasters; Elks. Member Chippewa Co. Emergency Planning Comn.; Wis. Retirement Bd. 1984-86; Mayor of Chippewa Falls 1981-87.

Elected to Assembly 1986; reelected 1988. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Excise and Fees (vice chp., also 1987); Urban and Local Affairs (vice chp., also 1987); Financial Institutions and Insurance (also 1987); State Affairs; Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (also 1987); Retirement Research Com. (also 1987). **1987** — Legis. Coun. Com. on School District Boundary Changes.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1194; District: (715) 723-3300.

Voting address: 1008 West Spruce Street, Chippewa Falls 54729.

Mailing address: (office) Room 34 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

David A. Zien (Rep.), 68th Assembly District

Born Chippewa Falls, March 15, 1950; married; 6 children. Grad. Cadott H.S.; B.S. UW-Eau Claire 1974; M.S. UW Stout 1975; attended UW-Superior and UW-Madison. Full-time legislator. Former campus administrator at North Central Tech. College, job service manager and counselor, veterans counselor, longshoreman and roofer. Vietnam veteran; served in Marines 1968-70. Member Eau Claire Chamber of Commerce (legis. com.); Eau Claire Blue Ribbon Com.; Wis. Vietnam Veterans Mem. Project (bd. of dir.); Central Wis. World Trade Assn. (bd. of dir.); Wis. Community Education (bd. of dir.); Stanley Industrial Devel. Corp. (bd. of dir.); Eau Claire Public Affairs Com. (bd. of dir.); Cadott, Stanley and Taylor Co. Historical Societies; Toastmasters; NRA; Masons; DAV; Amer. Legion; Wis. Vocational Assn.; Harley Owners Group; Indian-Head Track Club; Eau Claire Child Care Task Force; Amer. Motorcycle Assn.; Chippewa Valley Marine Club; Wis. Assn. of Concerned Veterans; Forward Wis. Regional Marketing Group; Eau Claire Rod and Gun Club; Western Wis. 2000; Veterans Preference Com.; Natl. Mgt. Assn.; Medford Area Improvement and Long Range Planning Comn.; Medford Natl. Bank Adv. Com.; Motorcycle Safety Technical Com.; Internatl. Assn. of Personnel in Employment Security (Internatl. Veterans chm. 1982-83); VFW (state officer); Council of Veterans Programs (legis. program and review com.); church council member. State Veterans Day Chm. 1987-89; Gov.'s Coun. on Business and Education Partnerships 1987-present.

Elected to Assembly 1988. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Excise and Fees; Rural Development and Forestry; Urban and Local Affairs; Veterans and Military Affairs; Legislative Council.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-9172; District: (715) 447-8429.

Voting address: (Town of Taft) W15153 CTH S, Gilman 54433.

Mailing address: (office) Room 324 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Heron A. "Pink" Van Gorden (Rep.), 69th Assembly District

Born Alma Center, October 9, 1926; married; one child. Graduate Neillsville High School. Feed dealer. Veteran; Army 1945-47; National Guard 1947-65. Member Wisconsin Feed, Seed and Farm Supply Assn. (past secy.-treas. and director); American Legion (past commander); VFW (past commander); National Rifle Assn.; National Muzzle-Loading Rifle Assn.; director of industrial development group.

Elected to Assembly since 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Agriculture (since 1983); Health (also 1987); Highways (ranking minority mbr., also 1987, mbr. 1985, 1983); Veterans and Military Affairs (since 1983); Transportation Projects Comn. (also 1987). **1987** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Nursing Home Reimbursement. **1985** — Select Com. on Work Incentives.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7461; District: (715) 743-3633.

Voting address: 7 Huron Street, Neillsville 54456.

Mailing address: (office) Room 302 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Senator
HELBACH

24th SENATE DISTRICT

David Helbach (Dem.), 24th Senate District

Born Stevens Point, Dec. 8, 1948; 2 children. Graduate Pacelli High School; B.A. in communications, UW-Stevens Point 1972; graduate work UW-Stevens Point.

Elected to Assembly 1978-1982 (resigned 8/12/83); elected to Senate in August 1983 special election; re-elected since 1984. Assistant Majority Leader 1989. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1989** — Jt. Com. on Finance (since 1983); Jt. Com. on Legis. Organization; Education, Economic Development, Financial Institutions and Fiscal Policies; Senate Organization; Senate Rules; State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Com. (also 1987); Legislative Council (also 1987). **1987** — Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions; Economic Development, Financial Institutions and Fiscal Policies; Education; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Child Care Regulation (vice chp.), on Health Care Services (vice chp.); Gov.'s Local Property Tax Relief Comn. **1985** — Aging, Banking, Commercial Credit and Taxation; Education and Government Operations; Tourism, Revenue, Financial Institutions and Forestry; Select Com. on Radioactive Waste; Minn.-Wisconsin Boundary Area Comn.'s Legis. Adv. Com.; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Crimes Against Children, on International Trade, on Medical Malpractice (also 1983). **1983** — Judiciary and Consumer Affairs (vice chp., eff. 10/11/83); Energy and Environmental Resources (eff. 10/27/83, and chp. of its Subcom. on Groundwater); Tourism and Revenue (eff. 10/27/83); Transportation Projects Comn. Assembly committee assignments: **1983** — Jt. Com. on Finance. **1981** — Elections (chp., eff. 10/29/81); State Affairs (vice chp.); Reapportionment; Revenue (also 1979); Tourism and Recreation (eff. 3/31/83); Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules; Legis. Coun. Com. on Groundwater Management. **1979** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Health and Social Services.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3123; District: (715) 341-6536.

Voting address: 1650 Clark Street, Stevens Point 54481.

Mailing address: (office) Room 33 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative
HASENOHRL

Representative
GRUSZYNSKI

Representative
SCHNEIDER

Donald W. Hasenohrl (Dem.), 70th Assembly District

Born Marshfield, Nov. 25, 1935; married; 3 children. Graduate Marshfield High School. Full-time legislator. Former stainless steel fabricator, farmer, production expediter, fire fighter. Member Democratic Party of Wood County (chp. 1963-64); Eau Pleine Boat Club; Business and Professional Women's Club; United Commercial Travelers; Marshfield Elks; Eagles; Central Wis. Sportsmen's Club; K. of C. Former member Boilermakers Union local; Marshfield Central Labor Body; Wood Co. Farm Bureau; Wis. Fair Assn. (former dir.). Marshfield City Planning Comn. 1966-67.

Elected to Assembly since 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Transportation (chp. since 1983); Excise and Fees (since 1983); Highways (since 1979); Council on Traffic Law Enforcement (since 1983); Tourism, Recreation and Government Operations; Transportation Projects Comn. **1987** — Agriculture (also 1985, 1983, 1981). **1985** — Rural Development. **1983** — Forest Productivity and Rural Development; Legis. Coun. Com. on Condominium Issues (vice chp.). **1981** — Small Business and Economic Development (chp.); Agriculture and Nutrition; Tourism and Recreation.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8366; District: (715) 676-3666.

Voting address: 9516 Bluff Drive, Pittsville 54466.

Mailing address: (office) Room 35 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Stan Gruszynski (Dem.), 71st Assembly District

Born Marinette, February 6, 1949; married; 4 children. Graduate Marinette Catholic Central; B.S. *magna cum laude* Northland College 1971; graduate work UW-Stevens Point 1983. Full-time legislator. Former farmer, field staff for Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, director of state Senate Democratic Caucus, and district representative for former Congressman Robert J. Cornell. Member Democratic Party of Wisconsin-Portage County; Izaak Walton League (Bill Cook Chapter); Wetlands Conservation League. Appointed to Wisconsin Community Development Finance Authority Board 1984; served on Wisconsin Citizens Environmental Council 1978-81.

Elected to Assembly 1984; reelected since 1986. Majority Caucus Chairperson 1989. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Assembly Organization; Colleges and Universities (chp. 1987); Housing, Securities and Corporate Policy; Natural Resources (also 1987); Rules; Ways and Means (also 1987); Legislative Council (also 1987). **1987** — Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (vice chp.); State Affairs; Legis. Coun. Com. on Biotechnology (vice chp.). **1985** — Energy (vice chp.); Aging; Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Education; Rural Development; Spec. Com. on Comparable Worth; Radioactive Waste Review Board.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 267-9649; District: (715) 344-3958.

Voting address: 2272 Stanley Street, Stevens Point 54481.

Mailing address: (office) Room 39 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Marlin D. Schneider (Dem.), 72nd Assembly District

Born La Crosse, Nov. 16, 1942; married; 2 children. Grad. Longfellow Elem. Sch.; La Crosse Central H.S.; B.S. UW-La Crosse 1965; M.S.T. UW-Stevens Point 1976; M.S. UW-Madison 1979; certificate from Madison Area Technical College Police Academy 1982. Full-time legislator. Former social studies teacher. Member Amer. Fed. of Musicians; Loyal Order of Moose. Former member Wis. Rapids Education Assn. (pres.-elect).

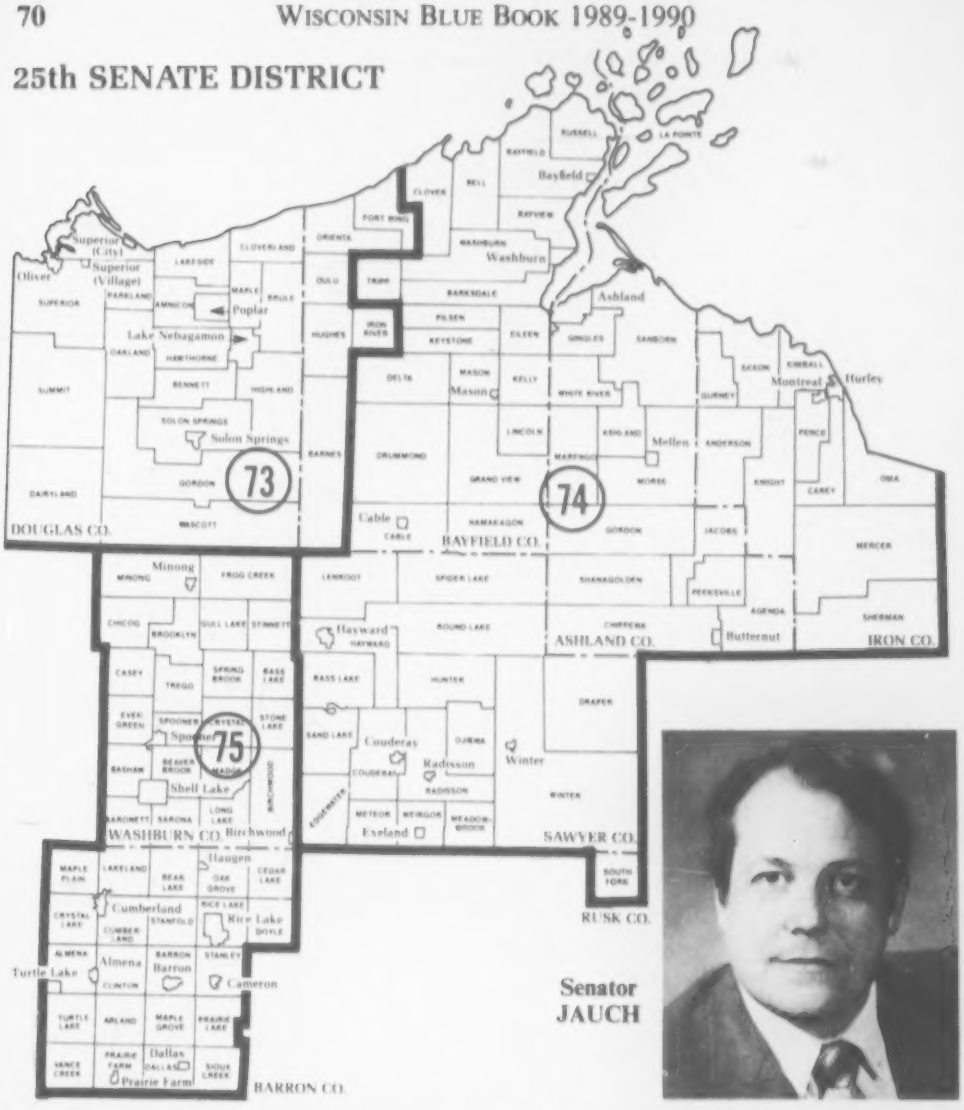
Elected to Assembly since 1970. Assistant Majority Leader 1989. Majority Caucus Vice Chairperson 1973-81. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Veterans and Military Affairs (vice chp.); Jt. Com. on Audit (vice chp., mbr. 1987, 1985, co-chp. 1983); Agriculture; Assembly Organization; Rules; Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules; Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization; State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd. **1987** — Jt. Com. on Finance (co-chp., also 1985, mbr. 1983, resigned 10/1/83, also 1975, 1973); Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (also 1985); Legis. Council (also 1985) and its Coms. on Solid Waste Management (co-chp. and chp. of its Subcom. on Landfill Siting), on Fox River System, on Interstate Sales and Use Taxes, on Mining (also 1985, 1983, 1977 and its Subcom. on Reclamation of Nonmetallic Metals), on Surrogate Parenting; Claims Bd. (also 1985, 1983). **1985** — Select Com. on the Future of the University of Wisconsin System.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0215; District: (715) 423-1223.

Voting address: 3820 Southbrook Lane, Wisconsin Rapids 54494.

Mailing address: (office) Room 4 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

25th SENATE DISTRICT



Robert Jauch (Dem.), 25th Senate District

Born Wheaton, Illinois, November 22, 1945; married; 2 children. Graduate Wheaton Central H.S.; attended UW-Eau Claire 1968-71, UW-Superior 1973. Full-time legislator. Former field representative for Congressman David Obey. Veteran; served in Army 1964-68. Member Poplar Volunteer Fire Department; Brule River Sportsmen Club; Douglas County Democratic Party; VFW; American Legion.

Elected to Assembly 1982, 1984; elected to Senate 1986. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1989** — Educational Financing, Higher Education and Tourism (chp.); Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (co-chp., also 1987); Retirement Research Com. (co-chp., also 1987); Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (also 1987); Agriculture, Health and Human Services (vice chp. 1987); Education, Economic Development, Financial Institutions and Fiscal Policies; Council on Tourism. **1987** — Aging, Banking, Commercial Credit and Taxation; Education; Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn.'s Legislative Adv. Com.; Select Com. on the Regulation of Gambling; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Community Aids (chp.), on Natural and Recreational Resources (vice chp.), on School District Boundary Changes (vice chp.). Assembly committee assignments: **1985** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1983, effective 10/7/83); Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn.'s Legis. Adv.-Com.; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Municipal Collective Bargaining Law (chp., also 1983), on Venture Capital. **1983** — Health and Human Services (vice chp., resigned 10/25/83); Higher and Vocational Education (vice chp., resigned 10/25/83); Primary and Secondary Education (resigned 10/25/83); Consumer and Commercial Credit (resigned 10/25/83); Forest Productivity and Rural Development (resigned 10/25/83); Legis. Coun. Com. on Graduate Medical Education; Nursing Home Level of Care Study Group (chp., H. & S.S.); Governor's Task Force on Nursing Home Reimbursement.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3510; District: (715) 364-2438.

Voting address: Route 1, Box 635, Poplar 54864.

Mailing address: (office) Room 11 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative BOYLE

Representative LINTON

Representative HUBLER

Frank Boyle (Dem.), 73rd Assembly District

Born Phillips, February 20, 1945; married; 2 children. Graduate Phillips H.S.; B.A. UW-Superior 1967; graduate work UW-Superior 1967-68; UW-Madison 1969-70. Full-time legislator. Former residential building contractor and construction worker. Member Douglas Co. Democratic Party (past sec.); International Laborers Union local; Tri-Lakes Civic Assn. (past pres. of the bd.); Summit Volunteer Fire Dept. (past vice pres.); Four Corners School P.T.A. (past legislative reporter); Adv. Committee to local R.E.A.; 7th Congressional Dist. Democratic Party (sub-district chp.); Douglas County Supervisor 1984-87; Amnicon-Dowling Lake Management Commissioner 1978-present.

Elected to Assembly 1986; reelected 1988. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Highways (vice chp., also 1987); Environmental Resources and Utilities (also 1987); Labor; Natural Resources (also 1987); Ways and Means; Legislative Adv. Com. to the Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn. **1987** — Tourism, Recreation and Forest Productivity; Trade, Industry and Small Business; Legis. Coun. Com. on Child Care Regulation.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0640; District: (715) 399-2247.

Voting address: (Town of Summit) Route 1, Box 175, Superior 54880.

Mailing address: (office) Room 5C East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Barbara J. Linton (Dem.), 74th Assembly District

Born Ashland, June 27, 1952; married; 2 children. Graduate Ashland H.S.; attended Northland College 1983-86. Legislator. Former farmer and accountant. Member Veritas Honor Society; Alpha Chi Honor Society; National Dean's List of College Students; Associate Member Vietnam Veterans of America; University Extension Homemakers (pres.); Ashland Co. 4-H Leaders; Ashland Co. Democratic Party; Mellen Area Chamber of Commerce. Received *4-H Alumni Award.* Former member Chequamegon E-Z Riders Saddle Club (sec.); Friends of the Mellen Legion Library; Wisconsin Coastal Management Council; Great Lakes Fisheries Adv. Council; Bass Lake Recreational. Member Ashland County Board 1984-88 (chp. of its Finance Com. and vice chp. of its Executive Com.).

Elected to Assembly 1986; reelected 1988. Majority Caucus Sergeant at Arms 1989. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Agriculture (vice chp.); Family Law and Corrections; Housing, Securities and Corporate Policy; Rural Development and Forestry; Tourism, Recreation and Government Operations. **1987** — Natural Resources (vice chp.); Colleges and Universities; Employment and Training; Tourism, Recreation and Forest Productivity; Legis. Coun. Com. on Natural and Recreational Resources.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7690; District: (715) 278-3731.

Voting address: Town of Ashland.

Mailing address: (office) Room 5B East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708; (district) Rt. 1, Box 299, Bass Lake Road, Highbridge 54846.

Mary Hubler (Dem.), 75th Assembly District

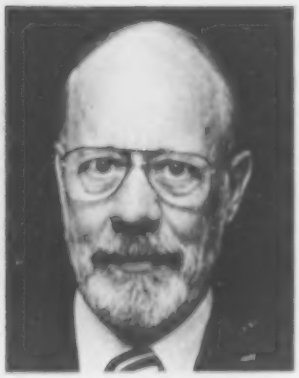
Born Milwaukee, July 31, 1952; single. Graduate Rice Lake High School; B.S. UW-Superior 1973; J.D. UW-Madison 1980. Full-time legislator, attorney. Former teacher, legislative assistant. Member State Bar of Wisconsin; Wisconsin Farmers Union; Barron Co. Historical Society; Barron Co. Business and Professional Women; American Assn. of University Women.

Elected to Assembly 1984; reelected since 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Jt. Com. on Finance; Select Com. on Health Care Financing. **1987** — Select Com. on Rural Development (chp.); Tourism, Recreation and Forest Productivity (vice chp., also 1985); Agriculture (vice chp., mbr. 1985); Highways (also 1985); Judiciary (also 1985); Ways and Means (eff. 10/22/87); Select Com. on Regulation of Gambling; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Community Aids, on Law Revision, on Marital Property Implementation.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2519; District: (715) 234-7421.

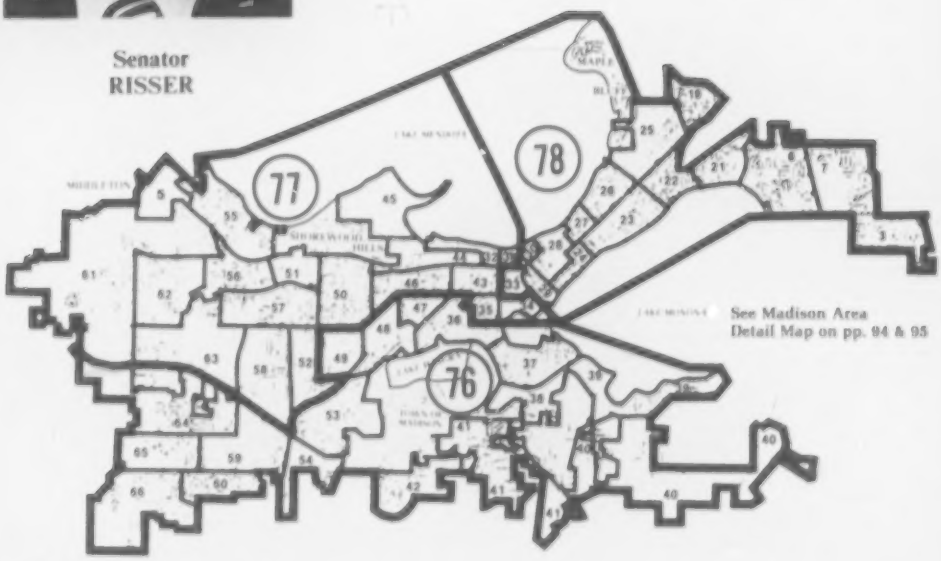
Voting address: 1966 Hawthorne Lane, Rice Lake 54868.

Mailing address: (office) Room 104 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.



Senator
RISSER

26th SENATE DISTRICT



Fred Risser (Dem.), 26th Senate District

Born Madison, May 5, 1927; married; 3 children. Educ. Carleton College (Minn.), UW-Madison; B.A. 1950 and LL.B. 1952 Univ. of Oregon. Attorney. WW II vet.; Navy. Mbr. Oregon, Wis., and Dane County Bar Assns.; State Legislative Leaders Foundation (bd. of dir.); NCSL (past mbr. Nat'l. Exec. Com.); CSG (mbr. Nat'l. Exec. Com., former chp., Midwestern Conf.). Delegate 1960, 1964 Dem. Nat'l. Conv.; chp. state Electoral College 1964.

Elected to Assembly 1956-60; elected to Senate in 1962 special election; reelected since 1964. President of the Senate since 1979; Sen. Pres. pro tem 1977, 1975; Min. Ldr. 1967-73; Assist. Min. Ldr. 1965. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Senate Org. (chp., also 1987, 1977-81, mbr. since 1967); Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (co-chp. since 1979, mbr. since 1973); Jt. Com. on Legis. Org. (co-chp. since 1977, mbr. since 1967); Jt. Com. on Debt Management (co-chp); Legis. Coun. (chp. 1989, 1985, 1983, vice chp. 1987, mbr. since 1967); Senate Rules (also 1987); State Building Comn. (vice chp. 1971-89, mbr. since 1969); State Bond Bd. (vice chp.); Disability Board (since 1971); State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd. (co-chp., mbr. since 1983); Adv. Com. on the Capitol Master Plan (co-chp.); Board of Curators, State Historical Society (since 1983); Historic Sites Foundation, Inc. (vice pres.). **1987** — Select Com. on the Regulation of Gambling; Com. on the Management of the Yahara Watershed; Wis. Bicentennial Com. on the Constitution; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Law Revision (co-chp. since 1979), on Surrogate Parenting (co-chp.), on Uniform Anatomical Gift Act (vice chp.). **1985** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Mental Health Issues (chp.). **1983** — Interstate Coop. Comn. (chp., mbr. since 1967); Legis. Coun. Com. on Courts (since 1977). **1981** — Legis Coun. Coms. on Adoption Laws (vice chp.), on the Prosecutorial System (vice chp.), on Legis. Oversight (also 1979, 1977). **1979** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on State Employment Relations (co-chp., also 1977), on Determinate Sentencing (vice chp., also 1977), on Mun. Collective Bargaining Process (also 1977), on Pretrial Release. **1977** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Definition of Death (chp.). **1975** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Criminal Penalties (chp. since 1971), on Recycled Paper (chp.), on Insurance Laws Revision (since 1969). **1973** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Review of Performance and Program Audit Procedures (chp.), on Preserving Agric. and Conservancy Lands. **1971** — Bond Bd. (vice chp., mbr. 1969). **1969** — Judiciary; Legis. Coun. Judiciary Com.; Task Force on Local Bldg. Codes. **1967** — Bd. on Govt. Oper. (mbr. 1965, 1961, chp. 1959). **1965** — Jt. Finance (also 1963, Assembly chp. 1959).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1627; District: (608) 238-5008.

Voting address: 5008 Risser Road, Madison 53705.

Mailing address: (office) Room 235 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative
YOUNG

Representative
BLACK

Representative
CLARENBACH

Rebecca Young (Dem.), 76th Assembly District

Born Clairton, Pa., Feb. 28, 1934; married; 4 daughters. Grad. Clairton H.S.; B.A. Univ. of Mich. 1955; M.A. in teaching, Harvard Univ. 1963; J.D. UW-Madison 1983. Full-time legislator. Former practicing atty., Dep. Sec. of Wisconsin Dept. of Administration, mbr. of State Highway Commission. Member ACLU; League of Women Voters of Dane Co. (past vice pres.); Nature Conservancy; Friends of the Earth; Dane Co. Bar Assn.; Dane Co. Historical Soc.; Historic Madison, Inc.; Madison Mutual Housing Assn.; NAACP; Planned Parenthood; Women's Political Caucus; Dudgeon-Monroe Neighborhood Assn. (founding mbr.); Child Development, Inc. (past vice chp.). Elected to Dane Co. Bd. 1970, 1972, 1974; Madison School Bd. 1979, 1982; mbr. Madison Library Bd. 1979-85; Dane Co. Health Facilities Review Com. 1980-83.

Elected to Assembly 1984; reelected since 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Children and Human Services (chp., also 1987, mbr. 1985); Judiciary (vice chp., also 1985, mbr. 1987); Health (also 1987); Urban Education; Transportation Projects Comn.; Women's Council. **1987** — Urban and Local Affairs; Ways and Means; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Community Aids, on Juvenile Justice Issues (chp.), on Marital Property Implementation.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3784; District: (608) 233-8364.

Voting address: 639 Crandall Street, Madison 53711.

Mailing address: (office) Room 110 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Spencer Black (Dem.), 77th Assembly District

Born May 25, 1950; married; one child. Graduate Stuyvesant High School; B.A. in economics and history, State Univ. of N.Y.-Stony Brook 1972; M.S. in urban and regional planning, UW-Madison 1980; M.A. in public policy and administration, UW-Madison 1981. Full-time legislator. Former conservation representative, Sierra Club; curator of education, State Historical Society of Wisconsin; high school teacher. Member Wisconsin Alumni Assn.; West Side (Madison) Coalition for the Aging; Nature Conservancy; Wisconsin Cooperative Housing Assn. (bd. of dir.); Wisconsin Federation of Teachers; Environment Wisconsin (past pres.); Community Support Services (bd. of dir.); National Democratic Party (platform committee).

Elected to Assembly 1984; reelected since 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Natural Resources (chp., also 1987); Children and Human Services; Environmental Resources and Utilities (also 1987); Health (since 1985); State Affairs; Low-Level Radioactive Waste Council (also 1987); Radioactive Waste Review Bd. (also 1987); Radiation Protection Council. **1987** — Government Operations and Aging; Jt. Com. for Review of Admin. Rules (also 1985); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Natural and Recreational Resources (chp.), on Solid Waste Management.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7521; District: (608) 233-0317.

Voting address: 5727 Dogwood Place, Madison 53705.

Mailing address: (office) Room 37 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

David E. Clarenbach (Dem.), 78th Assembly District

Born St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 26, 1953. Educated Madison public schools; UW-Madison. Full-time legislator. Member American Civil Liberties Union of Wisconsin (card-carrying member); Madison AIDS Support Network (bd. of dir.). Delegate 1980, 1984 and 1988 Democratic Natl. Conventions. Dane Co. supervisor 1972-74. Madison alderperson 1974.

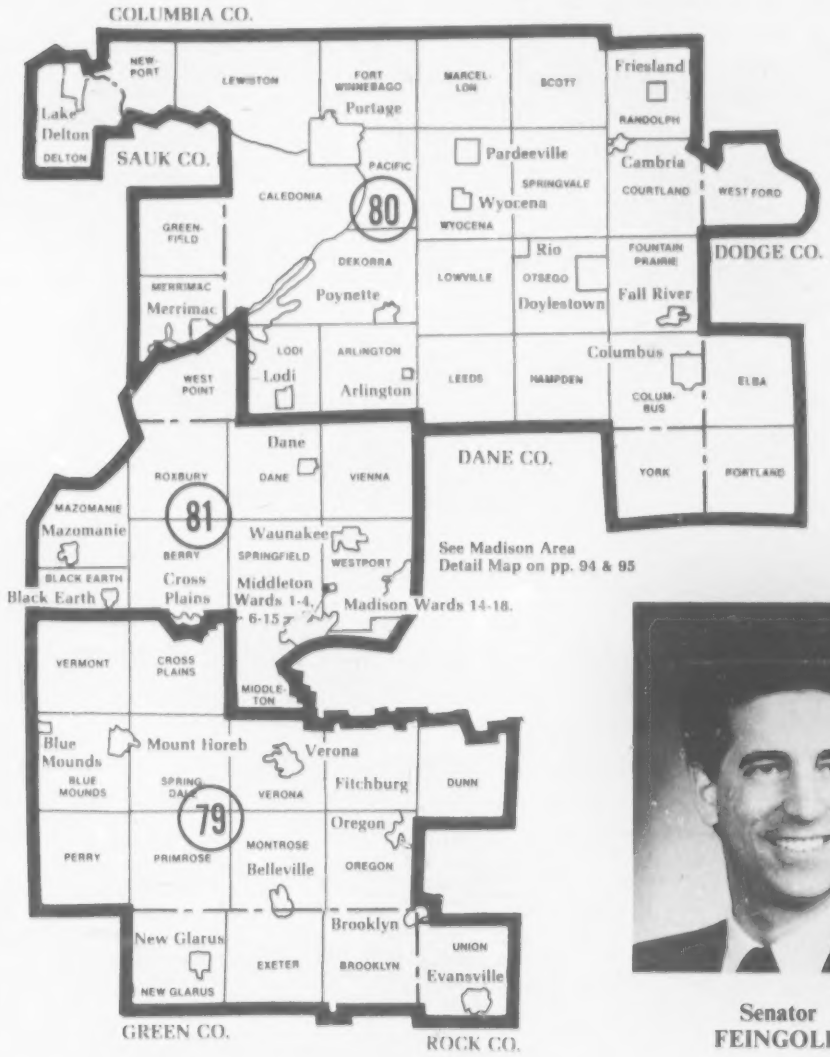
Elected to Assembly 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988. Speaker pro tempore since 1983. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Agriculture (since 1979); Assembly Organization (since 1983); Elections and Constitutional Law; Financial Institutions and Insurance; Labor (since 1983); Rules (since 1983); Legislative Council (since 1981); State Historical Society Bd. of Curators (since 1983); State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd. **1987** — Trade, Industry and Small Business; Management of the Yahara Watershed Com. (chp.). **1985** — Elections (also 1977, 1975); State Affairs; Spec. Com. on Comparable Worth. **1983** — Economic Development. **1981** — Government Operations (chp.); Legis. Coun. Com. on Economic Development (chp.). **1979** — Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (co-chp.); Jt. Com. for Review of Adm. Rules (also 1977, 1975); Energy (vice chp.); Judiciary (also 1977, 1975). **1977** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs (also 1975).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8570.

Voting address: 454 Sidney Street, Madison 53703.

Mailing address: (office) Room 422 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

27th SENATE DISTRICT



Senator
FEINGOLD

Russell D. Feingold (Dem.), 27th Senate District

Born Janesville, March 2, 1953; 2 children. Graduate Janesville Craig Senior H.S. 1971; B.A. with honors UW-Madison 1975; B.A. in law with honours Oxford University 1977; J.D. with honors Harvard Law School 1979. Attorney. Former legislative aide. Member Wisconsin and Dane County Democratic Parties; American, Wisconsin and Dane County Bar Assns.; Phi Beta Kappa; American Assn. of Rhodes Scholars.

Elected to Senate 1982; reelected 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Aging, Banking, Commercial Credit and Taxation (chp. since 1985); Judiciary and Consumer Affairs (vice chp. since 1985, mbr. 1983); Agriculture, Health and Human Services (since 1985); Women's Council (also 1987). **1987** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Interstate Sales and Use Taxes (chp.), on Marital Property Implementation (since 1983). **1985** — State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Com. (also 1983). **1983** — Aging, Financial Institutions and State Institutions (chp.); Agriculture and Rural Affairs (vice chp.); Higher Education and Economic Development (eff. 5/24/83); Legis. Coun. Com. on State Deposit Guarantee Fund.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-6670; District: (608) 831-7499.

Voting address: 6717 Century Avenue, Middleton 53562.

Mailing address: (office) Room 28 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative
WINEKE

Representative
THOMPSON

Representative
TRAVIS

Joseph S. Wineke (Dem.), 79th Assembly District

Born Madison, January 5, 1957; married; 3 children. Graduate Verona High School 1975; B.A. in political science, UW-Madison 1980. Full-time legislator. Former researcher for tax organization, service station mechanic. Served on Verona City Council 1980-83.

Elected to Assembly since 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Ways and Means (chp., mbr. since 1985); Natural Resources (also 1987); Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (also 1983); Urban and Local Affairs (since 1985); State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Com. **1987** — Jt. Com. on Audit (co-chp., also 1985); Legis. Coun. Com. on Solid Waste Management; Transportation Projects Commission. **1985** — Environmental Resources; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Property Tax Collection Laws (chp.), on Regulation of Nursing Homes. **1983** — Revenue (vice chp.); Government Operations (vice chp., eff. 7/15/83); Higher and Vocational Education; Judiciary (resigned 7/15/83); Local Affairs; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Regulation of Nursing Homes, on State Deposit Guarantee Fund.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3520; District: (608) 845-9656.

Voting address: 115 Edward Street, Verona 53593.

Mailing address: (office) Room 232 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Robert M. Thompson (Dem.), 80th Assembly District

Born Madison, November 25, 1927; married; one child. Graduate Poynette H.S. 1945. Full-time legislator. Former electrician, gunsmith. Former chm. Wisconsin Conservation Congress. Served as Senate Sergeant at Arms 1975-78; U.S. Marshal 1978-82. Dekorra Town Chairman since 1981; served on Columbia County Board since 1982.

Elected to Assembly 1970 and 1982; reelected since 1984. Majority Caucus Chairperson 1987, 1985. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Small Business, Employment and Training (chp.); Criminal Justice and Public Safety (also 1987, 1985, vice chp. 1983 and chp. of its Subcom. on Law Enforcement); Tourism, Recreation and Government Operations; Transportation (also 1987); Veterans and Military Affairs (also 1987); Council on Traffic Law Enforcement; Council on Highway Safety (also 1987); Legis. Coun. Com. on Drug Law Enforcement (chp.). **1987** — Assembly Organization (also 1985); Rules (also 1985); Tourism, Recreation and Forest Productivity (also 1985 and chp. of its Subcom. on Promoting Wisconsin); Legis. Coun. Com. on Fox River System. **1985** — Aging; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Time-Share Property, on Well Contamination. **1983** — Revenue (chp.); Tourism and Recreation; Labor; Children and Human Development.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3404; District: (608) 635-2154.

Voting address: (Town of Dekorra) N4940 Highway 51, Poynette 53955.

Mailing address: (office) Room 13 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

David M. Travis (Dem.), 81st Assembly District

Born September 21, 1948; married. B.A. UW-Milwaukee; M.A. UW-Madison. Licensed private pilot, Bindl Flight School Waunakee; attended Madison Area Technical College. Former private consultant, Senate Democratic staff director, policy analyst, administrative assistant, political science instructor, baker, grocery clerk, truck driver, factory worker, produce clerk, short order cook, and busboy.

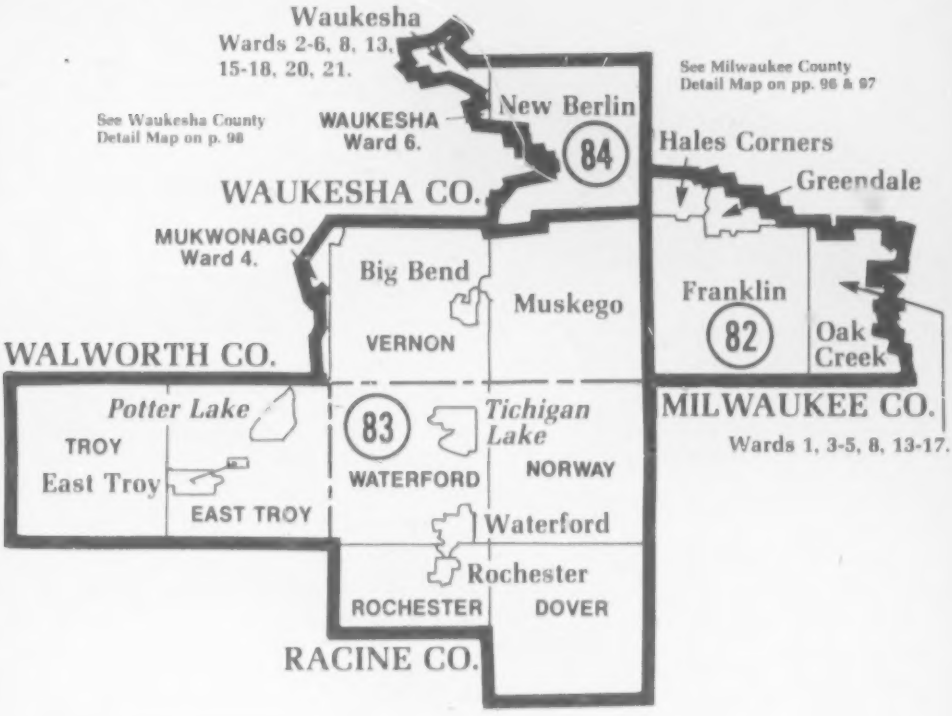
Elected to Assembly since 1978. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Joint Com. on Finance (vice chp., mbr. 1987, 1985); Select Com. on the Census; Sentencing Comn. (vice chp., chp. 1983-87). **1987** — Jt. Survey Com. on Debt Management (also 1985); State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd. (also 1983); State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Com. **1985** — Ways and Means; Legis. Coun. Com. on Juvenile Offender Disposition (chp., also 1983). **1983** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety (chp., also 1981, vice chp. 1979); Health and Human Services; Elections (also 1981, 1979); Audit; Interstate Cooperation Comn. **1981** — Reapportionment (co-chp. eff. 10/29/81); Judiciary; Radiation Protection Council; Sentencing Guidelines Advisory Committee; Legis. Coun. Com. on Structure of Corrections System. **1979** — Revisions (vice chp.); Health and Social Services; State-Federal Relations; Legis. Coun. Com. on Determinate Sentencing.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5340; District: (608) 249-4673.

Voting address: 4229 Mandrake Road, Madison 53704.

Mailing address: (office) Room 240 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

28th SENATE DISTRICT



Senator
ADELMAN

Lynn S. Adelman (Dem.), 28th Senate District

Born Milwaukee, October 1, 1939; married, 2 stepdaughters. Graduate Shorewood High School; B.A. Princeton University *cum laude* 1961; LL.B. Columbia Law School *cum laude* 1965. Attorney. Member New Berlin Prospect Lions; New Berlin Friends of the Library; New Berlin Historical Society; Forward Wisconsin, Inc. (bd. of dir.).

Elected to the Senate 1976; reelected since 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Judiciary and Consumer Affairs (chp. since 1979, mbr. 1977); Education, Economic Development, Financial Institutions and Fiscal Policies; Urban Affairs, Environmental Resources, Utilities and Elections; Council on Highway Safety; Council on Traffic Law Enforcement; Judicial Council; Legislative Coun. Com. on Law Revision.

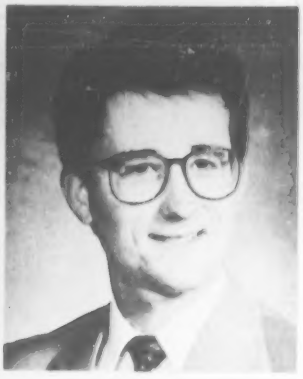
Telephone: Capitol. (608) 266-5400; District: (414) 782-3183.

Voting address: 4380 S. Moorland Road, New Berlin 53151.

Mailing address: (office) Room 6 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative RUTKOWSKI

Representative LEPAK



Representative DUFF

James A. Rutkowski (Dem.), 82nd Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, April 6, 1942; married. Grad. Bay View H.S.; B.S. in business, Marquette Univ. 1964; J.D. 1966. Legislator and attorney. Former instructor Marquette Univ., asst. instructor UW-Milw. Army Reserve 1966-72. Mbr. K. of C.; Greendale Jaycee Roosters; Common Cause. Awards: *"Clean 16" Award* 1988, 1982; *Wis. Man of Achievement* 1976; *Community Leaders & Noteworthy Americans*, 10th ed., 1978; *Outstanding Young Man in America* 1973; *Who's Who in Am. Law*, 2nd ed., 1978. Elected Hales Corners trustee 1970.

Elected to Assembly since 1970. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Judiciary (chp. since 1977, mbr. since 1971); Criminal Justice and Public Safety (since 1977); Environmental Resources and Utilities; Transportation (since 1985); Judicial Council (since 1977). **1987** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Law Revision (since 1975), on Marital Property Implementation (co-chp., mbr. since 1983). **1985** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Custody Arrangements (also 1983). **1983** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Courts (since 1977). **1981** — State-Federal Relations; Legis. Coun. Coms. on the Prosecutorial System, on Sexual Assault and Abuse. **1979** — Elections (vice chp. 1975); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Constitutional Bail Revision, on Hearing Examiner System (vice chp.), on Pretrial Release (chp.), on Product Liability (vice chp. 1979, mbr. 1977), on Strengthening the Family (also 1977). **1977** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Remedial Legis. (also 1975, 1973). **1975** — Jt. Survey Com. on Ret. Systems (co-chp.); Ret. Research Com. (co-chp.); Joint Audit Com. (co-chp.); Amer. Rev. Bicen. Comn.; Legis. Coun. Com. on Judiciary (also 1973, 1971). **1973** — Tourism (chp.); Jt. Com. on Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws (vice chp.); Legis. Coun. Com. on Recreation Industry (chp.).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8590; District: (414) 425-4227.

Voting address: 11335 W. Woodside Drive, Hales Corners 53130.

Mailing address: (office) Room 128 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

David J. Lepak (Rep.), 83rd Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, April 17, 1959; divorced; one child, son. Graduate Muskego High School; B.A. in political science, Carthage College 1982. Full-time legislator and part-time investment real estate broker. Former staff assistant to U.S. Congressman F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr. Member Muskego Lions; Muskego, Waterford, Wind Lake and East Troy Chambers of Commerce; Racine Co. and Waukesha Co. Republican Parties; Tichigan Advancement Assn.; Little Muskego Lake Assn. *Outstanding Young Man in America* 1985-88. Former member Milwaukee Jaycees (vice pres.); Carthage College Alumni Assn. (exec. com.).

Elected to Assembly 1984; reelected since 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs (ranking minority mbr., mbr. since 1985); Elections and Constitutional Law; Environmental Resources and Utilities (also 1987); Housing, Securities and Corporate Policy; Select Com. on the Census. **1987** — State Affairs (ranking minority mbr., mbr. 1985); Select Com. on Regulation of Gambling; Legis. Coun. Com. on Solid Waste Management. **1985** — Education; Transportation Projects Comn.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3363; District: (414) 679-3243.

Voting address: S77 W18497 Janesville Road, P.O. Box 22, Muskego 53150.

Mailing address: (office) Room 329 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Marc Duff (Rep.), 84th Assembly District

Born Port Washington, July 4, 1961; single. Graduate New Berlin Eisenhower H.S.; B.S. in public policy and administration, UW-Whitewater 1983; M.A. in public policy and administration, UW-Madison, La Follette Institute, 1985. Full-time legislator. Former caucus senior policy analyst. Member Waukesha Co. Rep. Party; New Berlin Roadway Beautification Com. (chm.); New Berlin Rotary Club; American Legislative Exchange Council. Waukesha Co. Bd. of Supervisors April 1988-April 1989.

Elected to Assembly 1988. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Education; Labor; Natural Resources.

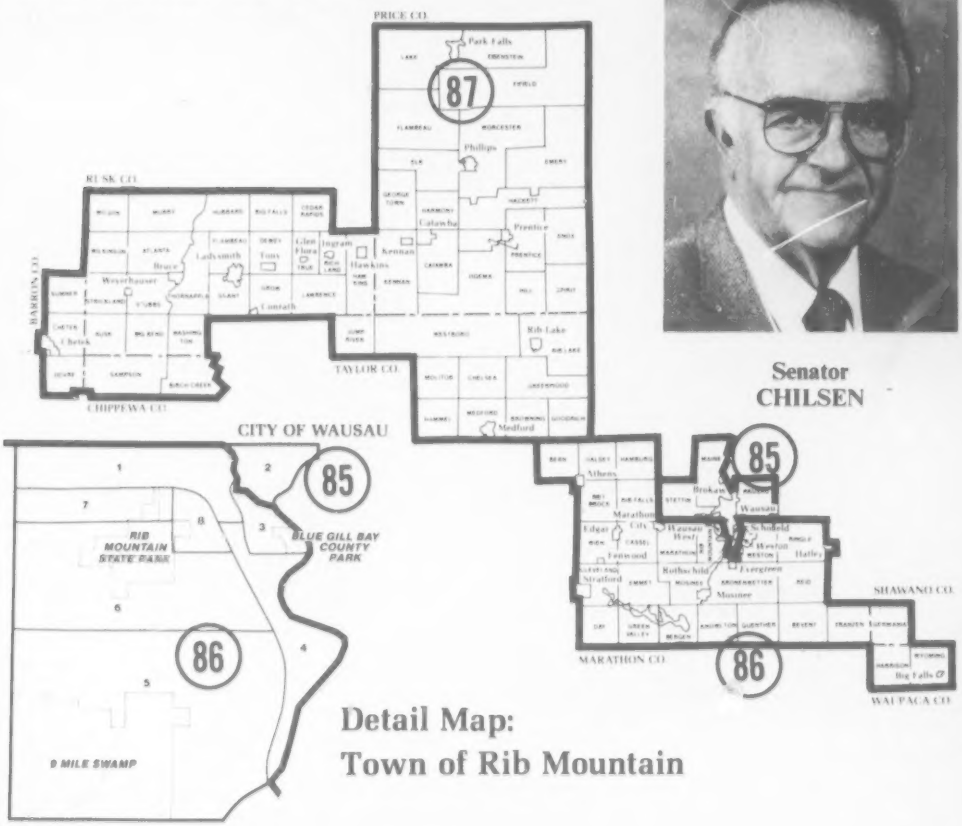
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1190; District: (414) 782-0763.

Voting address: 13455 West Fountain Drive, No. 103, New Berlin 53151.

Mailing address: (office) Room 307 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

29th SENATE DISTRICT

Senator
CHILSEN



Detail Map:
Town of Rib Mountain

Walter J. Chilsen (Rep.), 29th Senate District

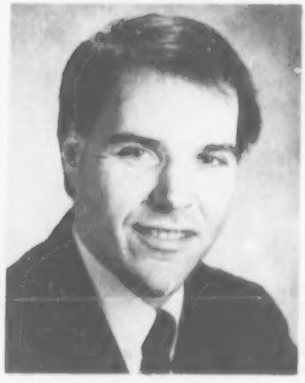
Born Merrill, Nov. 18, 1923; married; 8 children. B.S. Lawrence Univ. 1949; attended Northwestern Univ. Full-time legislator and communications consultant. Former TV news dir. World War II veteran; Army Air Force 1943-45. Mbr. VFW; D.A.V.; K. of C.; Wis. State Rural Dev. Council (vice chp., exec. com. 1973-76). Former mbr. Marathon Co. Workshop for Handicapped (co-founder, mbr. of bd.); Wausau Chamber of Commerce Hwy. 29 Task Force.

Elected to Senate since 1966. Minority Leader 1981; Assistant Minority Leader 1979, 1975; Maj. Caucus Chp. 1971, 1969; Maj. Caucus Secy. 1967. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Education, Economic Development, Financial Institutions and Fiscal Policies; Science, Technology, Communications and Energy; Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse (since 1977); Transportation Projects Comn.; Women's Council (also 1987); Legis. Council (also 1975-81). **1987** — Economic Development, Financial Institutions and Fiscal Policies; Labor, Business, Insurance, Veterans and Military Affairs; Select Com. on the Regulation of Gambling; Legis. Coun. Com. on Child Care Regulation (sec.). **1985** — Jt. Survey Com. on Debt Management (since 1979); Jt. Com. on Finance (resigned 7/17/85, also 1979, 1977); Aging, Banking, Commercial Credit and Taxation (eff. 10/8/85); Agriculture, Health and Human Services (eff. 10/8/85); Select. Com. on Radioactive Waste; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Juvenile Offender Disposition (also 1983), on Lobby Law Review, on Municipal Collective Bargaining Law; Gov.'s Task Force on UW Management Flexibility. **1983** — Administrative Rules; Labor, Business, Veterans Affairs and Insurance; Tourism and Revenue (eff. 5/24/83); Council on Child Labor; Rural Caucus (co-chp.). **1981** — Senate Organization (also 1979, 1975); Jt. Com. on Employment Relations; Jt. Com. on Legis. Organization (also 1979); Spec. Com. on Reapportionment; Legis. Council Coms. on Native Amer. Study (since 1975), on Public Health Needs, on Elderly Abuse; Educ. Communications Bd. (since 1973). **1979** — Jt. Com. on Audit; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Care of the Mentally Ill (also 1977), on UW Sys. Enrollment Funding Formula. **1977** — Agric., Aging and Labor; Legis. Coun. Com. on Library Laws. **1975** — Agric., Human Services, Labor and Taxation; Urban Affairs; Legis. Coun. Com. on Public Liability of Local Govts. **1973** — Agric. and Rural Development (chp.); Health, Educ. and Welfare; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Education, on Liability of Health Professionals. **1971** — Agric. (chp.); Educ. (vice chp., mbr. 1967); Adv. Com. on Kerner Report (chp.); Legis. Coun. Adv. Com. on Health and Social Services Laws. **1969** — Labor, Taxation, Ins. and Bkg. (vice chp.); Health and Social Services.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2502; District: (715) 842-4262.

Voting address: 1821 Town Line Road, Wausau 54401.

Mailing address: (office) Room 40B South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



Representative HUBER

Representative ZWECK

Representative LARSON

Gregory B. Huber (Dem.), 85th Assembly District

Born Wausau, January 25, 1956; single. Graduate Watertown H.S.; B.A. UW-Madison 1978; J.D. UW-Madison 1981. Full-time legislator. Former Marathon Co. assistant district attorney and Outagamie Co. judicial law clerk. Member Wausau Area Jaycees (past dir.); Wisconsin and Marathon Co. Bar Assns.; Marathon Co. Democratic Party (past vice chp.). Former member American Fed. of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) (vice pres. of local).

Elected to Assembly 1988. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety (vice chp.); Health; Highways; Ways and Means.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0654; District: (715) 848-3705.

Voting address: 406 South 9th Avenue, Wausau 54401.

Mailing address: (office) Room 30 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Brad Zweck (Dem.), 86th Assembly District

Born Wausau, August 16, 1958; married; one son. Graduate Schofield D.C. Everest H.S.; attended UW-Marathon Co. 1976-77; B.A. UW-Eau Claire 1981. Full-time legislator. Former publications editor, newspaper reporter, and staff writer for a public interest organization. Member Wausau Area Chamber of Commerce; Wausau Area Jaycees; Big Brothers/Big Sisters of Marathon Co. Former member United Paperworkers International.

Elected to Assembly 1986; reelected 1988. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Rural Development and Forestry (vice chp.); Health (also 1987); Small Business, Employment and Training; Ways and Means. **1987** — Employment and Training (vice chp.); Environmental Resources; Financial Institutions and Insurance; Spec. Com. on Rural Development; Legis. Coun. Com. on Health Care Services.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1182; District: (715) 359-4509.

Voting address: 1886 Jaynes Road, Mosinee 54455.

Mailing address: (office) Room 28 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Robert J. Larson (Rep.), 87th Assembly District

Born Osseo, December 4, 1932; married; 4 children, 6 grandchildren. Graduate Osseo High School; B.S. UW-Eau Claire 1959; M.S. in guidance, UW-Stout 1966; Educational Administration Specialist degree, Univ. of Minnesota 1974. Full-time legislator. Former program coordinator UW Center System, high school teacher, counselor, principal. Served in Air Force 1951-55. Member American Legion and VFW.

Elected to Assembly since 1978. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Aging (also 1985); Colleges and Universities; Education (since 1985); Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (ranking minority mbr.). **1987** — Labor; Veterans and Military Affairs (ranking minority mbr., also 1985, 1983, mbr. 1981); Legis. Coun. Coms. on American Indian Study, on Interstate Sales and Use Taxes. **1985** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Regulation of Nursing Homes (also 1983). **1983** — Local Affairs (also 1981, 1979); Forest Productivity and Rural Development; Legis. Coun. Com. on Revision of Town Laws. **1981** — Insurance, Cooperatives and Risk Management. **1979** — Small Business; Transportation.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7506; District: (715) 748-5488.

Voting address: 228 East Broadway, Medford 54451.

Mailing address: (office) Room 322 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

30th SENATE DISTRICT

See Green Bay Area Detail Map on p. 93

Senator
VAN SISTINE

Jerome Van Sistine (Dem.), 30th Senate District

Born Milwaukee, Aug. 16, 1926; married; 3 children. Grad. West De Pere H.S.; B.S. UW-Platteville 1952. Full-time legislator. Former construction worker, teacher and carpenter. World War II veteran; Navy. Mbr. VFW; American Legion; United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of Amer.; Moose Lodge; Ashwaubenon Bus. Assn.; Dem. Party. Appointed to NCSL Natl. Task Force on Landsat; NCSL Rural Development Com.; NCSL Commerce, Labor and Regulation Com. (vice chp. 1988-89); CSG Public Employer/Employee Labor Relations Task Force (1986-87); Natl. Conference of Insurance Legislators (exec. com.). Served on Ashwaubenon Town Bd.; Brown County Bd.

Elected to Senate since 1976. Assistant Majority Leader (May 16, 1988-Jan. 2, 1989). Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Labor, Business, Insurance, Veterans and Military Affairs (chp., also 1987); Housing, Government Operations and Cultural Affairs (also 1987); State Building Comn. (since 1984); State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Com. (co-chp. since 1983); Fox River Management Comn. (since 1985). **1987** — Senate Organization (eff. 3/16/88); Senate Rules (eff. 3/16/88); Jt. Com. on Legis. Org. (eff. 3/16/88); Select Com. on the Regulation of Gambling (co-chp.). **1985** — Labor, Business, Veterans Affairs and Insurance (chp., also 1983); Urban Affairs, Utilities and Elections; Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems; Retirement Research Com.; Legis. Coun. Coms. on American Indian Study (eff. 3/5/85), on Liability Law and Insurance (vice chp., and chp. of its Subcom. on Ancillary Issues), on Medical Malpractice (chp.). **1983** — Urban Affairs and Govt. Operations; Tourism and Revenue (eff. 5/24/83); Legis. Coun. Com. on Medical Malpractice (chp.). **1981** — Labor, Business, Veterans Affairs and Tourism (chp.); Insurance and Utilities; State and Local Affairs and Taxation; State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd.; Governor's Blue Ribbon Task Force on Tourism; Council on Vietnam Era Veterans Education Grants; Legis. Coun. Com. on Mobile Home Taxation and Zoning. **1979** — Agriculture, Labor and Local Affairs (chp.); Governmental and Veterans Affairs; Natural Resources and Tourism (vice chp. 1977); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Juvenile Correctional Facilities (also 1977), on Native American Study, on Natural Resources (also 1977), on Recodification of Alcoholic Beverage Laws (also 1977).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5670; District: (414) 497-3188.

Voting address: 684 Lida Lane, Green Bay 54304.

Mailing address: (office) Room 14 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative
GARD

Representative
VANDERPERREN

Representative
VAN DREEL

John Gard (Rep.), 88th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, August 3, 1963; single. Graduate Lena H.S.; B.A. in political science and public administration, UW-La Crosse 1986. Full-time legislator. Former legislative aide for Rep. David Prosser. Member Lena Knights of Columbus; Coleman-Pound Jaycees.

Elected to Assembly in October 1987 special election; reelected 1988. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Excise and Fees (ranking minority mbr.); Rural Development and Forestry; Small Business, Employment and Training; Tourism, Recreation and Government Operations; Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse. **1987** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Employment and Training; Tourism, Recreation and Forestry; Legis. Coun. Com. on Natural and Recreational Resources.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2343; District: (414) 829-6097.

Voting address: 316 Main Street, Lena 54139.

Mailing address: (office) Room 327 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Cletus Vanderperren (Dem.), 89th Assembly District

Born town of Pittsfield, Brown County, March 4, 1912; married. Educated in Mills Center school; completed 2 short courses UW-Madison. Semiretired farmer. Member town board 30 years, county board 16 years and served on many county committees.

Elected to Assembly since 1958. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Highways (chp. since 1973); Transportation (vice chp. since 1983, mbr. since 1971); Excise and Fees (mbr. since 1971, vice chp. 1973); Council on Highway Safety (since 1973); Rustic Roads Bd. (since 1975); State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Com. (co-chp. since 1983, mbr. 1981, 1977, chp. 1975); Transportation Projects Comn. (vice chp. since 1983); Uniform Traffic Laws and Ordinances (since 1985); State Fire Service Legis. Adv. Com. **1987** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Fox River System. **1979** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Highways (co-chp. since 1973). **1977** — State Bldg. Comn. (also 1975, 1973, 1971). **1975** — Legis. Coun. Hwy. Com.'s Adv. Com. on the Motor Vehicle Code (chp., vice chp. 1971); Spec. State Trans. Plan Adv. Com. **1973** — Com. to Visit State Properties (mbr. since 1960, chp. 1971, 1965).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0616; District: (414) 865-7660.

Voting address: (Town of Pittsfield) 2226 County Road C, Green Bay 54313-4503.

Mailing address: (office) Room 32 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Mary Lou E. Van Dreel (Dem.), 90th Assembly District

Born March 23, 1935; married; 3 children. Graduate Nicolet H.S.; Rural Certificate in Education, UW-Stevens Point 1955; B.A. UW-Oshkosh 1967. Full-time legislator. Former insurance agent, teacher, and owner/manager of a resort. Member Ashwaubenon Business and Professional Assn.; Democratic Party; Ashwaubenon Lioness Club (past pres., vice pres., treas.); Brown Co. Historical Society; Brown Co. Assn. for Retarded Citizens; League of Women Voters of Greater Green Bay; Wisconsin Women Entrepreneurs. Former member Special Olympics Com.; Ashwaubenon Education Assn. (treas.); Ashwaubenon Faculty Wives (treas.). Member Fox River Management Comn.; Remedial Action Plan Implementation Com.; Brown Co. Local Emergency Planning Com. on Hazardous Materials. Served on Ashwaubenon Village Bd. 1977 to 1987.

Elected to Assembly 1986; reelected 1988. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Aging (vice chp.); Labor (vice chp., mbr. 1987); Elections and Constitutional Law; Urban and Local Affairs (also 1987). **1987** — Judiciary (vice chp.); Elections; Tourism, Recreation and Forest Productivity; Legislative Coun. Coms. on Fox River System (vice chp.), on Solid Waste Management.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5840; District: (414) 494-7470.

Voting address: 2825 Otto Court, Green Bay 54313.

Mailing address: (office) Room 111 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

31st SENATE DISTRICT

Senator
MOEN

Rodney C. Moen (Dem.), 31st Senate District

Born Whitehall, July 26, 1937; married; 5 children. Graduate Whitehall Memorial H.S. 1955; attended Rochester Inst. of Tech. 1960; Syracuse Univ. 1964-65; B.A. in cinematography, Univ. of So. Calif. 1972; grad. work Ball State Univ. 1974-76. Retired naval officer, served in Navy (active duty) 1955-76; Vietnam veteran. Member Lions; American Legion; Vietnam Veterans of America; Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Elected to Senate 1982; reelected 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Agriculture, Health and Human Services (chp. since 1985); Transportation, Conservation and Mining (vice chp.); Aging, Banking, Commercial Credit and Taxation (since 1985); Educational Financing, Higher Education and Tourism; Legis. Adv. Com. to the Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn. (since 1983); Legis. Council (also 1987). **1987** — Transportation, Tourism and Conservation (vice chp.); Education; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Nursing Home Reimbursement (chp.), on Biotechnology, on Surrogate Parenting. **1985** — Transportation (vice chp., also 1983); Education and Govt. Operations; Governor's Comn. on Agriculture; Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Bd. (resigned 1/3/86); Select Com. on Radioactive Waste; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Employment Disincentives, on Long-Term Health Care Insurance, on Property Tax Collection Laws, on Regulation of Nursing Homes (chp., also 1983); Education Comn. of the States (also 1983). **1983** — Agriculture and Rural Affairs (chp.); Jt. Com. on Finance (eff. 4/5/84); Health, Education, Corrections and Human Services; State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Com.; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Revision of Town Laws, on American Indian Study.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8546; District: (715) 538-4848.

Voting address: 2119 Dewey Street, Whitehall 54773.

Mailing address: (office) Room 37 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; (district) P.O. Box 215, Whitehall 54773-0215.

Representative
GRONEMUS

Representative
MUSSER

Representative
LAHN

Barbara Gronemus (Dem.), 91st Assembly District

Born Norwalk, November 21, 1931; married; mother and grandmother. Graduate Ontario Public High School 1949. Full-time legislator and homemaker. Former farmwife and nursing home activity director. Member Council of State Governments' Midwestern Conference Task Force on Agriculture and National Policy Steering Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development.

Elected to Assembly since 1982; serving 4th term. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Agriculture (chp.); Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Health and co-chp. of its Subcommittee on Rural Health; Rural Development and Forestry; Legis. Adv. Com. to the Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Comn.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7015; District: (715) 538-4130.

Voting address: 1634 West Street, Whitehall 54773.

Mailing address: (office) Room 105 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Terry M. Musser (Rep.), 92nd Assembly District

Born Black River Falls, November 15, 1947; married; 2 children. Graduate Melrose High School; attended UW-La Crosse 1973-76. Farmer. Former driver license examiner. Vietnam veteran, 2 tours; paratrooper and Green Beret, 6th Special Forces, 1965-68. Member Melrose American Legion (past commander); Wisconsin Vietnam Veterans Memorial Project, Inc. (honorary council mbr.); Vietnam Veterans of America (life mbr.); Monroe County 40 et 8; Cataract Sportsman Club; Millston-Knapp Sportsmens Club; Sparta VFW, Post 2112 (life mbr.); Melrose Rod and Gun Club. National Conference of State Legislatures' Committee on Agriculture, Food Policy and Rural Development.

Elected to Assembly 1984; reelected since 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Highways (also 1987); Tourism, Recreation and Government Operations; Veterans and Military Affairs (ranking minority member). **1987** — Agriculture; Tourism, Recreation and Forest Productivity; Legislative Council Committee on Developmental Disabilities Laws. **1985** — Children and Human Services; Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Transportation.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7461; District: (608) 488-2955.

Voting address: (Town of Irving) Route 1, Box 98, Black River Falls 54615.

Mailing address: (office) Room 308 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Jacquelyn J. Lahn (Rep.), 93rd Assembly District

Born Eau Claire, August 3, 1952; married. Graduate Osseo-Fairchild H.S.; attended UW-Eau Claire. Real estate appraiser. Veteran; served in Army 1972-77. Member Eau Claire County Republican Party; Wis. Holstein Assn.; Fairchild Rod and Gun Club; Eau Claire Area Chamber of Commerce; Eau Claire-Chippewa Bd. of Realtors; Eau Claire Co. Extension Homemakers; American Legion Post 53, National Federation of Republican Women; Eau Claire Women's Network. Former member International Right of Way Assn.; Wis. Assn. of Assessing Officers; Society of Real Estate Appraisers.

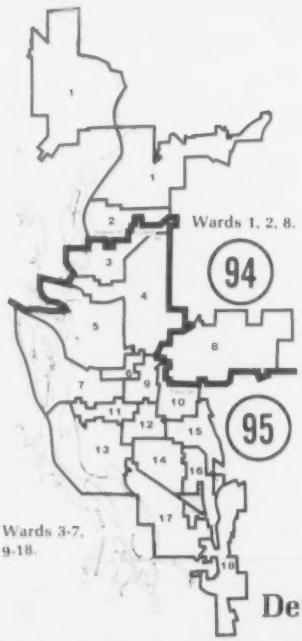
Elected to Assembly 1988. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Jt. Com. on Audit; Colleges and Universities; Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Small Business, Employment and Training and its Subcom. on Entrepreneurism.

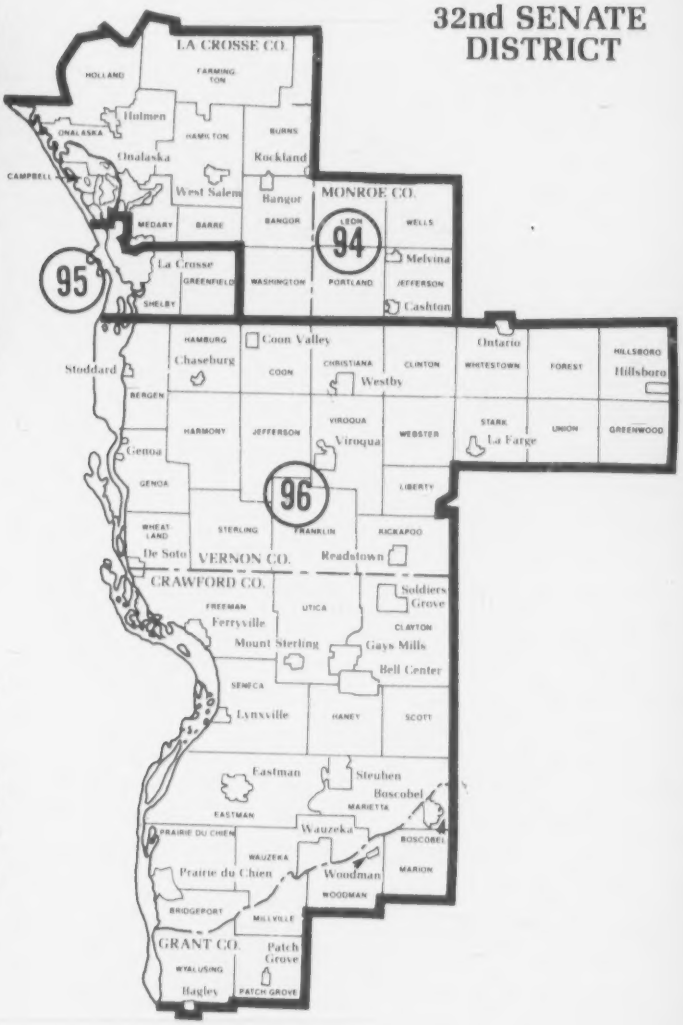
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0660; District: (715) 597-3304.

Voting address: (Clear Creek) Route 1, Box 180, Osseo 54758.

Mailing address: (office) Room 312 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Senator
RUDE





Detail Map: La Crosse

Brian D. Rude (Rep.), 32nd Senate District

Born Viroqua, August 25, 1955; married; 2 children. Graduate Westby High School 1973; B.A. *magna cum laude* Luther College 1977; graduate work UW-Madison 1980-81. Former employe communications specialist, administrative asst. Wisconsin Senate, and research analyst Iowa Senate. Member Jaycees; Sons of Norway; Kickapoo Valley Assn.; Lions; Norwegian-American Historical Assn.; American Legislative Exchange Council; State Historical Society; Cesky Den; Friends of Norskedalen; Friends of Villa Louis; Greater La Crosse Area Chamber of Commerce.

Elected to Assembly 1982 (resigned eff. 4/23/84); elected to Senate in April 1984 special election; reelected since 1984. Assistant Minority Leader 1989. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1989** — Housing, Government Operations and Cultural Affairs; Labor, Business, Insurance, Veterans and Military Affairs; Senate Organization; Senate Rules; Jt. Com. on Legis. Organization; State Historical Society Bd. of Curators (also 1987); Legis. Adv. Com. to the Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn. (since 1983). **1987** — Agriculture, Health and Human Services (also 1985); Education; Transportation, Tourism and Conservation; State Building Comn. **1985** — Urban Affairs, Utilities and Elections; Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Mental Health Issues (sec.), on Telecommunications (also 1983). **1983** — Labor, Business, Veterans Affairs and Insurance (eff. 5/24/84); Legis. Coun. Com. on Health Care Provider Systems. Assembly committee assignments: **1983** — Energy and Utilities; Environmental Resources; Transportation; Judiciary (eff. 11/4/83).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5490; District: (608) 452-3305.

Voting address: 307 Babcock Street, Coon Valley 54623.

Mailing address: (office) Room 319 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; (district) P.O. Box 367, Coon Valley 54623.

Representative
ROBERTS

Representative
MEDINGER

Representative
JOHNSRUD

Virgil Roberts (Dem.), 94th Assembly District

Born Mindoro, April 13, 1922; married; 4 children. Grad. Mindoro H.S.; attended Winona State Coll. 1958-60 and Western Wis. Technical Institute 1969-70. Retired train dispatcher, bank director; former farmer. Member Lions; Rod and Gun Club; La Crosse Area Fed. of Lutheran Men; Amer. Train Dispatchers Assn.; La Crosse Dem. Party. School board clerk 1952-58.

Elected to Assembly 1970-1982, 1986, 1988. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Excise and Fees (chp., also 1987); Agriculture (also 1987); Education (also 1987); State Affairs (vice chp. 1987, mbr. 1973); Ways and Means (also 1987). **1987** — Legis. Coun. Com. on School District Boundary Changes. **1983** — Govt. Operations (chp.); Primary and Secondary Education; Highways; Legis. Adv. Com. to the Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Comn. (vice chp., mbr. since 1971). **1981** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1979, 1977, 1975); Claims Bd. (also 1979, 1977, 1975); Legis. Coun. Com. on Taxation of Interstate Corps. (chp.). **1979** — Council on Emergency Govt. (also 1977, 1975). **1977** — Spec. Adv. Com. to the Gov.'s Blue Ribbon Tax Reform Comn.; State Rail Advisory Com. **1975** — Jt. Legis. Com. on Institution Closings.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0631; District: (608) 526-3435.

Voting address: 308 Park Lane, Holmen 54636.

Mailing address: (office) Room 112B West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

John Donald Medinger (Dem.), 95th Assembly District

Born La Crosse, April 26, 1948; married; 2 stepsons; 2 adopted children. Grad. Aquinas H.S.; B.S. in political science, history, UW-La Crosse 1970; M.A. in teaching 1972. Full-time legislator. Former teacher, service station operator, bus driver, bartender, construction worker, grocery clerk, VISTA volunteer. Member La Crosse County Dem. Party; Knights of Columbus; NAACP; Logan, Aquinas and Central Booster Clubs; Eagles; Moose; UW-La Crosse Alumni Assn.; Viterbo College Bd. of Advisors; St. Francis Hospital Bd. of Advisors; R.S.V.P.; Holy Trinity Men's Club; La Crosse Assn. for Retarded Citizens; Sons of the Amer. Legion; Coulee Coun. on Alcoholism; Alliance for the Mentally Ill; La Crosse Co. Historical Society; Shelby Mutual Aid and Benevolent Society.

Elected to Assembly since 1976. Assistant Majority Leader 1987, 1985. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — State Affairs (chp.); Agriculture (also 1987); Colleges and Universities (also 1987); Criminal Justice and Public Safety (also 1987); Legis. Adv. Com. to the Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn. (also 1987). **1987** — Health; Rules; Select Com. on Regulation of Gambling.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5780; District: (608) 788-4594.

Voting address: 1809 South 16th Street, La Crosse 54601.

Mailing address: (office) Room 9 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

DuWayne Johnsrud (Rep.), 96th Assembly District

Born Boscobel, September 4, 1943; married; 3 children. Graduate Boscobel High School; B.S. in business administration, UW-La Crosse 1970. Farmer. Former feed and grain operations manager. Member Army Reserves 1964-70; active duty Oct. 1964-April 1965. Member Prairie du Chien Lions Club; Delta Sigma Pi (prof. business fraternity) Alumni Assn.; Crawford County Farm Bureau; Crawford Co. and Vernon Co. Republican Parties; American Legion. Former member Southwest Wis. Assessor Assn.; Wis. Towns Assn.; Wis. Assn. of School Boards; Wis. Counties Assn.; Police Pistol Assn.; 4-H; FFA. Served as assessor 1982-83; Prairie du Chien School Bd. since 1982; Crawford County Board 1982-86.

Elected to Assembly 1984; reelected since 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Children and Human Services (since 1985); Health (since 1985); Housing, Securities and Corporate Policy; Rural Development and Forestry; Urban and Local Affairs (ranking minority mbr., mbr. 1987); Legis. Adv. Com. to the Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn.; Select Com. on Health Care Financing. **1987** — Housing and Securities (ranking minority mbr.); Community Development Finance Authority (also 1985); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Health Care Services, on Solid Waste Management.

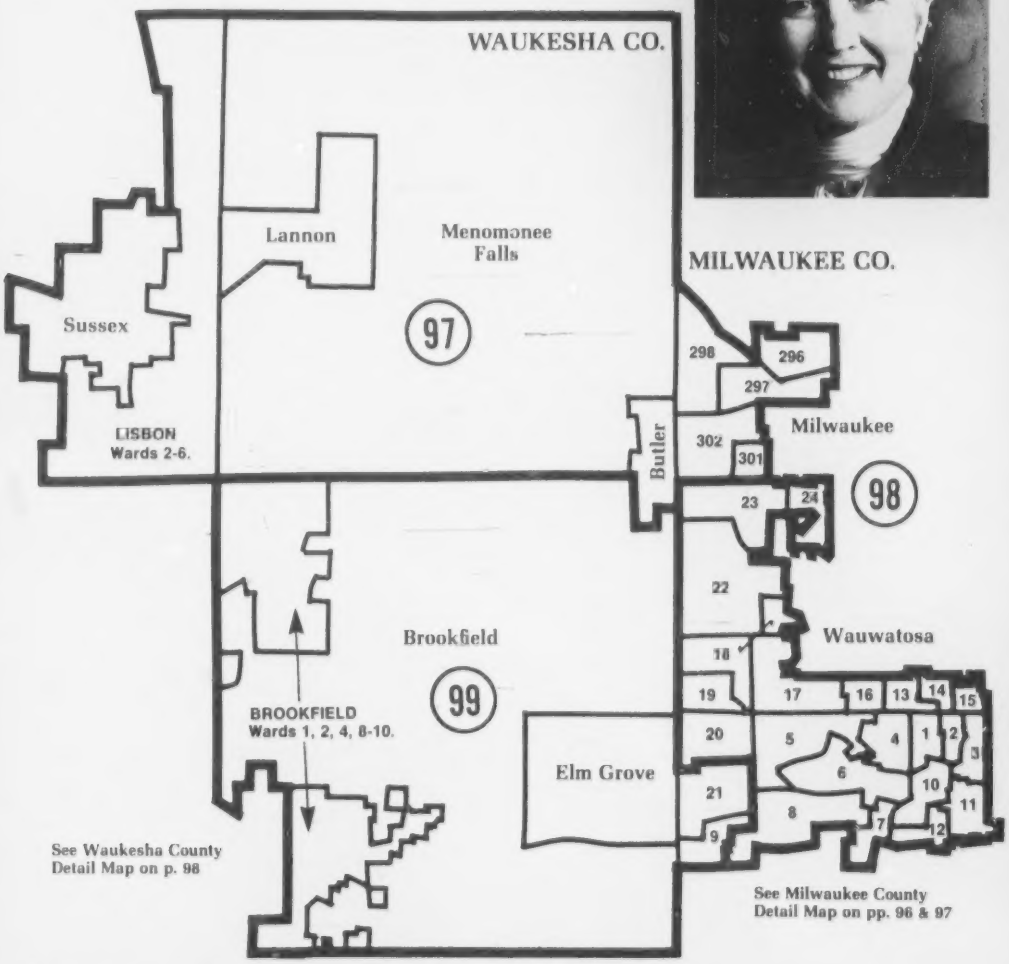
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3534; District: (608) 874-4231.

Voting address: (Town of Eastman) Route 1, Box 91A, Ducharme Ridge, Eastman 54626.

Mailing address: (office) Room 411 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Senator
FARROW

33rd SENATE DISTRICT



Margaret A. Farrow (Rep.), 33rd Senate District

Born Kenosha, November 28, 1934; married; 5 sons. Graduate St. Catherine H.S., Racine; attended Rosary College, River Forest, Ill. 1952-53; B.S. in political science and education, Marquette Univ. 1956; graduate work Marquette Univ. 1975-77. Full-time legislator. Former teacher, real estate saleswoman, civic and church volunteer. Member Public Policy Forum; Assn. of Marquette Univ. Women (past bd. mbr. and 1st vice pres.); Elmbrook Republican Club (past bd. mbr.); Elm Grove Women's Club; Elmbrook Historical Society. Served on Elm Grove Village Bd. 1976-81; Elm Grove village president 1981-87; Elm Grove Planning Comn. 1974-76; Elm Grove Bd. of Appeals 1971-74. Mbr. Advisory Committee on Milwaukee River Watershed Non-Point Source Pollution and chm. of its Subcom. on Information and Education 1985-present.

Elected to Assembly 1986; reelected 1988 (resigned effective July 11, 1989); elected to Senate in June 1989 special election. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1989** — Aging, Banking, Commercial Credit and Taxation; Labor, Business, Insurance, Veterans and Military Affairs (ranking minority mbr.); Legis. Adv. Com. to the Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn. Assembly committee assignments: **1989** — Aging; Environmental Resources and Utilities (also 1987); Urban Education (ranking minority mbr.); Urban and Local Affairs (also 1987). **1987** — Employment and Training; Government Operations and Aging (ranking minority mbr.); Housing and Securities; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Surcharges on Fines and Forfeitures (sec.), on Natural and Recreational Resources; Blue Ribbon Task Force on Snowmobile Pari-Mutuel Betting.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-9174; District: (414) 782-1261.

Voting address: 14905 Watertown Plank Road, Elm Grove 53122.

Mailing address: (office) Room 420 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative SCHNEIDERS

Representative ROSENZWEIG

99th Assembly Dist. vacancy*

Lolita Schneiders (Rep.), 97th Assembly District

Born Chicago, Ill., March 3, 1931; married; 3 children. Grad. Chicago Lourdes High School; attended Mundelein (Ill.) College 1948-50; B.E. UW-Stevens Point 1952. Full-time legislator. Former saleswoman, teacher and insurance agent. Member Amer. Assn. of University Women (past vice pres.); Business and Professional Women; Friends of the Golda Meir Library (past dir.); Republican Party of Waukesha County; Menomonee Falls Historical Society. Former mbr. League of Women Voters (past vice pres.).

Elected to Assembly since 1980. Minority Caucus Secretary 1989, 1987, 1985. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety (ranking minority mbr. 1987, mbr. since 1981); Financial Institutions and Insurance (since 1985); Urban Education; Building Comn. (ranking minority mbr., and chp. of its Subcom. on Higher Education, also mbr. 1987); State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd. (chp., also 1987, mbr. since 1983); Jt. Survey Com. on Debt Management (ranking minority mbr., also 1987); Legis. Coun. Com. on Drug Law Enforcement. **1987** — Financial Institutions and Insurance (also 1985); Jt. Com. on Audit (also 1985); Legis. Coun. Com. on Juvenile Justice Issues. **1985** — Spec. Com. on Comparable Worth; Select Com. on Work Incentives; Legis. Coun. Com. on Employment Disincentives; Women's Council (also 1983). **1983** — Health and Human Services; State Affairs; Governor's Task Force on Comparable Worth. **1981** — Children and Human Development; Local Affairs; Legis. Coun. Com. on Adoption Laws.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3796; District: (414) 251-0139.

Voting address: N89 W17151 Highland Court, Menomonee Falls 53051.

Mailing address: (office) Room 314 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Peggy A. Rosenzweig (Rep.), 98th Assembly District

Born Detroit, Michigan, November 5, 1936; married; 5 children. Graduate Detroit Mumford H.S. 1954; B.S. in political science, UW-Milwaukee 1978; attended Wayne State Univ. 1954-57. Full-time legislator. Former director of community relations, Milwaukee Regional Medical Center; research associate with Medical College of Wisconsin. Member Wauwatosa Chamber of Commerce; Medical College of Wis. Auxiliary; Wauwatosa Historical Society; Wauwatosa Republican Club; League of Women Voters; Wauwatosa Village Business Corp.; Professional Dimensions. Former member Washington School PTA (pres.).

Elected to Assembly since 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1989** — Children and Human Services (also 1987); Financial Institutions and Insurance (also 1987); Health (ranking minority mbr. since 1987, mbr. 1985); Urban Education; Ways and Means (also 1987); State Historical Society Bd. of Curators (also 1987); Select Com. on Health Care Financing. **1987** — Trade, Industry and Small Business (4/28/87-6/16/87); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Community Aids (eff. 7/8/88), on Juvenile Justice Issues (eff. 7/8/88); Gov.'s Juvenile Justice Task Force. **1985** — Economic Development; Energy; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Juvenile Offender Disposition (also 1983), on Mental Health Issues, on Venture Capital. **1983** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Health and Human Services; Transportation; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Health Care Provider Systems, on Graduate Medical Education.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-9180; District: (414) 258-4664.

Voting address: 6236 Upper Parkway North, Wauwatosa 53213.

Mailing address: (office) Room 334 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

***Representative Margaret A. Farrow** (Rep.) was elected to the Senate in a June 27, 1989, special election, representing the 33rd Senate District. See page 86 for biography.

Donald J. Schneider: Senate Chief Clerk

Born Sheboygan, May 29, 1947; single. Graduate Montello H.S.; attended Sacramento City College and Sacramento State College 1967-70, UW-Madison 1970-71. Served in Air Force 1966-70. Member Amer. Society of Legislative Clerks and Secretaries (past president). Served as Assembly assistant sergeant at arms 1973 and 1975 sessions.

Elected Senate Chief Clerk 1977; reelected by each succeeding Senate.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2517.

Voting address: Route 1, Turtle Lake 54889.

Mailing address (office): Room 131A South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Daniel B. Fields: Senate Sergeant at Arms

Born Oshkosh, May 22, 1952; single. Graduate Oshkosh High School 1970; B.A. in English literature, UW-Madison 1974. Member National Legislative Service and Security Association (treasurer). Served as acting Senate sergeant at arms 1978; assistant Senate sergeant at arms 1975-77.

Elected Senate Sergeant at Arms 1979; reelected by each succeeding Senate.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1801.

Voting address: 112 North Brearly Street, Madison 53703.

Mailing address: (office) Room 204 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Thomas T. Melvin: Assembly Chief Clerk

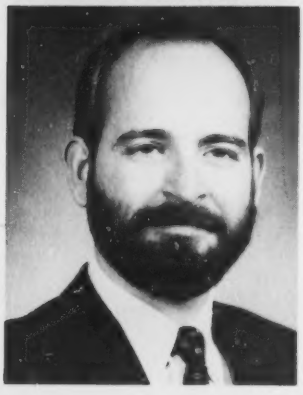
Born Hurley, July 10, 1937; single. Graduate Superior Cathedral H.S. 1955; attended Beloit College; B.S. UW-Madison 1964. Former assistant chief clerk of the Assembly. Veteran; served in Army 1959-62. Member American Society of Legislative Clerks and Secretaries.

Elected Assembly Chief Clerk 1987; reelected 1989.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1501.

Voting address: 1705 Rutledge Street, Madison 53704.

Mailing address (office): Room 8 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.



Robert G. Johnston: Assembly Sergeant at Arms

Born Akron, Ohio, March 21, 1957; single. Graduate Whitewater High School 1975; B.A. cum laude in theatre and international studies, UW-Whitewater 1981; attended UW-Madison Graduate School 1982. Former legislative aide, Assembly head messenger and construction laborer. Member National Legislative Service and Security Association. Former member International Laborer's Union of North America, AFL-CIO.

Elected Assembly Sergeant at Arms 1988; reelected 1989.

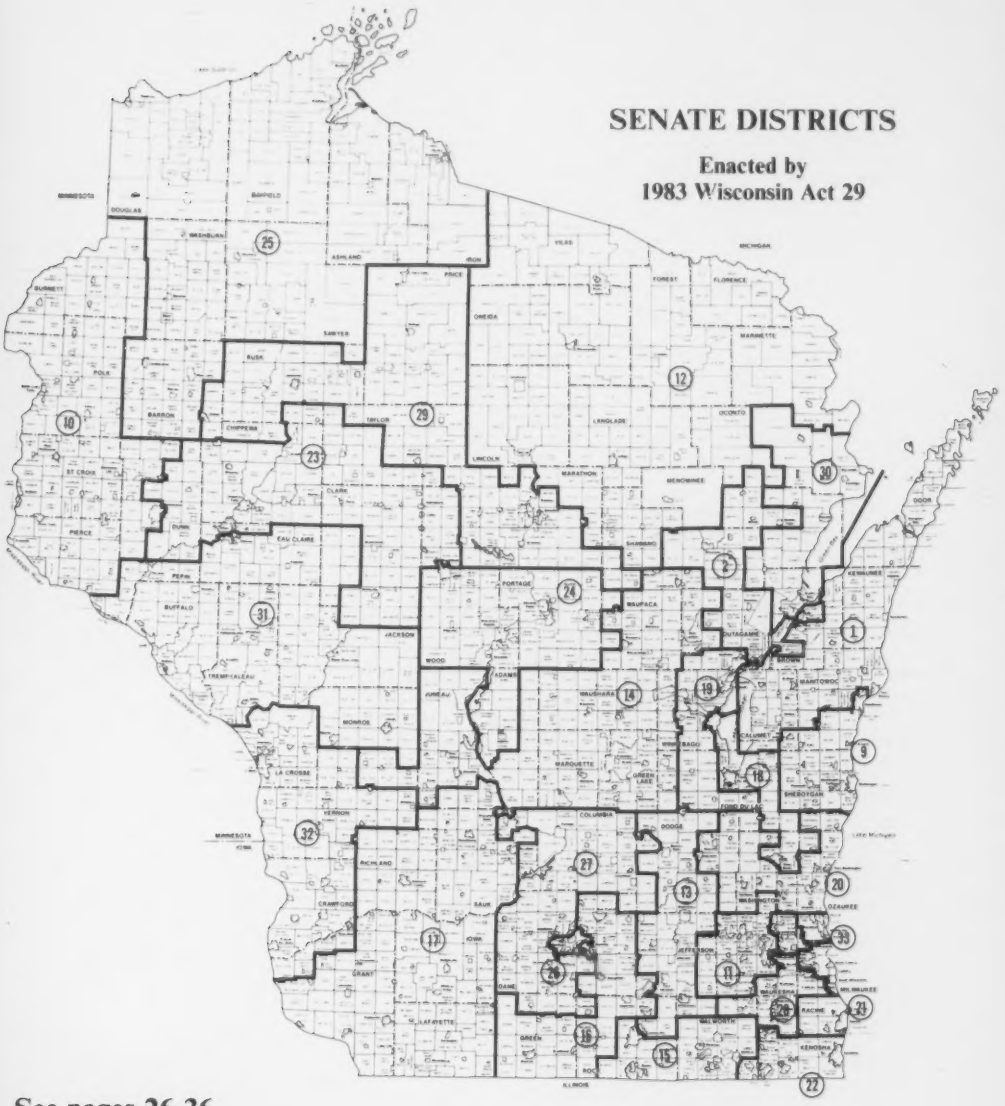
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0124.

Voting address: 1341 Morrison, Madison 53703.

Mailing address (office): Room 108 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

SENATE DISTRICTS

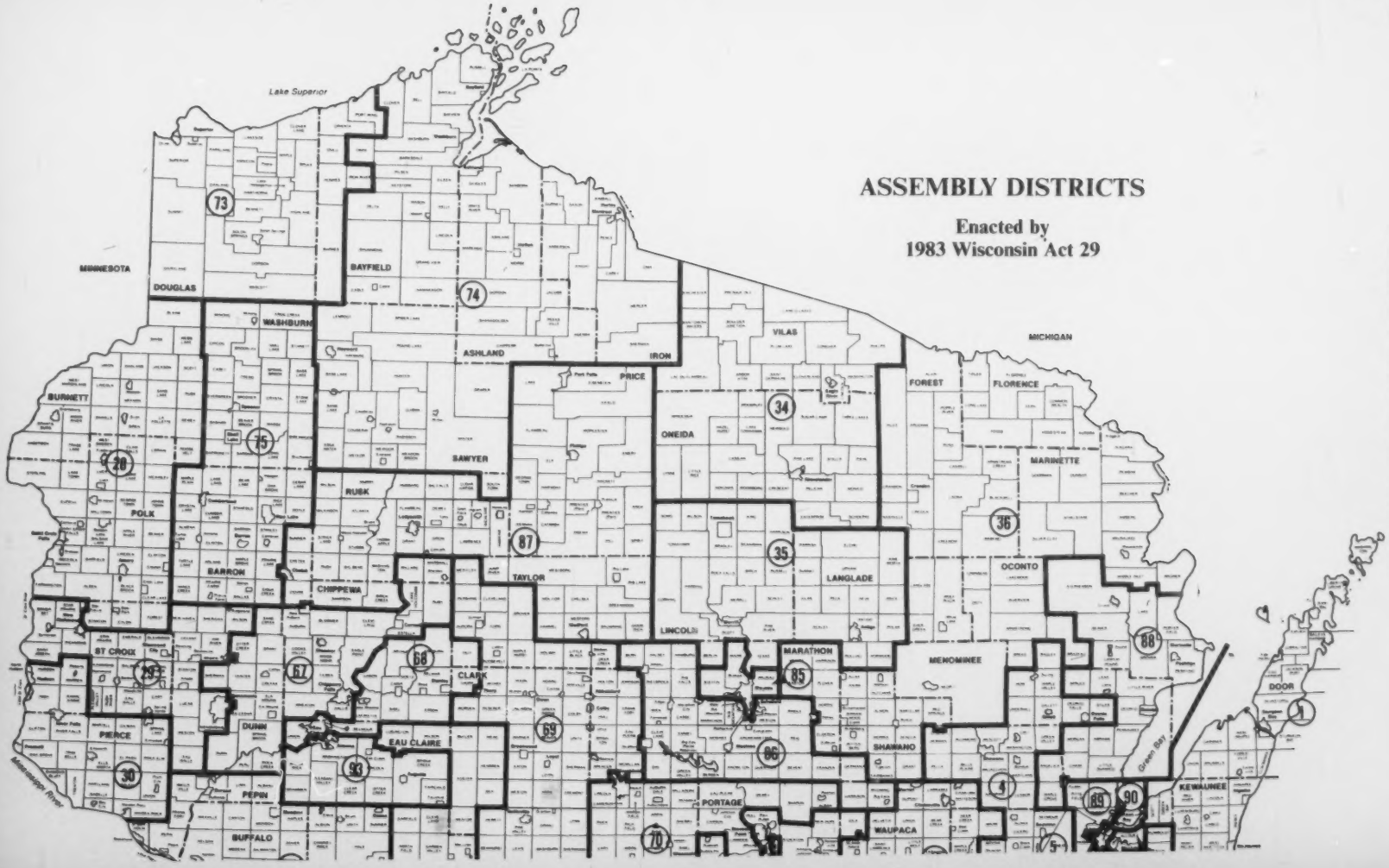
Enacted by
1983 Wisconsin Act 29

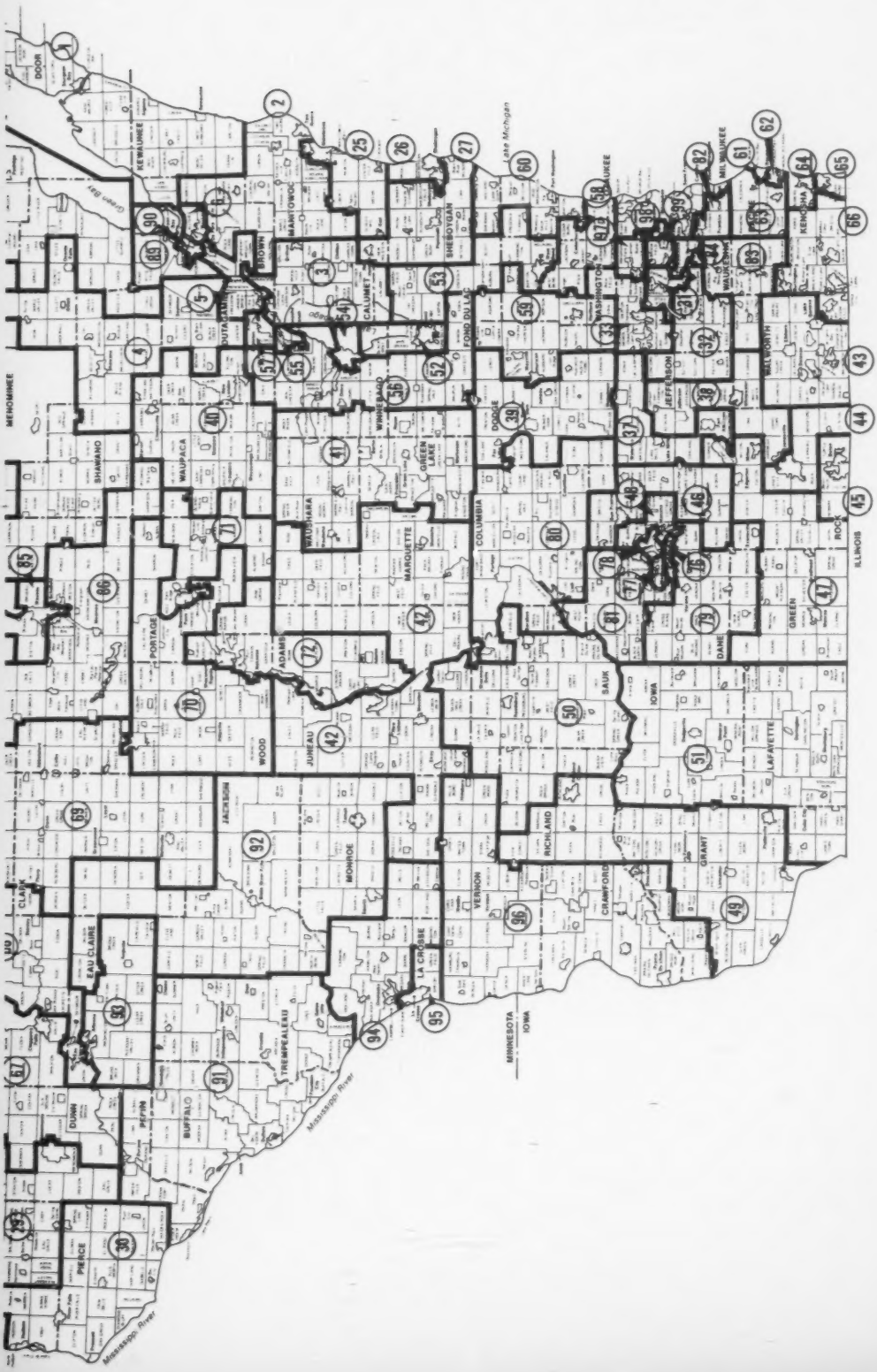


See pages 26-36 for maps of Milwaukee Senate Districts 3-8.

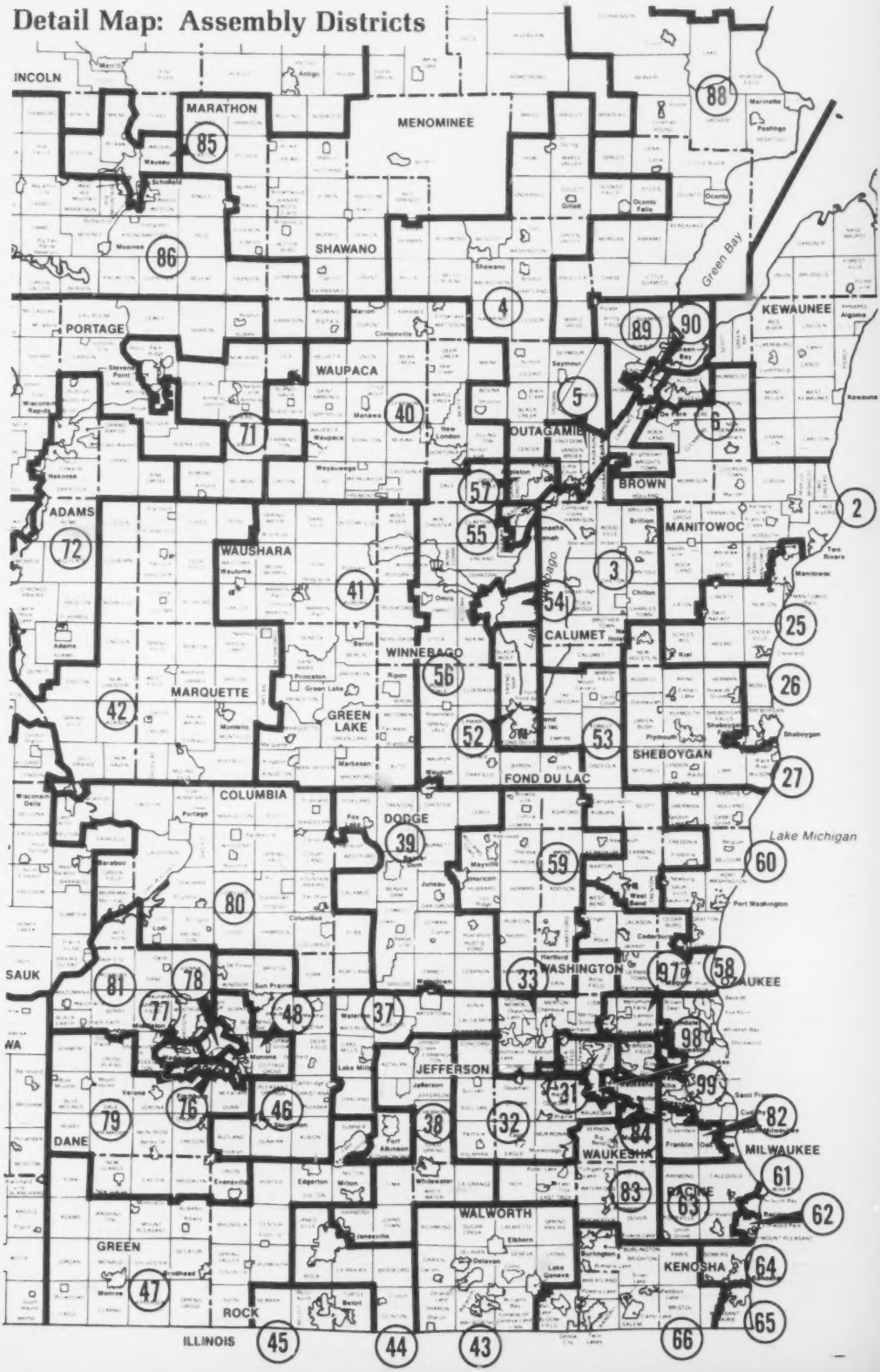
ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS

Enacted by
1983 Wisconsin Act 29

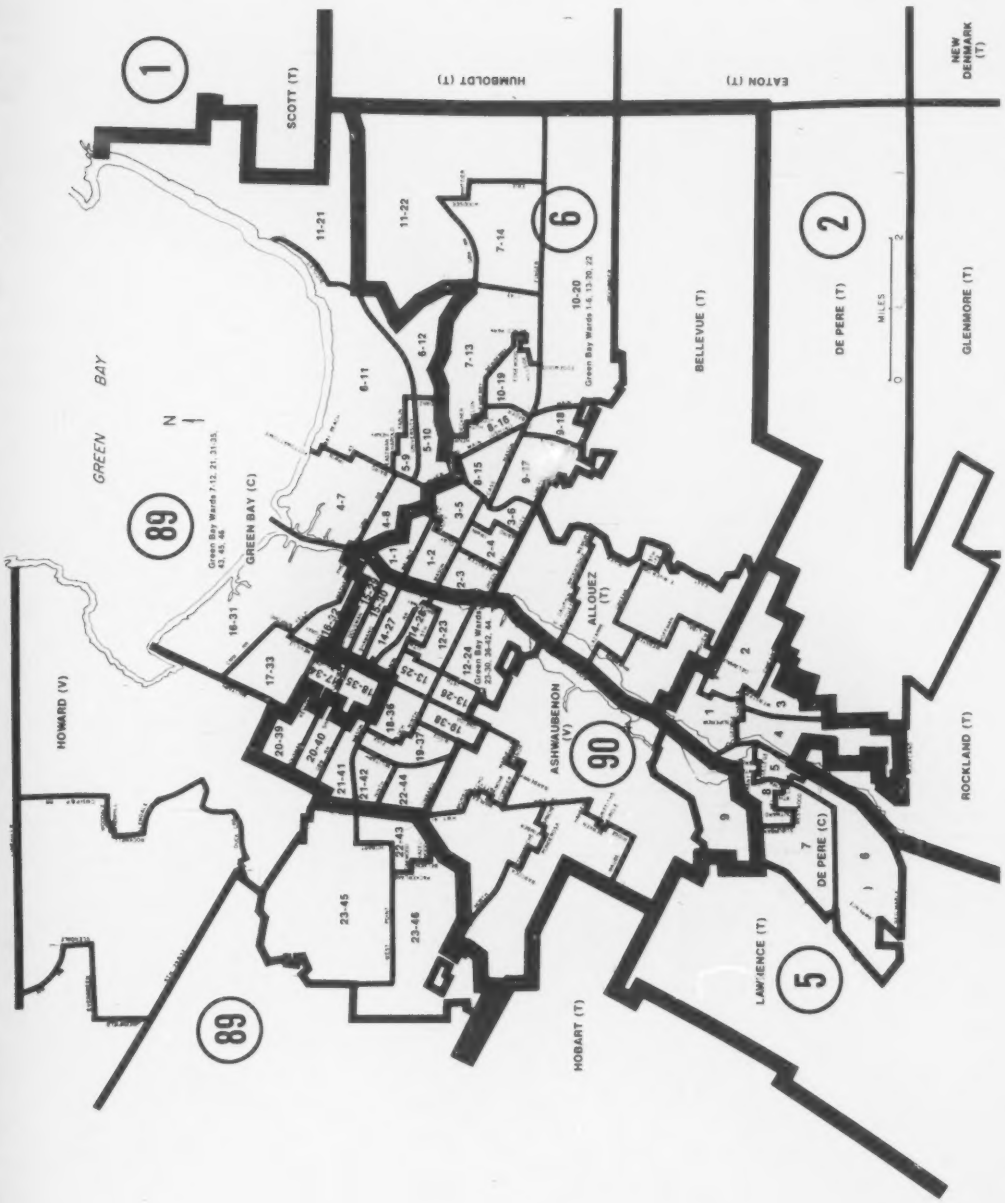



DOOR
KEWAUNEE
BROWN
MANITOWOC
SHEBOYGAN
Lake Michigan
MILWAUKEE
OZAUKEE
WASHINGTON
WAUKESHA
KENOSHA
RACINE
WALWORTH
JEFFERSON
DODGE
FOND DU LAC
CALUMET
WINNEBAGO
GREEN LAKE
MARQUETTE
COLUMBIA
DANE
ROCK
GREEN
ILLINOIS
IOWA
SAUK
LAFAYETTE
GRANT
CRAWFORD
VERNON
RICHLAND
LA CROSSE
MONROE
JACKSON
WOOD
JUNEAU
ADAMS
PORTAGE
WAUPACA
SHAWANO
MENOMINEE
CLARK
EAU CLAIRE
DUNN
PEPIN
BUFFALO
TREMPEALEAU
PIERCE
Mississippi River
MINNESOTA
IOWA

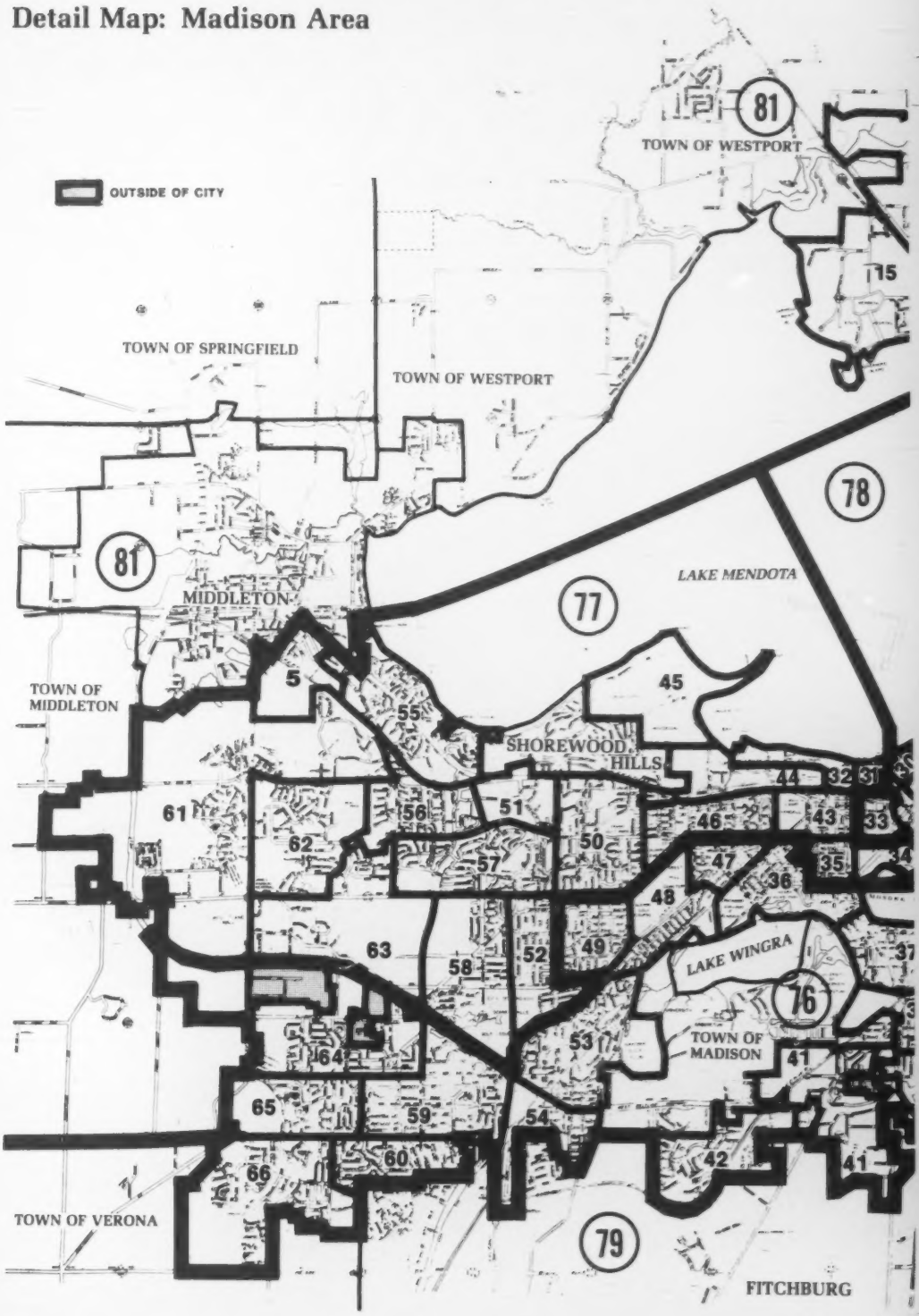
Detail Map: Assembly Districts



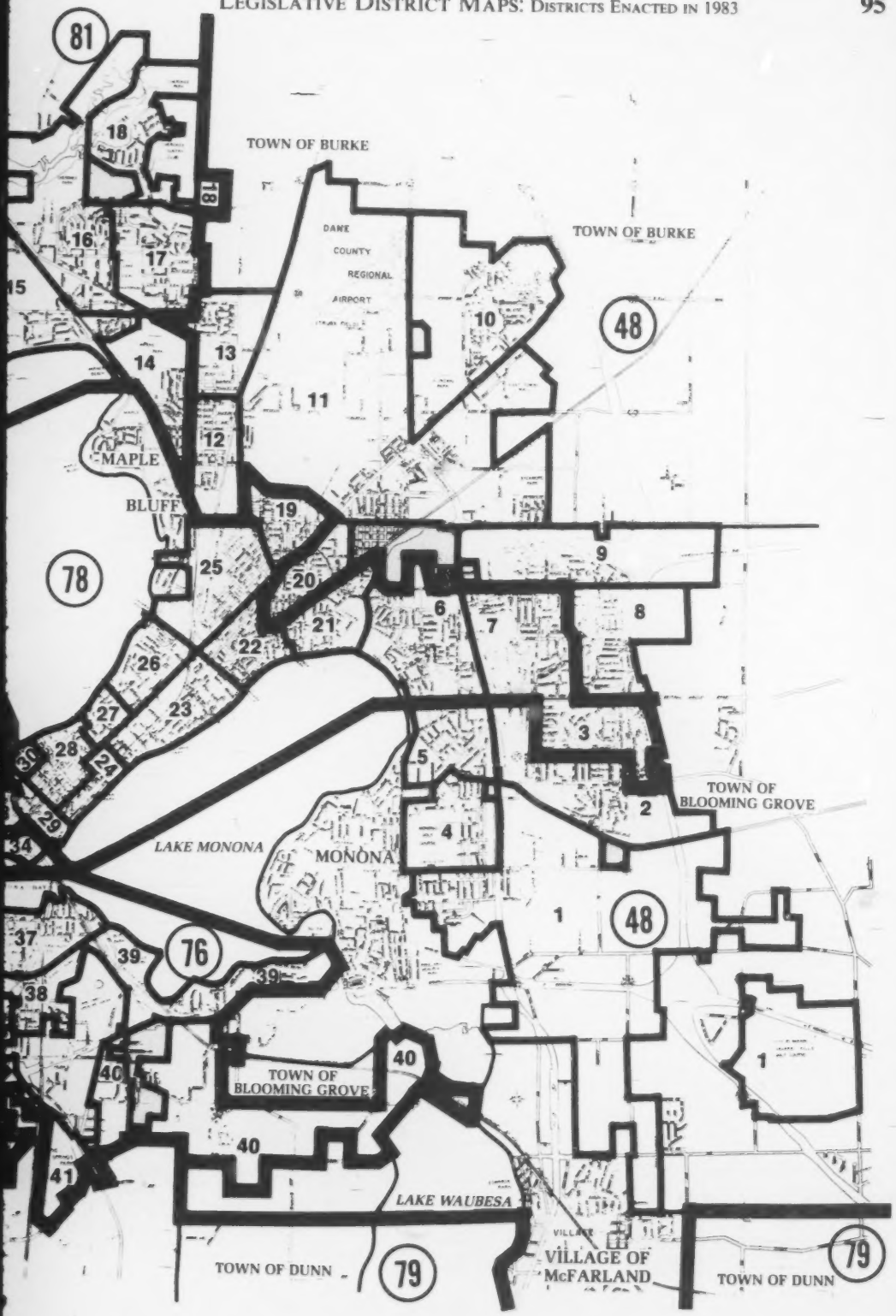
Detail Map: Green Bay Area



Detail Map: Madison Area

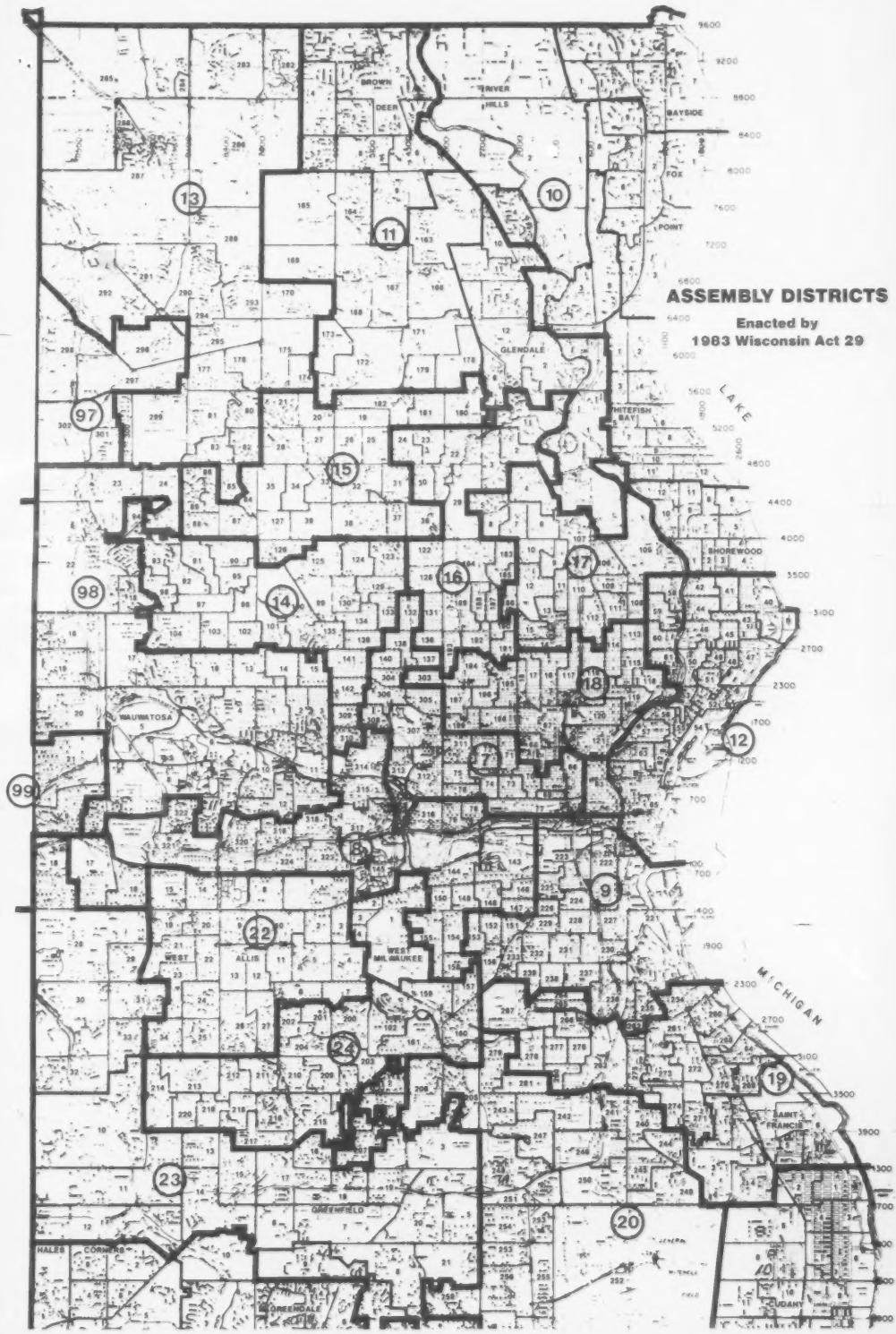


*All parts of the Town of Madison are in the 76th Assembly District. All parts of the Town of Middleton are in the 81st Assembly District.

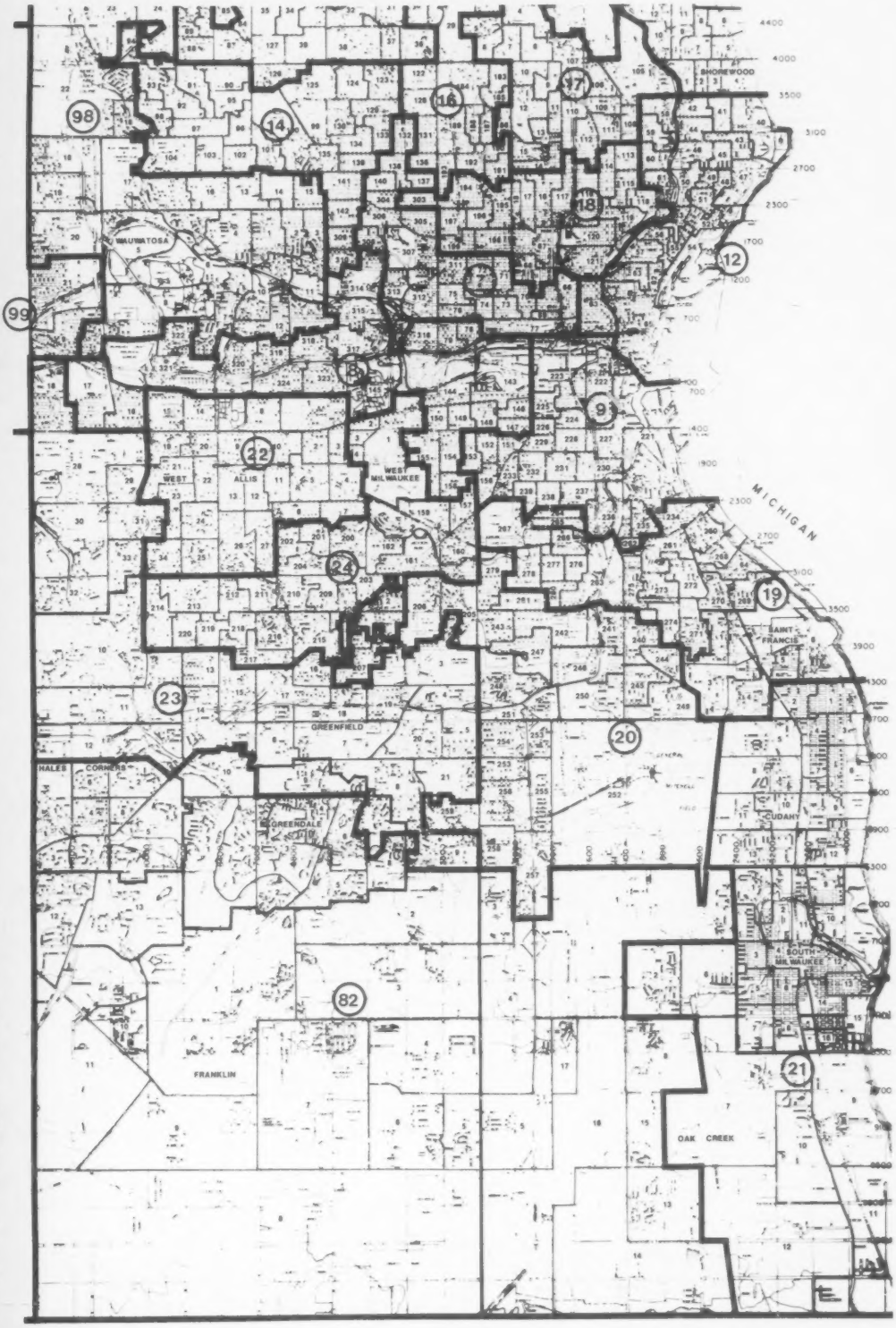


*All parts of the Town of Blooming Grove are in the 48th Assembly District.

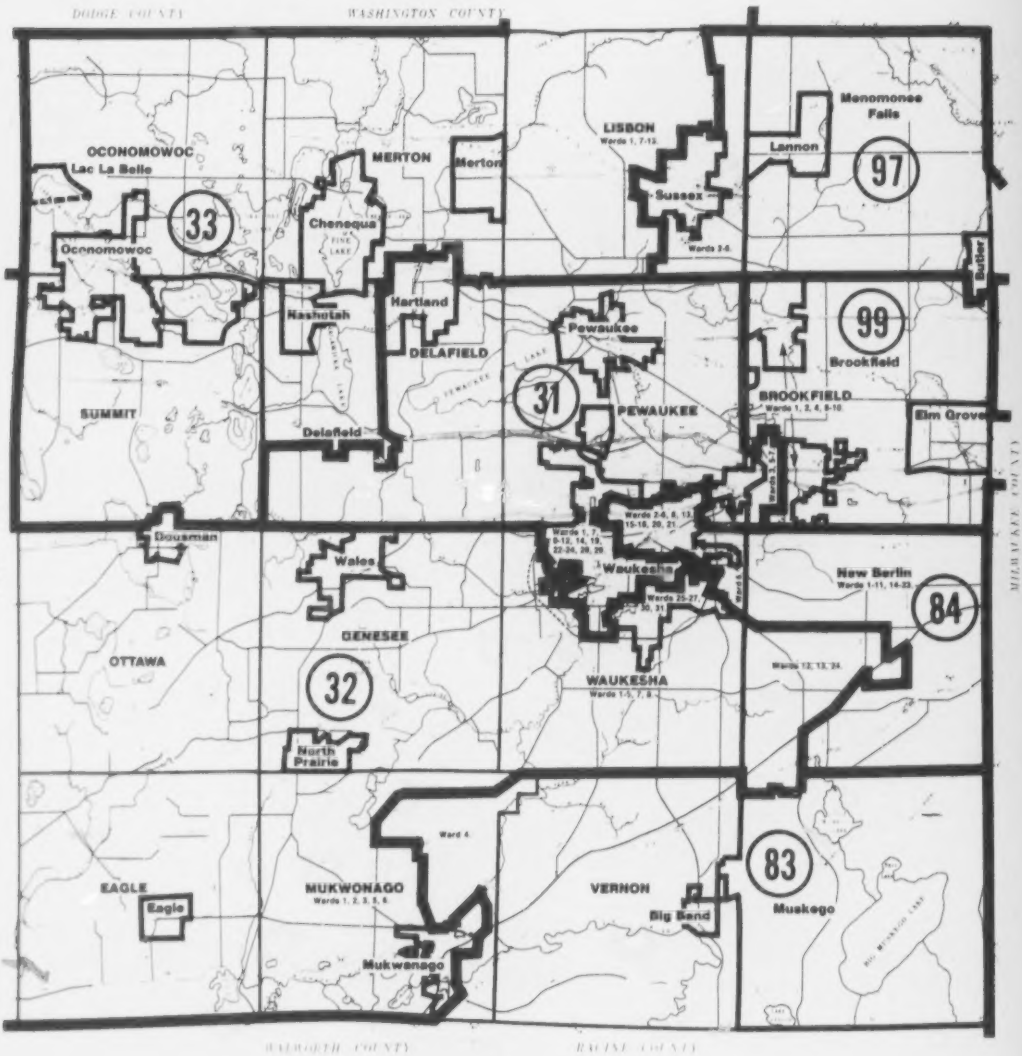
Detail Map: Milwaukee County (North)



Detail Map: Milwaukee County (South)

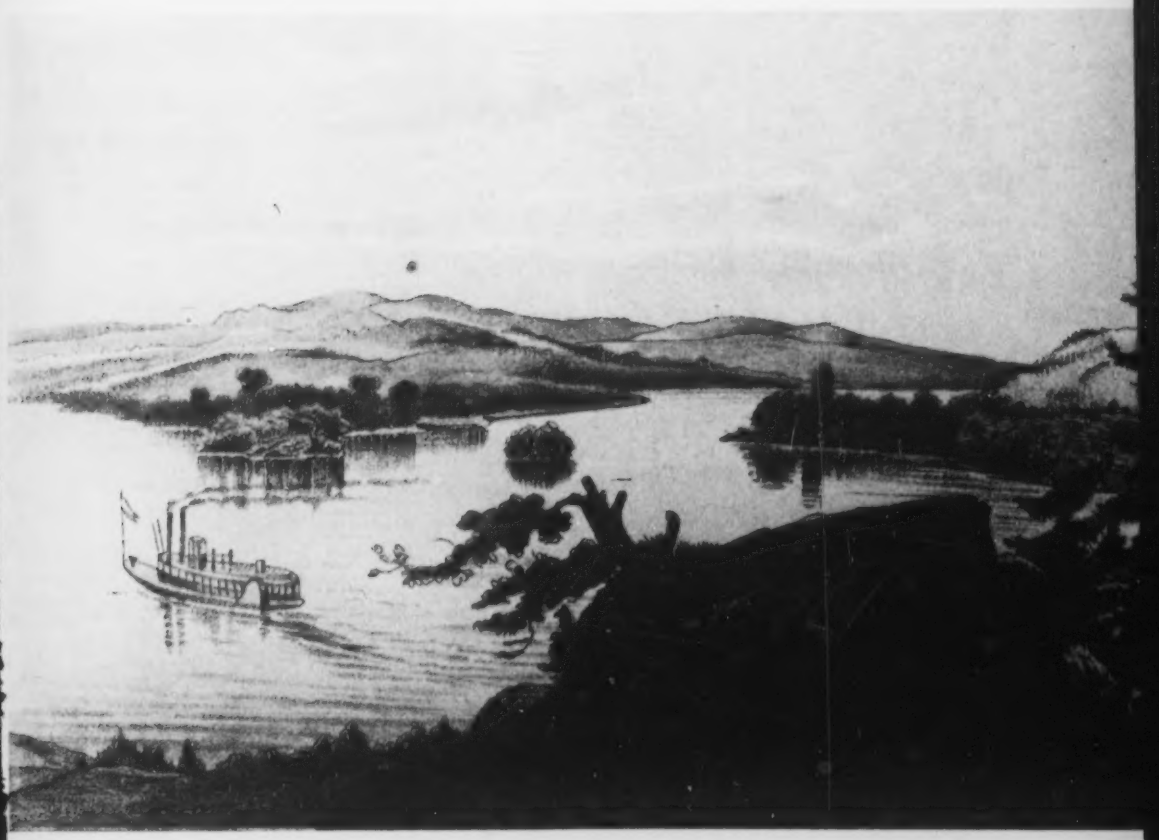


Detail Map: Waukesha County



Feature Article

Exploring Wisconsin's Waterways: an overview of how lakes, rivers, and streams influenced Wisconsin's past development and continue to shape this state's growth is combined with a guided tour of present-day highlights along our chief waterways



"Mouth of the Wisconsin from Pike's Hill", in the vicinity of Prairie du Chien. From a lithograph after a drawing by Henry Lewis in Das Illustrirte Mississippithal, *1854.* *Courtesy Iconographic Collections, State Historical Society of Wisconsin (WHi(X3)18218).*

EXPLORING WISCONSIN'S WATERWAYS ..... Table of Contents

	Page
PART ONE — THE PEOPLE AND THE WATERWAYS	101
I. Introduction	101
II. Prehistoric Peoples	105
III. The Era of French Explorations	109
IV. The Age of the Fur Trade	113
V. Waterpower and Transportation for a Developing Frontier	116
VI. Rivers, Lakes, and Lumbering	123
VII. Bearers of Iron Ore	129
VIII. The Rise of Commercial Fishing	131
IX. Changing Waters in a Changing Economy	132
PART TWO — THE BRULE — ST. CROIX — MISSISSIPPI WATERWAY	155
I. From the Brule to the St. Croix	155
II. The St. Croix	160
III. The Mississippi	184
PART THREE — THE FOX — WISCONSIN WATERWAY	235
I. The Lower Fox: From Green Bay to Neenah-Menasha	242
II. The Pool	266
III. The Upper Fox: From Omro to the Portage Canal	273
IV. The Lower Wisconsin: From Portage to Wyalusing State Park	279

Acknowledgments

Of the many people who have contributed to the writing of this article, I am especially indebted to Thomas R. Huffman for his assistance in assembling a variety of source and secondary materials and in sifting through hundreds of photographs for potentially usable illustrations. Christine Schelshorn and Myrna Williamson of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin's Iconographic Collections lent major assistance to the picture search, as did Robert Queen and Jean Meyer at the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, and Tracey Baker, audio-visual librarian at the Minnesota Historical Society. Onno Brouwer, associate director of the University of Wisconsin Cartography Laboratory and his staff are responsible for the excellent map work. A special thank you is in order to the staffs of the Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa State Historic Preservation Offices who have so generously cooperated in making their files of nominations for the National Register of Historic Places available for study. With the patient and intelligent labors of Katherine Jones, the multitude of insertions, deletions, and scribblings in the author's early drafts turned into neat, legible copy. I am grateful as well to Lawrence S. Barish, director, Reference and Library Section, to H. Rupert Theobald, chief, and to Patricia E. Meloy, research analyst, Legislative Reference Bureau, for their valuable editorial suggestions. Most of all I am indebted to Allan G. Bogue who cheerfully put up with the clutter of books, papers, and note files and the preoccupied silences that invariably accompany writing ventures.

I hope all of you and the dozens of others in local historical societies, chambers of commerce, and federal, state, county, and city government who helped find elusive photos and fill in missing pieces of information will be pleased with the results.

Exploring Wisconsin's Waterways

By Margaret Beattie Bogue
Professor of History, Department of Liberal Studies
Division of University Outreach
University of Wisconsin — Madison

PART ONE

The People and the Waterways

I. INTRODUCTION

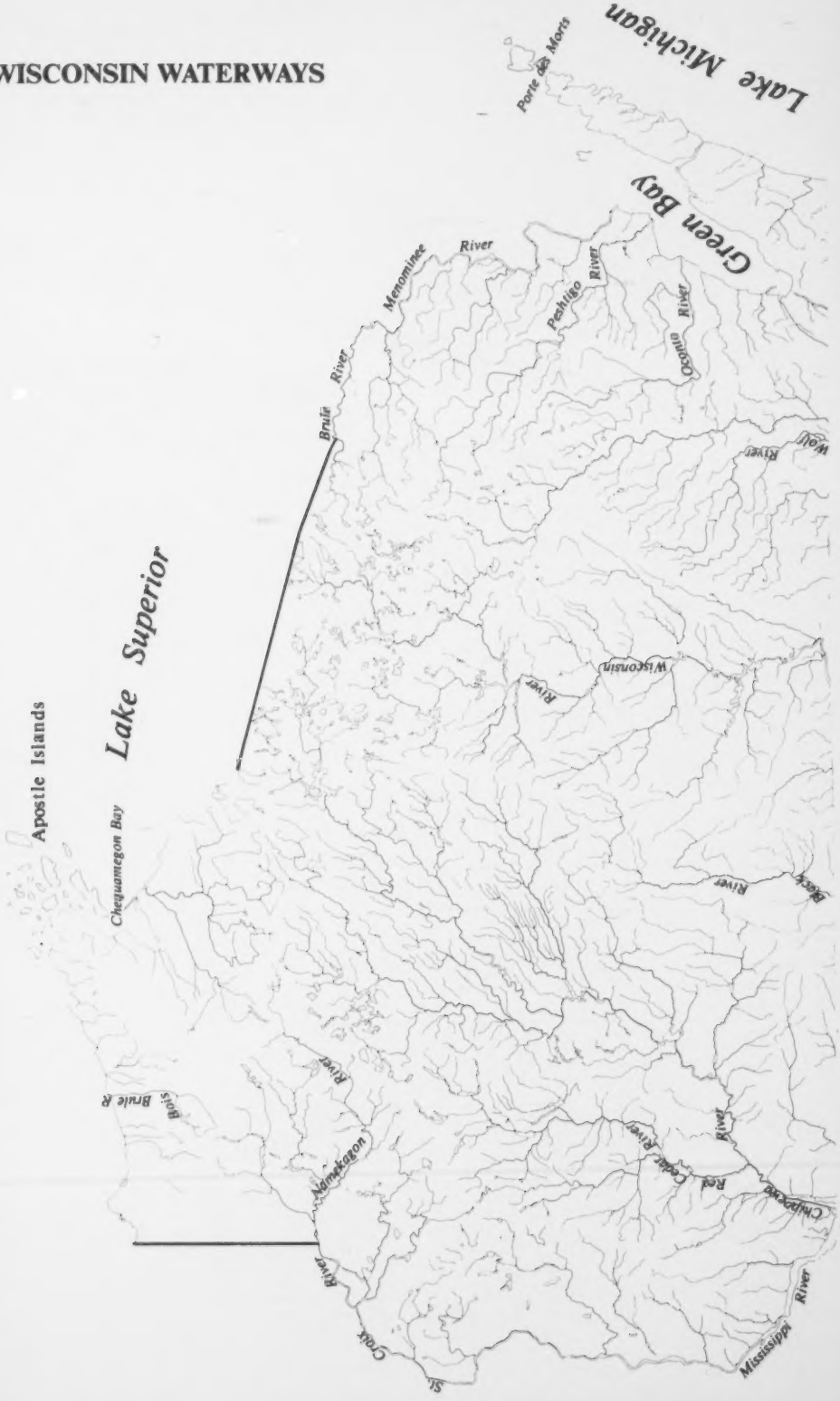
When in 1988 the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources highlighted the Badger State's natural attractions, it ranked lakes, rivers, and streams among the leading resource treasures. The first 4 items on its roster read:

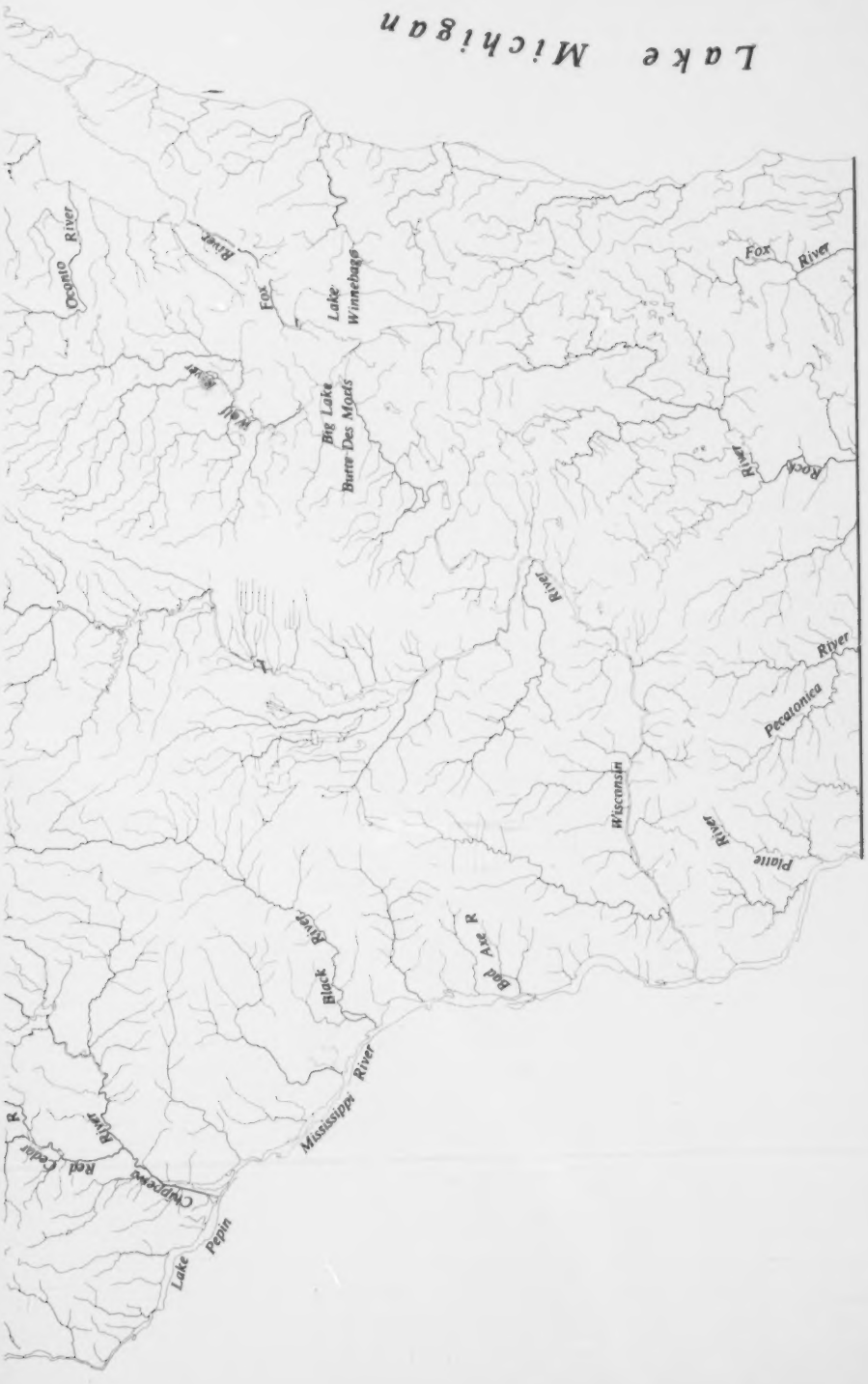
Wisconsin has 13,580 miles of streams.
Wisconsin has 2,444 trout streams totaling 9,560 miles.
Wisconsin has 860 miles of Great Lakes shoreline.
Wisconsin has about 15,000 lakes larger than 50 acres.[1]

An outstanding feature of Wisconsin's rich natural endowment, over the centuries these waters have added great beauty and immeasurable material wealth to human life. Today they are popularly regarded as a wonderland for

Lake Superior shoreline at Squaw Bay. (Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources — hereafter DNR — Photo No. 9430)

WISCONSIN WATERWAYS





CARTOGRAPHIC LABORATORY, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN - MADISON

boating, fishing, swimming and for the restful aesthetic qualities that attract hundreds of thousands of vacationers and tourists annually.

Significant in the long record of human experience in the upper Great Lakes environment, Wisconsin waterways contributed vitally to Indian life, to the success of the French explorers and missionaries, to the feasibility of the multimillion dollar fur trade, to the empire building fortunes of France, Britain, and the United States, and to the progress of frontier settlement and development in the 19th century. Waterways constituted major avenues of transportation for goods and people, including westward-moving Americans and immigrants from overseas, until the era of the Civil War when the railroads began to supersede them. They served as powerful aids to more intensive development of Wisconsin in the post-Civil War period. They played a key role as transporters of hundreds of millions of board feet of logs and lumber from Wisconsin's great virgin timber stands to mill and market; they carried iron ore from the Menominee and Gogebic ranges to the blast furnaces. Over the lakes and in the Mississippi's waters moved great bulk cargoes of grain and coal. In uncounted ways the lakes and rivers served the agricultural and manufacturing development of the late 19th century which, in turn, laid the groundwork for Wisconsin's economic diversity in the 20th century.

At the same time, a growing and urbanizing population looked to Wisconsin's lakes and rivers to serve other vital needs. They became sources of drinking water, as well as places for garbage and sewage disposal. Communities viewed them as aesthetic assets and as recreational resources. Today the lakes, streams, and rivers are at the very heart of a multimillion dollar recreational industry fed by urban affluence. Along with these many uses, one other expectation of bounty from natural waters has loomed large. Rivers and lakes and their wetlands should be sources of food. Fishing occupied a niche varying in importance for different peoples over a very long time span, either as a means of subsistence or as a way of making a living or as a pleasurable kind of recreation.

Multiple expectations and uses for Wisconsin's waters led to the clash of interests and to marked changes in the character and quality of lakes, rivers, and streams. Conflicts over waterway use and water quality in the late 19th century, evoked first by the vast expansion of lumbering and then by industrial and urban growth, sparked public discussion, but little regulatory law. The campaign at state and national levels to protect natural waterways and water quality took shape in the 1920s and began to be effective in the late 1960s as an essential for public health.

When people admire the scenic beauty of Wisconsin lakes, rivers, and streams, few think about the many ways they have served people over the centuries and will continue to serve them in the future. This article will attempt to create a broader understanding of the past and present roles of these water resources in society. Hopefully, readers will plan a leisurely and pleasant learning experience that combines travel and recreation with a new way of looking at the landscape. Following the historical review of waterway use, there are two annotated travel sections on the Brule-St. Croix-Mississippi and Fox-Wisconsin routes used by the early explorers.

II. PREHISTORIC PEOPLES

Wisconsin's prehistoric people pioneered human adaptation to the natural environment of the upper Great Lakes, beginning 10,000-9,000 B.C. Believed to be descendants of upper Paleolithic nomadic hunters who earlier had moved from Siberia across the land bridge at the Bering Strait, they gradually filtered southward through North America, and ultimately entered the Great Lakes country from a south or southwestern direction with the retreat of the glaciers. Over the centuries between their coming and the arrival of European explorers in the region, some 11 millenniums, the prehistoric peoples adapted to a changing physical environment. By trial and error they learned the techniques of living based on the natural world around them as they developed increasingly complex cultures. So far as is known, contact with peoples, other than various prehistoric Indian groups, did not occur until the late 16th century.

The prehistoric Indians were the first people to use Wisconsin's natural waterways. The findings of archaeologists and anthropologists reveal just how important a part rivers, streams, and lakes played in their lives. The single most substantial piece of archaeological evidence of Paleo-Indian hunting of mastodons in Wisconsin has been tentatively identified at a stream bank in southwestern Wisconsin, near Boaz in Richland County, where a mastodon skeleton and a fluted spear point were found at a kill site. The presence of late Paleo-Indian hunters of the period 7,000-5,000 B.C. in the northern central lakes of Wisconsin has also been identified. They utilized

Seth Eastman's 19th century drawing, "Gathering Wild Rice", depicts the centuries-old wild rice harvest in the 1884 edition of *Indian Tribes of the United States* by Henry R. Schoolcraft. (State Historical Society of Wisconsin — hereafter SHSW — Photo No. WHi(W6)13608)

lakeshores and points where lakes and streams joined for temporary camps in their very nomadic existence. Remaining evidence does not reveal whether or not these people fished. Surely they used the water and probably found that such places made good hunting locations. Similarly, the richness of available food, it is hypothesized, attracted late Paleo-Indians to the Lake Michigan shore.

Archaeological records found along streams, rivers, and lakes dating from succeeding time periods are more abundant, furnishing ample evidence of the highly important place of natural waterways in the techniques of subsistence. Surveying that long period of prehistoric Indian experience before the coming of Western Europeans, Helen Hornbeck Tanner characterizes it as "thousands of years of trial and error in which countless choices for the investment of human effort were balanced against a possible yield of food resources."[2] She points out that fish came to occupy a significant part of the diet for Indian peoples in the Great Lakes region generally and especially for those living at the heads of Lake Michigan and Lake Huron and at the eastern end of Lake Superior. There fishing became the principal food source. Along Wisconsin's Great Lakes coastline, Indian people intensively fished the rich waters of Green Bay and Chequamegon Bay. Of the Great Lakes fish, whitefish and trout were preferred, but prehistoric people living on rivers, streams, and inland lake shores ate a very wide variety of fish. Mussels, waterfowl, and streamside animals like beaver, muskrat, and raccoon also furnished significant quantities of food. Water plants held places of varying importance in Indian diets. Wild rice, available in streams and lakes in an area roughly from the southern tip of Lake Winnebago north to Lake Superior's lower shore, provided the basis for a distinct subsistence pattern. Moreover, both fish and wild rice entered into the trade patterns between Indian groups. For example, during the Middle Woodland period, a significant trade developed between the North Bay and Nakomis people of northern Wisconsin and the Hopewells to the south, quite possibly resulting in the southward movement of fish, furs, and wild rice as well as copper.

To pursue trade, to travel between hunting and fishing grounds, and to harvest the foods produced by streams, lakes, and rivers, Indian people devel-

"Chippeway Canoe" by Peter Rindisbacher. (West Point Museum, United States Military Academy)

oped both dugout and birchbark canoes. Dugouts were rather heavy and crude craft made from hollowed logs. The Chippewa became masters at building and paddling the birchbark canoe, the first of the eminently practical and beautifully designed light craft used on the natural waterways of the upper Great Lakes region. They often used jack pine or spruce roots for sewing and binding, spruce and pine gum for waterproofing, hardwood for ribbing, and cedar for flooring and paddles, and they always used white birch bark for covering. Family canoes were usually less than 18 feet long. Light, sturdy, and easy to portage, they worked well in streams and lakes, in very shallow water, and in white water, but skill and good judgment were essential, because the birchbark canoe was easily damaged by rocks and logs and was unstable, especially in turbulent lake waters. Fishing gear is the other obvious example of water-oriented technology developed over a long time span by prehistoric people. Fishhooks, spears, traps, gill nets, lures, trolling lines, and seines, often commonly assumed to be Western European in origin, are attributable as well to North American prehistoric people who fashioned them from natural materials.

Given the importance of the waterways as a source of food and as avenues of travel, many prehistoric Indian villages were sited on lakes, rivers, and streams, locations that appealed to later settler-developers for similar reasons. Lakes and rivers bore special significance as burial and ceremonial sites and as boundaries between hunting grounds. The mound constructions of 2 Woodland Indian groups, the Hopewells and the Effigy Mound people, are examples of readily accessible archaeological remainders that provide very worthwhile insights into prehistoric Indian life and its relation to waterways. At most dig sites, there is nothing to see. The mound locations evoke thoughtful reflection on the people who created them. The Hopewell phase of the Middle Woodland period flourished in Wisconsin at two centers, one along the Mississippi in Trempealeau, Vernon, and Crawford Counties; the other, the Waukesha phase, was Rock River and Lake Koshkonong-oriented.

The Hopewells of Wisconsin (300 B.C.-400 A.D.) were part of a larger Hopewell phase which centered in the Illinois and Ohio River Valleys. A very impressive people, the Hopewells are noted for imaginative and skillfully made artifacts, elaborate mound burials, large earthworks, involvement in a widespread trade network that extended from the Rockies in the West to the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic, and a class structured society. As in the case of most prehistoric Indian peoples, due to a lack of conclusive evidence, there is much conjecture about their origins, experience, and disappearance from the cultural scene (see p. 205).

The Effigy Mound people (300-1600 A.D.) lived mainly in Wisconsin from as far north as Green Bay to just south of the Wisconsin-Illinois border. They also lived adjacent to the Mississippi in portions of Iowa and Minnesota. Theirs was a hunting, fishing, collecting, and possibly agricultural economy. A relatively contained cultural phase of late Woodland Indian life, they are identified with rivers and lakes because along their shores they constructed mounds for burial and ceremonial purposes, and probably as territorial boundary markers. The mounds were constructed in linear, oval, and

conical shapes, and others were designed in the forms of buffalo, turtles, beaver, deer, bears, dogs, cranes, eagles, hawks, lizards, and the long-tailed panther.

The Great River Road offers good viewing places for Hopewell and Effigy mounds, at Trempealeau State Park and at Effigy Mounds National Monument at McGregor, Iowa, where an especially well-developed educational site under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service is located. In eastern Wisconsin fine effigy mound groups along with interpretive markings may be viewed at High Cliff State Park, Lizard Mound State Park, and Indian Mound Park near Sheboygan (see pp. 223-224).

Indian myths and tales, a very significant source for understanding Indian culture, afford insights into the importance of lakes, rivers, and streams for prehistoric people. The creation of lakes and rivers and of specific kinds of fish figure in these tales. For example, Chippewa legend attributes the origin of Lake Superior whitefish to a domestic tragedy. An Indian husband found his wife guilty of infidelity and murdered her. Her spirit returned to haunt her 2 children who ran away to escape it. She chased them to the St. Mary's River, where a crane gathered up all 3 to ferry them over the river. During the crossing, the mother fell into the rapids where she was transformed into a whitefish.

The Menominee had an explanation for the physical features of the catfish. The flattened head originated when, at the suggestion of their old chief, the catfish, assembled in the river, agreed to kill a moose wading at water's edge. When the old chief thrust his spear into the moose's leg, the great animal responded in a fury, trampling the catfish at his feet. Many died on the scene and those who escaped downstream retained their spears but their heads remained forever flat. Tales passed from generation to generation among the Winnebago and Chippewa told of a much-feared supernatural water monster which appeared sometimes in the form of a fish or a horned water snake and devoured people. To ward off the water monsters, offerings of tobacco were spread upon the water before the start of a canoe journey.

A Menominee legend sums up well the importance of the food provided by natural waterways to the Great Lakes Indians. When Manabush, half-man, half-god, created the first Menominee, he took him to the Menominee River and told him: "I give these things to you, and you shall always have them — the river, the fish, the wild rice, and the sugar trees."[3]

The knowledge gleaned from centuries of prehistoric Indian life carried over into the historic period in many ways. The patterns of subsistence living based on natural resources continued to be significant for Indian people well into the 19th century, especially in areas of the upper Great Lakes where intensive development came late in the century.

In particular, fishing, gathering nature's bounty such as wild rice, and hunting remained important sources of food. Their importance to the Indian peoples of Wisconsin is clearly shown in the treaties made between the U.S. government and the Indian tribes in which hunting, fishing, and gathering rights were guaranteed on land ceded to the United States. These guarantees became part of the law of the land and remain so today. The Indian peoples passed along their accumulated knowledge of geography and life-sustaining

techniques to the incoming Western Europeans. This knowledge allowed the newcomers to penetrate and eventually completely transform the natural landscape, using it in very different and far more destructive ways than had the Indians whom they dispossessed. In no small measure, the knowledge which Indian people shared ultimately prepared the way for their own displacement and decline.

III. THE ERA OF FRENCH EXPLORATIONS

In Wisconsin, French explorers were the first Europeans to fall heir to the accumulated knowledge of the Indian people. The reasons for their coming lie in the history of Western Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries. A rising group of nation states, a renaissance in intellectual life, a growing interest in trade and commerce, vast growth in navigational technology, and national ambitions for empire all contributed to the age of global exploration. Chronologically, the French stood midway between the initial Portuguese-Spanish thrust in the Americas and the later eminence of England as a colonizing nation.

The French began to learn firsthand about the natural wealth and the possibilities for economic expansion into North America early in the 16th century through their fishermen's exploitation of the Newfoundland banks and from Jacques Cartier's early voyages and abortive settlement at Montreal in 1541. Penetration into the upper Great Lakes stemmed directly from the efforts of Samuel de Champlain to make the 1608 French settlement at Montreal on the St. Lawrence successful with the fur trade as its economic mainstay. Working through the Indian people whom he quite correctly saw as indispensable to success, he developed plans both for continued exploration of the continent in hopes of finding a northwest passage, and for a trade in furs, especially beaver, which could be marketed in Europe. He cultivated friendly relations by giving the Indians presents and sending Frenchmen to live with them to learn their languages, lifestyles, survival skills, knowledge of streams and rivers, and potential as fur suppliers.

Indian groups had long-established patterns of friendship and animosity with other Indian groups, and the French fell heir to these. The ethno-political reality of Huron-Iroquois animosities shaped the direction of French exploration very early in the 17th century, sending the French into the upper Great Lakes long before they ventured to use Lakes Ontario and Erie as a way into the maze of continental waterways. The Hurons were the first major allies of the French. They served as middlemen in the fur trade, procuring furs from various other Indian tribes and transporting them from deep in the interior of the mid-continent eastward to Montreal. The Iroquois, whose territorial stronghold lay in present-day upper New York State and who were long-standing enemies of the Huron, became enemies of the French. The Huron stronghold in the eastern Lake Huron-Georgian Bay region was the center of a rather elaborate, long-established system of trade. With the coming of the French, trade in furs and European-made goods such as tools and implements, kettles, firearms, ammunition, and liquor became a part of that system.

Artist Edwin Deming depicts the landing of Jean Nicollet on the Green Bay shore of Door Peninsula in 1634. (SHSW WHi(X3)30553)

Trade became increasingly difficult in the face of warfare with the Iroquois and an ever more aggressive British presence in the fur trade of North America. Efforts to improve trade relations led to the exploration of Wisconsin between 1634 and 1680. Probably at the behest of the Huron Indians, Champlain in 1634 sent Jean Nicollet westward with Huron representatives to help smooth out Huron-Winnebago relations. His journey brought him west over the tortuous portage route using the Ottawa River, Lake Nipissing, and the French River to Georgian Bay, and then via Lake Huron, the Straits of Mackinac, Lake Michigan, and Green Bay to the landing site believed to have been at Red Banks on the Green Bay side of the Door Peninsula. This is the traditional version of his route. Some scholars argue that he landed on the south shore of Lake Superior, not on the Green Bay Shoreline.

French explorations in Wisconsin languished for a quarter century while the disruptive influences of the First Iroquois War (1643-1667) led to the destruction of the French-Huron trade alliance and a severe dwindling of fur deliveries at Montreal and Quebec. New France's beleaguered fur trade economy received a potential shot in the arm in 1659-1660 from the efforts of 2 daring Frenchmen who took the second major step in the exploration of Wisconsin. During a temporary lull in the Iroquois War, Pierre Esprit Radisson and Médart Chouart des Groseilliers canoed Wisconsin's Lake Superior coastline. They came west using the same route as had Nicollet except they passed from Lake Huron through the St. Mary's River into Lake Superior in search of France's old Indian allies and furs. They continued along the south shore to Chequamegon Bay and probably went ashore in the vicinity of present-day Ashland. There they built a small hut, cached their supplies, and set off inland under the leadership of Indian guides. They probably went as far as Lac Court Oreilles before returning to the St. Lawrence settlements in the spring. Thus another segment of Wisconsin had been probed. A few years prior to the Lake Superior expedition, Groseillers may have ventured

across Michigan's Lower Peninsula and northward along Lake Michigan's western coast. That the more readily accessible Great Lakes shores of Wisconsin were explored first is hardly surprising.

The need to cement good relations with Indian peoples and to combat a growing British rivalry in the trade impelled the French to continue their explorations following the end of the First Iroquois War. By the late 1660s they were much concerned about the power of the Spanish as well. An ambitious new program of westward exploration and territorial expansion, inaugurated by Louis XIV, led to the rounding out of French exploration of Wisconsin. Authorities in New France had long heard stories of a great river that emptied into the sea. The French colonial authorities sent forth Canadian-born Louis Jolliet, an experienced explorer, and Jacques Marquette, a Jesuit priest with 6 years of experience in missionary work in New France, to find that river in 1673. They left St. Ignace at the Straits of Mackinac in mid-May 1673, working their way along Lake Michigan's northern shore to Green Bay and thence to the mouth of the Fox River. Along the way the Menominee Indians did their best to discourage the Frenchmen, warning them of the treacheries of the great river, the presence of monsters that devoured people and canoes, and the intense summer heat likely to cause death. Undaunted, Marquette and Jolliet continued ascending the Fox River into Lake Winnebago and then through big Lake Butte des Morts and southwestward via the Fox to the portage between the headwaters of the Fox and the Wisconsin Rivers. From there they followed the Wisconsin to its entrance into the Mississippi and thence southward to the Arkansas River. On the return journey they ascended the Illinois River and, using the Chicago portage, returned to Lake Michigan. Proceeding via the western shore, they reached the St. François Xavier Mission at De Pere on the Fox River in the fall.

Their historic journey confirmed for the French authorities the enormous importance of the Fox-Wisconsin route as an entry into the mid-continent. While they did not fully realize it in 1673, over the next 50 years they learned that this diagonal from Green Bay to Prairie du Chien was a key to the vast areas drained by the Mississippi River system. Piece by piece, French explorers unraveled this puzzle. The first step was to send LaSalle southward to discover the mouth of the Mississippi and to claim it for France, as he eventually did in 1682.

Meanwhile Frenchmen probed the upper Mississippi. Key among them was Daniel Greysolon Sieur du Lhut who discovered the connection between Lake Superior and the Mississippi via the Brule and St. Croix rivers in 1680. His ventures into the Lake Superior region grew out of the desire to develop friendly relations with the Sioux Indians and thus expedite the fur trade. He brought peace between the Sioux and Chippewa tribes at a place near the present-day city which bears his name, though misspelled, Duluth.

Nicolas Perrot, less well known in the roster of French explorers, also made very significant contributions to French knowledge of the upper Mississippi. In his capacity as both an official representative of New France and as a fur trader, Perrot used his exceptional skills as an interpreter and diplomat among Indian people along Wisconsin's western waterways during the 1680s. In pursuit of the fur trade he established posts at Prairie du Chien, Fort St.

Antoine on Lake Pepin, and a wintering post at Trempealeau. At Fort St. Antoine in 1689, he ceremoniously proclaimed French authority over the Indian peoples of the region.

Finally, the role of French missionaries in the exploration process should be noted. They were in a very real sense explorers, too. Charged with recording geographical details, natural phenomena, and what they were able to learn about Indian peoples, the Jesuits reported these observations to their Quebec superiors. The French governing authorities made very extensive use of their reports to further the fur trade and territorial expansion, just as they used the missionary spiritual presence to assist them in Indian diplomacy. Conversely, the missionaries depended on the French civil presence to enhance their efforts to spread Christianity among the Indian people. An excellent example of a missionary explorer is Claude Allouez, friend of Nicholas Perrot, and co-founder of the St. François Xavier mission at De Pere in the winter of 1671-72. In the spring of 1670, for example, he undertook a mission to the Fox Indians going up the Fox River to Lake Winnebago through Lakes Butte des Morts and Poygan to the mouth of the Wolf River, and thence up stream to his destination, noting as he went the natural phenomena along the way. His careful notations made it easier for those who passed that way in the future. Similarly, countless fur traders who blazed the ways of travel into remoter parts of Wisconsin were just as much explorers as their better known contemporaries. In all of this exploration, the Indians, by sharing their knowledge and acting as guides, made the continent accessible to the French.

The 17th century French explorers and missionaries left for posterity the first written records describing the natural landscape as they found it. While many commented extensively about hardships, the rigors of weather, white water, painful portages, hunger, and stormy, turbulent lake waters, others also spoke of the wonderful variety of fish and the bountiful yields of Indian fishermen's nets. They described the beauty of great flocks of waterbirds and the wilderness landscape. Jesuit Father Claude Dablon in 1670 found the Fox River inland from Green Bay, "despite three or four leagues of rapids to contend with", "an earthly Paradise in beauty", "the fairest land possible to behold, — in every direction, prairies only, as far as the eye can reach, cut by a river which gently winds through it, and on which it rests the traveler to paddle his canoe."[4]

Two decades earlier Pierre Radisson had praised Lake Superior as "the delightfulest lake of the world .... the country was so pleasant, so beautiful and fruitfull that it grieved me to see that the world could not discover such enticing countrys to live in." He passed a summer among the Indian peoples admiring "the beauty of the shore of that sweet sea", leaving for posterity his description of giant sturgeons, large water birds, abundant turkeys, and other wildlife.[5]

Whatever their reactions to the wilderness, these hardy, adventurous Frenchmen bent on saving souls, making money out of the fur trade, and serving the empire-building ambitions of France, changed forever the life styles of the Indian people of the upper Great Lakes and made the natural waterways a delivery system to enhance Western European commerce.

IV. THE AGE OF THE FUR TRADE

From the time of the French explorers until the 1830s, the major users of Wisconsin's natural waterways as avenues of transportation and as sources of food were people associated with various aspects of the fur trade, the main economic activity in the upper Great Lakes. First the French, and after 1763 the British, and finally after the close of the War of 1812 the American fur traders, plied the waters of lake, river, and stream in adaptations of the Chippewa birchbark canoe.

Very early in their experience, the French modified the dimensions of the canoe to suit the needs of the trade. The small family canoes of something less than 18 feet were adapted to carry astonishingly large cargoes and crews. On the large lakes and rivers, fur traders used the largest of these adaptions, the *canot du maître*, or the Montreal canoe, 35 to 40 feet long and capable of carrying 6 to 12 crewmen and 6,000 pounds of freight. They used the *canot du nord* or north canoe, about 25 feet long and capable of carrying a crew of 4 to 8 and a 3,000-pound load, on smaller rivers and lakes. These beautifully designed craft performed well as carriers of furs and trade goods over thousands of miles between remote interior locations, trade depots and rendezvous points, and populated centers of commerce.

Guided by Indians and propelled by the *voyageurs*, those hardy, short, thick-shouldered young French workers from the farms of the lower St. Law-

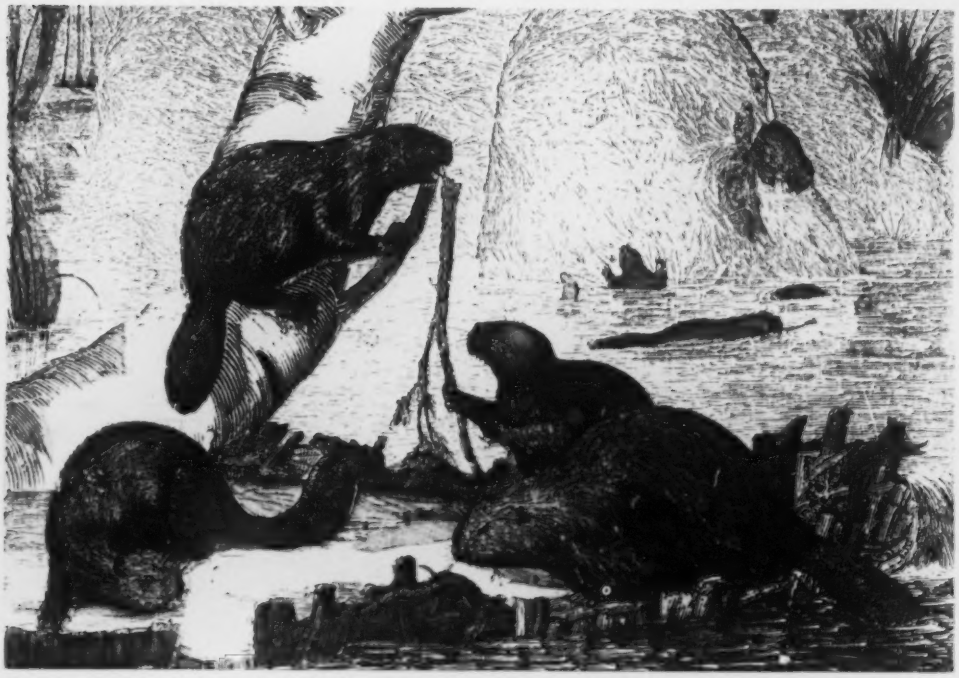
Carl W. Bertsch's woodcut shows the rigors of the portage. From Grace Lee Nute, *The Voyageur* (1931).

rence, the canoe brigades made their way west from Montreal using the route of the explorers, who were themselves deeply interested in the trade. The rigors of shooting rapids, paddling long hours, and portaging overland for many miles in the course of a journey were very real. The romantic image of the *voyageur* includes the vision of a cheerful, gay, talkative, good-natured, courageous, strong man inured to physical hardships and very hard work. With the rigors of the day over he sat around the wilderness campfire singing, smoking a pipe, telling stories, and dancing. Indeed he sang as he paddled. The popularity of the *voyageur* as a romantic frontier type probably emanates from the combined attention of late 19th century artists in Canada and the United States, from travel accounts, fiction, historical writings, and folklore. These skillful canoemen of the lower St. Lawrence farms served first the traders, explorers, and missionaries of the French regime, then the British, and then the Americans.

Throughout the era of fur trade in Wisconsin, the coastlines of Lake Michigan and Lake Superior, the Fox-Wisconsin diagonal, and the St. Croix-Mississippi route served as main arteries. Fur traders used most rivers and streams as ways of penetrating deep into the interior and engaging directly in trade with the Indians. It is quite realistic to think of most Wisconsin waterways as places where traders once passed in birchbark canoes with the larger rivers and lakes serving as routes for the big freight canoes.

After 1667 Wisconsin assumed real significance for New France once the trade system became organized around the activities of fur traders in the western country trading directly with the Indians. From then until France lost most of its North American possessions to the British in 1763, the Fox-Wisconsin linkage of Lake Michigan with the Mississippi River served as a major lifeline between the French settlements on the lower Mississippi and the northern arc of empire on the St. Lawrence. It was also an avenue for transporting furs bartered in the western country to Montreal and Quebec. The site of present-day Green Bay assumed great strategic importance as it developed into a trade center. Here the French constructed at least 3 trading forts, the last in 1731, which were essential in their efforts to maintain Indian allegiance in the escalating contest with Great Britain, and specifically from 1701 to 1738 to squelch the efforts of the Fox Indians to block the Fox River to French use. La Pointe on Madeline Island served off and on during the French era as a center of trade as did the sites of present-day Superior, Prairie du Chien and other smaller posts along the Mississippi River. The Straits of Mackinac at the entrance to Lake Michigan developed as a strategic control point and center for traders whose voyages carried them into the western regions.

The location of trading posts developed by the pioneering French carried over into the British and American periods. Thus, even before the treaty of peace between France and Britain was concluded in 1763, British traders made their way to Green Bay. Shortly Chequamegon Bay, Prairie du Chien, and Milwaukee also became lively centers of trade, and as in the past, Michilimackinac was a hub for a vast trade network moving by canoe through Wisconsin and Minnesota country into the interior using the Lake Superior river tributary system and into the far southwest via the Mississippi



"Beavers and Their Dams", from George Catlin, *Letters and Notes on the Manner, Customs and Conditions of the North American Indians* (1841). (SHSW WHi(X3)27627)

and Missouri Rivers. These new traders, operating under the Union Jack, adopted French methods in pursuit of the beaver.

By the time of the American Revolution, cut throat competition convinced smaller partnerships to combine in an effort to share the trade and make profits possible for all. Montreal partners, so active in Wisconsin country and elsewhere, organized a loose partnership of trading companies known as the North West Company. Formed possibly as early as 1778, this huge enterprise rivaled the earlier chartered Hudson's Bay Company in size and volume of trade. Operating out of Montreal, its main thrust was to the west and northwest of Lake Superior, but it did have a component focused around the Great Lakes. It maintained scattered posts on the southern shore of Lake Superior and inland. For example, on the Yellow River in northern Wisconsin both the Northwest Company and a temporary rival made up of some disaffected company partners known as the XY Company constructed trading posts very close to each other (see pp. 166-167). Its representatives also traded at such locations as Prairie du Chien, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Milwaukee, and Kewaunee on Lake Michigan. Other smaller British partnerships operated in the Wisconsin country as well. The British continued until after the War of 1812 to effectively dominate the fur trade in the territory they had ceded in 1783 to the United States, and their presence became a thorn in the side of American government and American entrepreneurs.

The person who effectively challenged that British domination and whose fur trading empire was destined to have a great impact in Wisconsin was John Jacob Astor. Astor came from the Duchy of Baden to the United States in

1784 and established a mercantile business in New York. Over the succeeding 3 decades he developed an ambition to expand his modest initial involvement in the fur trade to a business of giant proportions, one that would monopolize the fur trade in the United States. British trade south of the Canadian border presented a real challenge and he tried various schemes in cooperation with the Montreal traders of the North West Company to seize control in the Great Lakes region before 1812. Yet it was not until the conclusion of the war that he succeeded in making his American Fur Company, founded in 1808, the dominant force in the region.

Astor then embarked on a contest with independent traders either to force them to cooperate with his company or to put them out of business. Aggressive, competitive, even ruthless tactics earned for Astor's company the title "the fist in the wilderness". In Wisconsin the company's fur laden canoes carried assembled cargoes from Prairie du Chien, Green Bay, Milwaukee, and La Pointe to company headquarters on Mackinac Island until 1834. In the declining days of the trade that followed, headquarters was relocated at La Pointe on Madeline Island. The U.S. Indian agent at Fort Mackinac estimated in 1830 that 95 percent of the furs and pelts brought to the island came to the accounts of the American Fur Company. Astor's tactics worked. Under his dominance the organized, large-company phase of the fur trade quickly reached new heights of production in Wisconsin but also quickly dwindled. The relentless pursuit of all kinds of fur-bearing animals — beaver, martin, muskrat, fox, bear, raccoon, deer, and mink — by the mid-1830s resulted in smaller and smaller annual yields. When John Jacob Astor retired as head of the company and sold the Great Lakes portion of the trade to Ramsay Crooks in 1834, Crooks had but 8 years of business left before bankruptcy. When he closed the books of the debt-ridden American Fur Company in 1847, a long era in the use of Wisconsin's waterways had passed.

As the great freight canoes of the fur traders disappeared from the lakes and the sound of singing *voyageurs* faded away, new forces were already transforming the rivers, lakes, and streams to different human uses. The age when Wisconsin waterways helped to deliver North America's multimillion dollar harvest of animal pelts to Europe's furriers had passed, and with it went a mode of Indian life built around the beaver and European trade goods.

V. WATERPOWER AND TRANSPORTATION FOR A DEVELOPING FRONTIER

During the early years of settlement and development of Wisconsin before 1860, waterways took on a role of major significance, serving as important arteries of transportation and as the main power source for the manufacturing frontier. In the pre-Civil War years, as never since, the lakes and rivers carried goods and people to their appointed destinations. Roads were slow, crude, and often impassable, and, although an important part of a developing transportation system, they made overland travel a sorry choice when natural waterways were a viable option.

Wisconsin, off the beaten east-west path because of the long north-south thrust of Lake Michigan, became attractive to settlement only after more

accessible lands to the east and south absorbed much of the tide of westward migration, after through water routes to Lake Michigan's western shore opened, and after boat builders adapted the technology of steamboat construction to Great Lakes and Mississippi River use. Then the lake and river approaches to areas west of the Great Lakes served as the main arteries for incoming settlers in search of new economic opportunities. Opened in 1825, the Erie Canal, connecting Lake Erie and the Hudson River, made travel into the mid-continent easier, less expensive, and more rapid than the long, grueling overland journey. Canal boats, sailing ships, and by the 1830s,

The Grande Chûte of the Fox River, near the present-day Appleton, after a sketch by Juliette Kinzie in her book, *Wau-Bun, the "Early Day" in the North-West* (1856). (SHSW WHi(X3)21559)

lakeworthy steamboats, carried passengers and freight into the Great Lakes country.

The leading figures in the fur trading communities of Green Bay, Milwaukee, and Prairie du Chien took their cue from rapid change produced by the settlement promising soon to engulf their areas. They looked to the future, platting cities, promoting real estate sales, speculating in land, planning utilization of lead lands and timber resources, and charting the course of commercial development to complement the newly emerging farmers' frontier. They thought broadly about transportation connections to make their communities major ports on Lake Michigan. The grand strategy which both Green Bay and Milwaukee adopted envisioned linkages between the Lake and the Mississippi River.

In the case of Green Bay, the Fox-Wisconsin River, the route of the explorers, missionaries, and fur traders seemed logical. A canal at the portage, they enthusiastically urged, would produce enormous economic benefits comparable to the blessings which flowed from the construction of the Erie Canal. As early as 1836, the year the Wisconsin Territory was created, Green Bay pro-

moters established the first of numerous companies to construct a canal at the portage. (Two years earlier the Michigan territorial legislature had granted permission for a canal to be built there.) Between 1846 and 1855 canal advocates succeeded in persuading the U.S. Congress to donate almost 700,000 acres of public land which could be sold to assist with the construction of the Fox-Wisconsin waterway.

The project lived on in the minds of Wisconsin promoters from 1834 until the 1880s, but the hoped-for through water route was an elusive dream. Formidable natural obstacles lay in the way of success. A series of 8 turbulent rapids in the lower Fox in the course of its 170-foot drop in elevation from Lake Winnebago to Green Bay required the construction of dams and locks and small canals to make it navigable. Its upper waters were shallow, muddy, and swamp-like, productive of wild rice and home for great colonies of water birds. The portage required a canal, and neither waterway enthusiasts nor the U.S. topographical engineer who surveyed the route for feasibility in the 1830s appreciated the difficulties of navigating the Wisconsin River which was filled with sandbars. Repeated efforts to make a waterway capable of heavy use failed.

In 1856 enthusiasts pointed to the success of a small steamer that traveled all the way from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to Green Bay in a time of high water, and expressed hope for substantial traffic in the future. These hopes gradually dimmed and steamboats operated mainly on the lower Fox River. Other vessels with lighter draft such as keelboats carried people and freight in shallow waters. A major deterrent to success of the waterway was the failure of Green Bay to become a dominant Lake Michigan port. North of the main thrust of economic development in the pre-Civil War years, and difficult to reach given the long protecting arm of the Door Peninsula, the small city's lake boat traffic remained light and irregular prior to the Civil War and its hopes of becoming the queen of port cities on Lake Michigan faded with the growth of Milwaukee and Chicago.

The principal economic benefit of the Fox-Wisconsin waterway project came not from the minor boat traffic it generated, but from the dams on the lower Fox which became very significant sources of waterpower. The Green Bay dream of a canal, comparable to the Erie, vanished and the canal project was rendered obsolete with the railroad linkages of Lake Michigan and the Mississippi in the late 1850s.

One other scheme for linking the lake and the river captured the imagination of Wisconsin developers in the 1830s. Like Green Bay's long-envisioned project, the Milwaukee plan for linking the Milwaukee and Rock Rivers fell short of expectations. Milwaukee developers thought they, too, could have a Great Lake-Great River connection using the Rock River as an entree into the Mississippi. The project's leading exponent, Milwaukee entrepreneur Byron Kilbourn, succeeded in securing a 125,000 acre grant from Congress to the Territory of Wisconsin in 1838 for the purpose of supporting canal construction. The project floundered amid high construction costs and partisan territorial politics. Only one mile of canal and a dam whose waterpower served the needs of growing Milwaukee manufacturing enterprises were completed. Thus, 2 of the schemes to improve on natural waterways foundered.

Another, much more ambitious idea involving canals, occupied the thoughts of Lake Michigan port promoters for more than a century. In the 1850s Milwaukee boosters talked about a canal system, a St. Lawrence Seaway, to open their port to overseas commerce. With the advent of the Civil War, the Wisconsin Legislature adopted a joint resolution endorsing the idea of sending a delegation to Canada to plead for help in making a Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River connection to the Atlantic workable.

After the Civil War, the Sturgeon Bay Ship Canal project chalked up an entirely different record, a record of successful improvement, again aided by a generous federal land grant. That project belongs more properly to the lumbering era discussed below. Finally, at the end of the century, St. Croix River Valley residents advocated building a Brule-St. Croix canal to link Lake Superior and the Mississippi River (see p. 158).

While the idea of the federal government giving hundreds of thousands of acres to the states during the 19th century to assist with a wide variety of developments ranging from education, canals, roads, railroads, and even land drainage often surprises the non-historian, federal assistance to developing territories was quite a natural idea in a young nation anxious to speed up economic growth. Given the vastness of the land holdings of the national government, it seemed a logical way to help development without incurring a huge debt. At the same time, Congress was also generous in appropriating federal money to assist with some endeavors. Wisconsin, like other new areas during the territorial years, and as a state, repeatedly sought assistance for the improvement of rivers and harbors to make ship traffic on the Great Lakes safer.

The issue of support for Great Lakes transportation surfaced in Wisconsin in the territorial years of the 1830s when the first wave of incoming settlers to the Lake Michigan shoreline carried with it an entrepreneurial group who plunged into town site promotion and land speculation with a view to platting every conceivable location with geographic potential for a port. As small villages and eventually sizeable communities grew from these initial efforts in the late 1840s and 1850s, town promoters and residents asked Congress for harbor improvements and lighthouses. These early requests marked the beginning of a long history of seeking federal funds which continues today.

Kenosha, Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, and Manitowoc all pressed their cases during the territorial years. Between 1843 and 1845 Congress appropriated $90,000 for assistance to the first 3 of these budding port cities, but it seemed to residents that this was a mere drop in the bucket in comparison to need. In Milwaukee, harbor improvement created a general furor when the city fathers broke into 2 rival camps, each motivated by its own economic interests, one advocating improvement of the natural harbor and another pushing for a straight cut through a sand spit and into the lake a mile to the north. The debate created confusion in Congress and it was not until 1854 that combined federal money and a city bond issue produced enough money to get the job done. The Milwaukee harbor fight was not unique. Harbor improvement plans often led to divisiveness usually along the lines of which plan would be most advantageous to a specific economic interest. Such a fight, quite dramatic in its final stages, occurred at Superior-Duluth in 1871.

Lake Michigan communities and shipping interests pressured Congress for lighthouses. They succeeded in the years 1834-48 in securing the appropriation of $50,000 for much needed improvements in key locations, but this fell far short of actual need on a lake famous for its shoals, difficult harbor entrances, and sudden intense storms.

The dramatic increase in the use of Lake Michigan between the early 1830s and the outbreak of the Civil War lent greater weight to improvement requests. Lake sailing craft were a rarity when, in 1816, the United States sent naval vessels loaded with soldiers to build Fort Howard at Green Bay and rebuild Fort Dearborn at Chicago. The first steamboat on the lake was the famous *Walk in the Water*, launched in 1818, which came to Green Bay under U.S. army commission in 1821 bringing 200 troops from Detroit. By the mid-1830s sailing vessels and steamboats both became more common, and over the next 20 years, as people poured westward using the Lake Erie-Great Lakes route into the mid-continent, Milwaukee and Chicago mushroomed as ports of entry. These groups included Americans from the East, and in the 1840s, Germans, Irish, and other foreign-born newcomers in search of new opportunities in a developing region. When agricultural development reached very substantial proportions in the 1850s with the wheat growing boom in southern Wisconsin, the lake also became the main artery for carrying bulk cargoes of grain eastward. Never again in the state's history would Lake Michigan play such a critical role in the east-west movement of goods and people. Ship traffic proliferated and shipbuilding for the Great Lakes carrying trade sparked innovations in sailing ship design to permit easy access to shallow harbors. At Manitowoc, for example, William Bates developed a schooner that served these special needs well. Shipbuilding emerged as a significant industry there, and Manitowoc became known as the "Clipper City".

To the west on the Mississippi River steamboats gradually edged out the keelboats as carriers of goods and people. Early military needs of Fort Crawford at Prairie du Chien and Fort Snelling in Minnesota brought these craft

Milwaukee in 1850-51. Drawing by John B. Wengler. (SHSW WHi(X3)14312)

to upper Mississippi waters, just as troop movements brought steamboats to Green Bay and to Fort Dearborn in Chicago in the 1820s. Also the Mississippi and 2 of its tributaries, the Wisconsin and the Fever Rivers, carried millions of pounds of lead pigs from the mines of southwest Wisconsin and adjacent Illinois to St. Louis and New Orleans prior to the coming of the railroad in 1856. The railroad spelled the doom of the lead trade on the Mississippi, though it had been challenged earlier. By 1840 an overland route using freight wagons, teamsters, and sweating oxen put Milwaukee on Lake Michigan in contention with Galena, Potosi, Cassville, and Dubuque as a lead exporter. Lead could get to Eastern markets more cheaply by the Great Lakes than through the Mississippi-New Orleans route.

In the 1850s, steamboats also carried incoming settlers and goods into developing communities like La Crosse, Prescott, and Hudson, and Wisconsin's western counties generally as far north as St. Croix Falls. From New Orleans the river steamers brought hundreds of thousands of immigrants to Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota locations. Immediately following the Civil War, when the railroads bridged the Mississippi, the golden age of the steamboat on the Great River faded away. But in the period 1825-60, steamboats had been critical in the development of the upper Mississippi Valley as schooners and Great Lakes steamboats were to the Lake Michigan shoreline and as lumber schooners and ore carriers would become to Wisconsin's Lake Superior region in the late 19th century. Agriculturally, the Mississippi River served Minnesota and Iowa in a far more important way than it did western Wisconsin because of the poor navigability of Wisconsin rivers emptying into the Mississippi. Yet it was commercially important to Wisconsin communities along its banks as a carrier of logs, lumber, merchandise, and people. Some of the river towns which attained commercial glory during the steamboat era, like La Crosse, Winona, and Dubuque, remained as significant centers for manufacturing, commerce, and service. They retain a splendid architectural record from their early years. The fabulous, colorful, dangerous stern-wheelers and side-wheelers remain forever part of the Great River legacy. So do their captains.

Wisconsin's natural waters furnished the major source of power for pioneer industrial development, 1830-60. Typically when settlers moved into a frontier region, the more enterprising among them quickly occupied and developed waterpower sites, for gristmills and sawmills were essential. In Wisconsin, New York-New England entrepreneurs and military personnel operating out of Mackinac Island, Green Bay and Prairie du Chien as early as the 1820s began identifying such locations in advance of Indian land cessions, federal surveys, and the arrival of settlers. Also in the lead fields of the southwest, where miners from Missouri and the upper South made an illegal and disorderly push into Indian tribal land in the mid-1820s, mill sites were highly prized.

Wisconsin was well endowed with waterpower. In the southern part of the region which attracted settlement first, waterpower was widely and uniformly distributed. While individual southern Wisconsin rivers and streams did not have the potential for generating a truly large horsepower, rivers like the Rock, the Milwaukee, the Sheboygan, the Manitowoc, and the Fox-Illinois

and their tributaries furnished ample waterpower for early industry. The lower Fox River of the Fox-Wisconsin linkage possessed a superb power capability. To the north, the upper Wisconsin, the Menominee, the Oconto, the Peshtigo, and the rivers tributary to Lake Superior and to the northwest the St. Croix, Black and Chippewa systems flowing into the Mississippi were rich in waterpower.

Most mill sites before 1860 served communities in the southern half of Wisconsin. The real development of waterpower in the north came thereafter, especially with the full development of the lumbering industry. The territorial and state legislatures between 1838 and 1860 granted 126 dam charters to assist local manufacturing developments of many kinds on navigable rivers. That figure is far short of all operating dams. The beginnings of commercial lumbering on the Wolf, Oconto, Peshtigo, upper Wisconsin, Black, Red Cedar, Lemonweir, and La Crosse are discernable among these chartered dams. Gristmills probably outnumbered all others, many of them small local affairs.

Yet there were budding industries of a different kind in a number of towns in the Rock River system, in the lower Fox Valley, and most especially in Milwaukee. The port city forged ahead as a commercial center, exporter of huge quantities of wheat, and manufacturer of flour, leather goods, clothing, and some machinery. It boasted developing meat packing and brewing industries as well. Given the volume of manufacturing there, the demand for power, and the relatively modest capabilities of the Milwaukee River and its tributaries, it is not surprising that by the 1850s steam power supplemented the waterpower furnished in part by the dam on the ill-fated Milwaukee and Rock River canal project built in 1842. The lake offered a low cost method to transport wood and coal needed to fire steam boilers.

By contrast, the budding industrial towns of Neenah-Menasha on the Fox River where it emerges from Lake Winnebago at Little Lake Butte des Morts depended on waterpower almost exclusively. Founded in the 1840s by entrepreneurs possessed of some means, influence, and a fine appreciation of the waterpower potential of the site, the villages emerged rapidly as a center of flour milling. The lower Fox River's potential was tremendous for it fell rapidly 170 feet in 35 miles from the site of Neenah-Menasha to Green Bay. The 10-foot drop at the twin rapids on either side of Doty Island became the focal point of milling businesses. The communities grew spectacularly during the 1850s, based on waterpower, locally-grown grain, utilization of the lower Fox as a delivery route to Green Bay, and a large measure of outside capital. The waterpower here and at the dams and locks constructed between Neenah-Menasha and Green Bay have fostered very important industrial development for more than a century. The total potential waterpower of the lower Fox was 42,700 horsepower.

In the years before the Civil War, waterpower contributed significantly to industry in Rock River towns like Hustisford, Horicon, Watertown, Jefferson, Janesville, and Beloit, and those on its tributaries such as Beaver Dam. The type of power used in this developmental period hinged on the possible. At Racine, for want of sufficient waterpower, steam came into use in 4 mills, agricultural implement works, and other establishments by 1850. Where

available, waterpower invited village and town-site promoters and pioneer manufacturers. Budding communities with this natural cheap energy source got off to an early and substantial growth.

As Margaret Walsh showed in her study, *The Manufacturing Frontier: Pioneer Industry in Antebellum Wisconsin,* published by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin in 1972, by 1860 Wisconsin's waterpower had spawned a variety of mills. At one extreme stood the village mill supplying a small local market with flour and sawed lumber. At the other, were the big flour mills at Milwaukee operating at the Milwaukee-Rock River dam site or a lumber mill at Eau Claire producing, at least partly, for regional markets. Pioneer industry had grown remarkably by 1860 with an output in that year of more than $10.7 million in products. Lumber and flour led the way with liquors, agricultural implements, boots and shoes, carriages, clothing, and machinery standing in 3rd through 8th places. Waterpower was still the dominant type of industrial motive power in 1860, although larger establishments had begun to supplement it with steam, which was regarded as a more seasonally stable energy source with a seemingly limitless growth potential.

VI. RIVERS, LAKES, AND LUMBERING

By all odds, the most spectacular and massive use of Wisconsin's natural waters as avenues of industrial transportation in the 19th century originated from the harvest of Wisconsin's "Empire in Pine", as Robert Fries, principal historian of Wisconsin lumbering, has called it. Well named it is, for a wealth of woodland originally covered most of the state. Meadow and prairie land areas were small by comparison. In the south, hardwoods prevailed. Northward the forests were mixed hardwoods and evergreens, and in the very north evergreens dominated. Red and white pines, because of the durability and workability of the lumber they yielded, appealed most to the lumbermen. These prime trees lay north of a line roughly from Manitowoc to Stevens Point and then swinging northwestward to the Falls of the St. Croix River. Rare were areas where pines dominated the forest. Often they were widely interspersed among hardwoods, yet the lumbermen enthusiastically called woodlands "pine lands" where as few as 2 or 3 pines grew per acre.

Along with magnificent stands of timber, Wisconsin's wealth of rivers, streams, and lakes provided yet another natural endowment, a delivery system, critical in the development of the lumbering industry. The upper Wisconsin, Wolf, Oconto, Peshtigo, Menominee, Black, Chippewa, and St. Croix Rivers all tapped rich stands of pine. All of them connected either with Lake Michigan or the Mississippi River, both of which furnished direct avenues to market. Given the well known buoyance of pine in water, small wonder that as early as the 1820s entrepreneurs regarded Wisconsin's timberlands as potential fortune makers. Natural waterways could be used to bring logs from the woods to mill sites; waterpower would run the sawmills; and lakes and rivers would carry rough sawed lumber to the Chicago and St. Louis markets. That was the way the delivery system had taken shape by the 1850s. However, it was not until after the Civil War that Wisconsin's lumber came into greatest demand for farm-making in the prairies of Illinois and west of the Mississippi, and for construction in the rapidly growing urban centers of the

mid-continent. Ultimately, Wisconsin lumber went to all parts of the nation from Chicago, and St. Louis wholesalers distributed it to all of the states and territories of the Great Plains.

The timber harvest in Wisconsin grew by leaps and bounds to satisfy market demand. In 1853 an estimated 200 million board feet were harvested; 1.25 billion in 1873, and in 1892, a peak year, 4 billion. The U.S. Census showed that in 1890, 1900, and 1910 lumbering was Wisconsin's leading industry in terms of value of product produced.

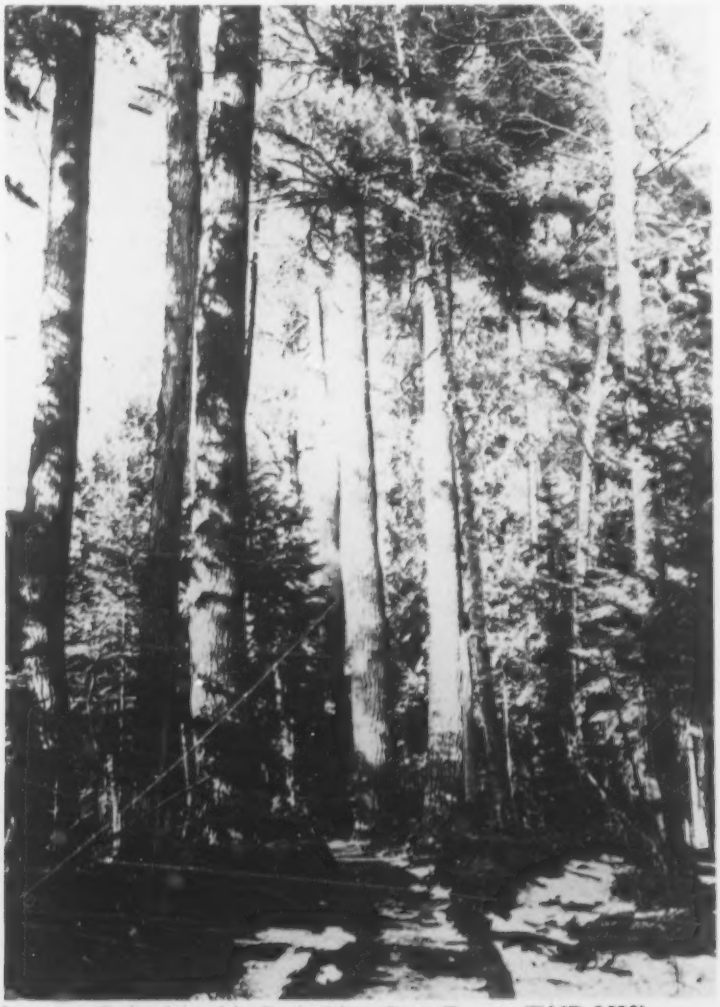
Waterway involvement in commercial lumbering varied over the time span of Wisconsin's great lumbering era, 1840-1910, and it varied from place to place. In general, in the northwestern part of the state the river delivery system predominated until the 1880s when it changed markedly to railroad delivery. By 1890 railroads had made very significant inroads into the Lake Michigan delivery system, but marketing both by water and by rail existed side by side into the 20th century. Robert Fries has suggested that by 1890 more northwestern Wisconsin lumber went to market by rail than by raft down the Mississippi, and most Green Bay region lumber went to market by rail. Chicago and St. Louis grew into major market distribution centers by virtue of both the natural waterways and the fact that they developed as focal points for the vast railroad networks built to serve the growing American economy in the late 19th century.

For purposes of keeping track of lumber production, the state of Wisconsin designated the major production areas as districts, naming them by watersheds — the Wisconsin River forest area, the Green Bay district (including the Pensaukee, Oconto, Peshtigo, and Menominee Rivers), the Wolf River district, the Black River area, the Chippewa River Valley, and the St. Croix district. The Wisconsin River forest area was the first used on a large scale, the scene of excitement over mill sites in the 1830s. Virtually all of them had been appropriated by 1840. In that year these mills produced 6.25 million board feet to be rafted downriver to markets. The Green Bay district underwent rapid growth in the late 1840s. The Wolf, the Black, and the St. Croix districts came into production in the 1840s. In the fabulously rich Chippewa River Valley, where grew about one-sixth of the pine timber west of the Adirondacks, lumbermen began the commercial "big cut" in the 1860s. Once begun, the Wisconsin timber harvest went forward wastefully and rapidly until, by the turn of the century, the end was in sight.

Many of those pioneer lumbermen came into the pine forests of the upper Great Lakes from the New England lumbering frontier where they had used the waterway system of delivery from the woods to mill and market. They applied their knowledge and skills and, in some cases, even employed lumber camp superintendents and mill supervisors who knew their work well from Eastern experience. As long as logs came from the woods to the mill using stream and river delivery, lumbering was quite seasonal in character. Lumbermen established logging camps in the woods where crews lived and worked during the winter months. From daylight to dusk they felled trees, trimmed and cut them into log lengths, identified them by log marks, loaded the logs on great bobsleds and hauled them over iced logging roads to stream banks where they were piled up on rollways awaiting the spring thaw. Some-

times they were laid directly on a frozen streambed. With the spring thaw, they were released into high water and carried downstream to mill sites.

The volatile lumbering industry consisted of many businesses of different sizes, ranging from some very large producers to quite small operations, yet often they used the same streams to transport their logs to the mills. Obviously chaos resulted when everyone released logs at once. To solve the problem of incredibly huge log jams and logs of many owners coming down stream mixed together, lumbermen introduced the log boom company used so successfully on the New England lumbering frontier. The boom company organized the delivery system on a rivershed using rights granted by legislative charter. Workers built a series of improvements, dams, booms, and sorting and scaling ponds, to facilitate log delivery. In return for the service of guaranteeing orderly delivery to the mill, the company charged a specified rate per log. By 1870 every lumbering district had its booming and improvement company.



Virgin pine forest on Cedar Island in Brule River State Forest. (DNR 8593)

An excellent example of how a regulated log delivery system worked is found in Isaac Stephenson's Menominee River Log Boom Company at Marinette-Menominee which was formed in 1867 to regulate log delivery on the Menominee River. The chartered company set about creating order by purchasing all improvements on the river, and adding others as necessary, among them 41 dams to control log delivery from the 4,000 square mile watershed. Company scalers made estimates of the number of logs each lumber business piled up on stream banks awaiting the thaw. The personnel of the Menominee drive numbered about 175 persons, and included peavey men, polers, boatmen, cooks, cooks' helpers, timekeepers, teamsters, blacksmiths, and a wanigan crew responsible for feeding the drive crew 4 times a day. Separate crews on each side of the river under the charge of foremen followed the progress of the logs. Boatmen in bateaux facilitated the dangerous business of breaking up log jams and keeping the drive moving. Part and parcel of the effort, the water messenger informed the nearest telegraph office of the time to release water from the dams to keep the logs moving. Once the river drive crew had eaten and worked its way to the outskirts of Marinette-Menominee, they were paid off and another took over to work with the logs in a huge sorting and scaling pond which held a 3-day supply of logs for the mills. The boom company's tasks were critical for the local economy. Consider, for example, that in the Menominee River watershed's peak production year of 1895, 9 mills in Marinette and 7 in Menominee and 7 more on the Menominee-Green Bay shore had to be kept supplied. Boom companies performed a necessary function and at the same time they were extremely powerful, holding a monopoly on delivery and having the ability to make or break lumber businesses dependent on them for delivery of logs.

Another very famous boom company in the history of Wisconsin lumbering, the Beef Slough Manufacturing, Booming, Log Driving and Transportation Company, was an affiliate of Frederick Weyerhaeuser's Mississippi River Logging Company. Weyerhaeuser, a German immigrant who came to the United States in 1852, a very successful mill owner at Rock Island, and eventually the nation's leading timber magnate, used the company to control log delivery at the Beef Slough entrance of the Chippewa River into the Mississippi. Approximately 5 billion board feet of Chippewa Valley lumber passed through the Beef Slough from 1867 to 1889 (see pp. 196-197). The company was part of his much larger upper Mississippi Valley lumbering business which created a virtual monopoly on all lumber manufacturing there until 1910 when Weyerhaeuser chose to direct his resources to the timberlands of the Pacific Northwest. His lumbering empire on the upper Mississippi interfered with the activities of other river users, yet he repeatedly got favorable treatment at the hands of the federal courts and found the protests of others little hindrance to his business pursuits.

As Robert Fries has noted, the physical character of a logging river had much to do with patterns of lumbering and mill town development in Wisconsin. If a river had numerous obstacles to log drives, then mill towns were located as close to the source of logs as possible. Such was true with the Wisconsin River, a very difficult one for driving. Merrill, Tomahawk, Wausau, Wisconsin Rapids, and Stevens Point were all sawmill towns. On the

other hand, Eau Claire on the Chippewa River became a milling center for logs from as far away as 50 miles below the shores of Lake Superior.

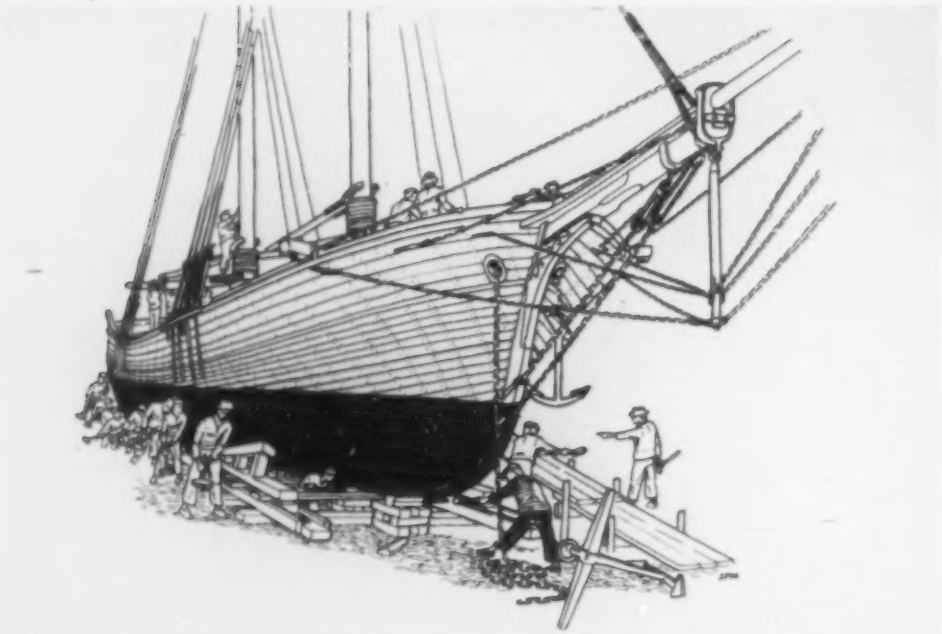
Undoubtedly the most dangerous aspect of the work of bringing logs from the woods to the mill was that performed by the river crews when log jams stopped the show. "Jam crackers" could easily be crushed or drowned. Some of the more memorable pileups included the Chippewa Falls jam in 1869 which formed in the rapids near town turning a heap of "some hundred and fifty million board feet of logs into a tangled mass extending fifteen miles upriver and thirty feet into the air at some points."[6] Any river work was very hazardous and many lost their lives. Similarly, felling trees and transporting logs to stream banks took its toll of human life.

Yet in the wake of the great lumbering era something of a romantic afterglow remains in popular thought, rather than the stark realities of hard work, danger, and the fact that many lumberjacks were perfectly ordinary Midwestern farmers and rather poor immigrants trying to earn money to make the down payment or meet farm loan payments and improvement costs on land already acquired. They are remembered for life in the logging camps where hardy, hardworking lumberjacks relieved their daily labor after supper with cards, storytelling, singing, and smoking amid the dirt and the odor of drying socks. Wisconsin lumberjacks apparently did not invent Paul Bunyan, who was a figment of a West Coast newspaperman's imagination, but the stories of Hugag, Splinter Cat, and the Side-Hill Dodger are authentic Northwoods lore. John E. Nelligan in his reminiscences of lumbering called the rivermen "picturesque and heroic figures in truth, hard-living, hard-drinking, hard-fighting, blasphemous pioneers."[7] Similarly the captain of a Lake Michigan lumber schooner or the boss of a great Mississippi River lumber raft inspired maritime lore.

As well as serving as avenues of log delivery, Wisconsin rivers furnished the power to cut logs into rough lumber. Waterpower utilizing the turbine wheel predominated as the energy source throughout the lumbering era. Rivers and lakes carried billions of feet of rough sawed lumber to market. On Lake Michigan magnificent lumber schooners like the 185-ton *Clipper City*, designed and built by William Bates at Manitowoc to pass through shallow and narrow harbor entrances, carried sawed lumber south to Chicago.

Vessel traffic out of Green Bay, carrying the products of west shore mills, reached very large proportions during and right after the Civil War, accentuating the problem of the long and dangerous trip around the Door Peninsula. The west shore lumbermen and Sturgeon Bay business interests combined to pressure the U.S. Congress into giving a grant of land to construct a canal through approximately 2 miles of pine covered sand which separated Green Bay from Lake Michigan at Sturgeon Bay. The improvement on nature would eliminate at least 75 miles of travel around the peninsula and through the treacherous waters of Death's Door. In 1868, the keeper of the lighthouse on Green Island in the bay between the mouth of the Menominee River and Sturgeon Bay recorded the passage of 7,338 vessels up and down Green Bay. All of these could have shortened their voyages if a canal had existed.

In 1866 Congress granted 200,000 acres to Wisconsin to help finance construction of the canal, but it refused a later request for an additional 200,000



The Clipper City ready for the launch in 1854. This illustration by Sam Manning was commissioned by the Manitowoc Maritime Museum for its permanent *Clipper City* exhibit. (Manitowoc Maritime Museum)

acres. Construction finally began in 1873, and 5 years later the waters of Lake Michigan and Green Bay met in an opening wide enough for a rowboat to pass through. The canal opened to general navigation in 1882, 100 feet wide, 7,400 feet long, and deep enough for vessels with a 13-foot draft. Lumber schooners did use it to shorten the run to and from Chicago. Yet when the canal was completed, their days as majestic, white-sailed carriers of sawed lumber were numbered. When railroads in the 1860s competed so successfully for passenger and freight traffic with lake craft, shipowners began to convert all manner of vessels to barges which could be filled with lumber and towed to market. This trend continued until by the end of the century, most schooners had been changed into lumber barges.

On the Mississippi River a very different style of water delivery prevailed. There lumber rafts were assembled from the output of mills operating along its banks and from rafts sent down the larger tributary logging rivers like the Wisconsin and Chippewa. As time went by rafts became larger and larger. Those on the Mississippi before 1860 considered really large might include 300,000 to 500,000 board feet. Thirty-five years later as much as 7 million board feet might go downriver on a single massive raft. Until 1865 rafts floated downriver by force of the current and were guided by crews manning them with 30 foot long sweeps. These colorful enterprises included individual shanties for crewmembers and a cook shanty built on top. A pilot who knew the river well was in charge. The raftsmen, Robert Fries tells us, "considered themselves the aristocracy of labor in the industry .... [c]ontemptuous of danger, carefree, footloose, and picturesque ...."[8] River townspeople saw them as

something less than aristocrats. In the mid-60s the practice of towing rafts with steamboats began as the most efficient way of moving lumber downstream. By the end of the century at least 100 steamboats were engaged in the raft towing business on the upper Mississippi and gone were the days of the raft pilot and his colorful, boisterous, individualistic crew. Lumber rafting peaked on the upper Mississippi in the 1890s and declined rapidly. The last raft went downstream from Hudson, Wisconsin, in 1915. How many billions of board feet of lumber traveled to market by lake and by river will probably never be known, but the enormity of the contribution of natural waterways to the production records chalked up during the big cut in the upper Great Lakes cannot be doubted.

The great utility of streams and rivers and lakes to the lumbermen's success at the same time produced very serious problems for those natural waterways, as explained later in the section on changing waters in a changing economy.

VII. BEARERS OF IRON ORE

Paralleling the exploitation of forest resources in the late 19th century, northern Wisconsin's riches in iron ore attracted entrepreneurs who were keenly aware of the demand for iron and steel in a rapidly industrializing nation. Earlier iron mining in Wisconsin at Mayville and in Sauk County produced relatively small amounts of ore. The more substantial deposits lay in the Menominee and Gogebic iron ranges, both of which Wisconsin shared with Michigan. Mining in both depended upon railroad construction, for the ore bodies were found far inland from Lakes Michigan and Superior.

The opening of the Marquette Range in Michigan beginning in the 1840s and 1850s provided valuable knowledge about ore extraction, transportation, and marketing useful in other iron ranges of the upper Great Lakes. Clearly, the Marquette experience demonstrated the key role of railroads in carrying ore from mine to lake port, and that of the lakes in transporting the heavy bulky cargoes to steel mills along the southern shore of Lake Erie. The opening of the Marquette also paved the way for a variety of developments in lake transportation. The earliest and most obvious of these from which Wisconsin's Gogebic would later benefit was the construction of the canal and lock at Sault Ste. Marie, first used in 1855, thus opening Lake Superior to Great Lakes ship traffic.

Other valuable knowledge gained from early mining in the Marquette related to experimentation with ore carriers. At first wooden sailing ships with iron ore heaped on their decks plied lake waters. These vessels quickly revealed their faults. Difficult to load and with very limited carrying capacity, 330-400 tons at most, they were labor-intensive and inefficient. Mine owners and shipbuilders recognized the need for ships designed specifically to carry ore. The first of the new vessels and a forerunner of modern Great Lakes freighters, the *R. J. Hackett*, slipped from the ways at Cleveland in 1869. A wooden vessel with pilot house forward, steam engine in the rear, and in between an unobstructed deck fitted with hatches for ore loading, the *Hackett* was 211 feet long and capable of carrying 1,200 tons. In the 1880s the first ore carrying freighters made of iron and of steel were launched.

The wealth of Wisconsin's Menominee and Gogebic ranges came into market when some major early technical problems of using the Great Lakes delivery system were in the process of being resolved. Railroad cars carried the first Wisconsin Menominee range ores to Escanaba in 1880. During the next 30 years the greatest tonnage of ore was mined in the vicinity of Florence. Operations fell to a very low ebb in the 1930s and 1940s and after a brief revival in the 1950s ceased. Developments in the Hurley-Ironwood area began somewhat later. The presence of iron ore there had been long known, but it could not be extracted until the mines had a good railroad connection to Lake Superior. In 1885 a rail line opened to Ashland, and production in both the Michigan and Wisconsin parts of the Gogebic followed rapidly. By the 1930s the U.S. Geological Survey reported only 2 mines producing and they had been developed to very considerable depths and at ever greater production costs. The last, the Cary, closed in 1965. While dwarfed in comparison with the production records of Minnesota's Vermilion and Mesabi ranges, by 1965 these northern Wisconsin mines had produced 83.7 million tons of usable iron ore, 92 percent of all ore mined in Wisconsin, 1849-1965. Out of the ports of Ashland and Escanaba, the ore passed over Wisconsin's Lake Superior and Lake Michigan waters, along with the hundreds of millions of tons from Minnesota and Michigan mines, to the steel making centers on the southern shores of Lakes Michigan and Erie.

On Lake Superior the ports of Duluth-Superior grew as highly important shipping points for Minnesota ores in the 20th century. Here shipbuilding became a significant part of the economy. Notable among the vessels built were the unique ore carriers designed by Alexander McDougall, Great Lakes ship captain, who grew up in the shipbuilding town of Collingwood, Ontario.

Ore docks at Superior. (DNR 6216)

Puzzling over the problem of ore shipment, he hit upon the idea of constructing a steel double-hulled, cigar-shaped carrier, with tapered ends, hatches, and an unobstructed hold for ease in loading and unloading. McDougall's whalebacks as they were popularly known, 46 of which were built between 1889 and 1898, revealed certain operating inefficiencies and did not supersede the general design of the *R. J. Hackett.*

As the decades passed, the carriers evolved into ever larger, longer, and more automated vessels, a magnificent sight to behold whether on the lakes, at dock in Superior, or in port for winter at Milwaukee. The Lakes and the juxtaposition of iron resources to them along with the location of the coal used as the major source of energy in producing iron and steel determined the locational pattern of the iron and steel industry. Without cheap water transportation for iron ore, quite possibly the steel mills would have located much closer to the ore sources. As in the case of lumbering, it is very difficult to put a price tag on the value of water transportation to the mid-continent's iron and steel industry, but it certainly is enormous.

VIII. THE RISE OF COMMERCIAL FISHING

From the time that the French explorers of the 17th century made their way into Wisconsin down to the present, the wealth of fish in Wisconsin waters, so well-known to prehistoric Indian peoples, has served as a significant food resource. It is yet another of the original natural resources along with timber, minerals, and agricultural land, which came into very intensive commercial use during the developmental years of the 19th century. Commercial fishing on Lake Superior dates from the early 19th century ventures of the fur trading companies. Between 1834 and 1841 the American Fur Company, which by that time had skimmed the best from the fur trade and faced a decline in trade income from that source, launched into extensive commercial fishing operations. La Pointe on Madeline Island served as one of the company's major fishing stations and as company headquarters. Production rose until 1839 when one million pounds of salted, barreled whitefish went to market. However, company efforts, in the midst of the depression of the late 1830s, to market the harvest in New York, at various points in the Midwest, and in the Mississippi Valley as far south as New Orleans did not turn a profit. In 1841 the American Fur Company's commercial fishing venture ceased.

Meanwhile on Lake Michigan a Detroit merchant-shipper launched commercial fishing of substantial proportions in the Manitowoc-Two Rivers area in the 1830s. With the influx of settlers in sizeable numbers into the Lake Michigan shoreline counties during the late 1840s and 1850s, commercial fishing expanded to supply a local, regional, and ultimately, a national market. On Lake Superior, more remote from the tide of incoming settlers, commercial fishing revived in the 1850s and grew during the balance of the century. There the 1870 catch amounted to about 4 million pounds and the 1890 catch about 6 million. On Lake Michigan, surrounded by a fast-growing population and served by the Chicago railroad transportation hub as early as the 1860s, the production figures rose to much greater levels earlier. Wholesale fishing businesses in Chicago received 12 million pounds of fish in 1875,

primarily from Lake Michigan fishing stations. Market demand far exceeded the supply. Fishermen responded to that demand in 1880 when they took a recorded 23 million pounds from Lake Michigan, and there is good reason to believe that the figure is conservative. Through the Chicago fish wholesalers, the harvest from Wisconsin's Great Lakes waters found national distribution. These fisheries grew virtually without regulation although restrictions went onto the statute books beginning as early as the territorial years. The fish were free to all comers. Unbridled competition, market demand, failure to enforce lawful restraints on the harvest, and the fishermen's urge to earn a reasonable income led to overfishing. The depletion of the resource, so obvious in the 20th century, had its roots in the first quarter century of harvest.

IX. CHANGING WATERS IN A CHANGING ECONOMY

1. Economic Expansion

When lumbermen and mining entrepreneurs opened the riches of timber and iron ore in northern Wisconsin's Lake Superior region in the late 19th century, the state's last frontier of virtually untapped natural resources rapidly vanished. Interestingly, that development coincided with the 1890 report of the superintendent of the U.S. Census which stated that the frontier in the continental United States, defined as a line of settlement beyond which fewer than 2 persons per square mile lived, had disappeared. While Wisconsin's natural waterways still carried massive amounts of logs and lumber to market, a rapidly changing economy in the southern two-thirds of the state wrought substantial change in the character of waterways and in the uses to which they were put.

The population had grown enormously since the era of the lead mining frontier. Estimated at 3,245 in 1830, it jumped to three-quarters of a million by the outbreak of the Civil War. It topped one million in 1870 and 2 million in 1900. Economic growth in the late 19th century came from an enormous expansion in Wisconsin agriculture and industry. Land in farms grew from 11.7 million acres in 1870 to 19.8 in 1900 with most of that land improved. Wisconsin industry grew dramatically, especially in the Milwaukee area and in other Lake Michigan cities such as Kenosha, Racine, Manitowoc, and Sheboygan, and in the Fox River and Rock River Valleys. These industries employed an ever larger percentage of Wisconsin's total labor force. Reflecting that increased industrialization, the percentage of urban population mounted from 20 percent urban in 1870 to 38 percent in 1900, but not until 1930 did the urban population outnumber the rural.

While the triumph of dairy farming as the most profitable and stable type of production for Wisconsin farmers invariably draws much attention in Wisconsin's late 19th century development, the industrial sector made giant strides as well, producing ever more for a national and even an international market. It was the age of entrepreneurial leadership when J.I. Case's agricultural implement business at Racine blossomed; when Edward P. Allis built a fortune from machinery to serve Wisconsin's lumbering and mining industries; when at Sheboygan John Michael Kohler established a general foundry business and manufactured agricultural implements and enamelware. It was the era when the Milwaukee beer barons, Val Blatz, Fred Miller, Jacob Best,

Frederick Pabst, and Joseph Schlitz, rose to national prominence. The 1890s saw a vast expansion in paper milling as well as the establishment of an aluminum products industry at Manitowoc and Two Rivers. Considering the ranked order of Wisconsin manufactures by value of marketed products in 1900, the figures showed a curious mix of industries based on exploitation of original natural resources, processing of agricultural products, and metal fabricating establishments. That balance was to shift in the 20th century to make metal-working industries dominant over those concerned with forest products for the first time in 1920. To illustrate manufacturing growth in Wisconsin in that last 3 decades of the 19th century, a $42 million investment in 7,000 establishments employing 44,000 workers in 1870 grew to a $330.5 million investment in 16,200 establishments employing about 153,000 persons in 1900.

2. Environmental Change

Accompanying population growth and increased economic development came massive changes in the natural environment that affected streams, rivers, and lakes. When farmers turned original woodlands and grasslands into farms the water retention abilities of land decreased. Runoff was more rapid. Given economic realities and general thoughtlessness about conserving lands for future use, farmers often tilled their fields without concern about the loss of topsoil from wind and water erosion. To plow hilly lands straight up and down the slope was a common enough practice. Small wonder that Wisconsin farmers in hilly areas comment today that their topsoil lies deep in low-lying areas or that it has washed away leaving little or none on the hillsides. Streams, rivers and lakes silted rapidly in rural areas and manure residues made their way into waters changing the habitat for plants and fish.

Lumbering, along with agricultural development, greatly disrupted the established physical relationships between woodlands and waterways. Wisconsin's original forests played a very important role in regulating water flow given the holding capacity of forest topsoil. Both the rapidity and reckless physical destruction of the big cut and the ensuing fires in the tangle of slash left by lumbering contributed to rapid destruction of the water-retention qualities of the former forest floor. Rains readily produced floods in cut-over, burned-over areas, washing lye-producing ashes and silt into streams, rivers, and lakes. Moreover, the dams built to facilitate log and rough lumber delivery along with the dumping of sawmill waste into rivers and lakes greatly altered the water quality for all forms of life — fish, aquatic plants, wildlife, and humans alike.

Mining operations both in the lead fields of the southwest and later in the iron ranges of northern Wisconsin rearranged the natural order of things and produced some of the same results for lakes and rivers as did agriculture and lumbering. Dams constructed to run grist and other kinds of industrial mills had a pronounced effect on fish populations, often disturbing their spawning grounds and migratory patterns. Harbor improvements, dredging, canal construction, and the filling-in of wetland areas introduced further change.

Decades before 1900, steamboats which had once ascended the Fever River in great numbers to Galena to load cargoes of lead pigs, turn around at

the wharf, and return to the Mississippi had been forced to suspend service. Silting made the turn around impossible and later the Mississippi's change in channel made it impossible even to enter the Fever River. In 1820 Henry Schoolcraft wrote of the transparent waters of Green Bay. An 1887 observer of the bay spoke of the character of the water as one sailed north from the city of Green Bay: "As one passes to the north, the water clears until in places may be seen the bottom."[9]

Leonard S. Smith, engineer for the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey, wrote about the impact of development on the waterpower of southern Wisconsin streams and rivers. Settlement and cultivation, he noted, brought the harnessing of waterpower and by the early 1900s these same forces produced idle, burned, and decayed mills. Water flow patterns resulting in larger freshets and a lessened flow at low water seasons, made dams harder to maintain physically and waterpower less seasonally reliable. Silting from the runoff of cultivated land had decreased pondage. These environmental changes along with a host of economic factors made many mills passé.

3. Urban and Industrial Growth and Polluted Waters

The vast growth in population, urban centers, and manufacturing clearly made an impact on both the nature of waterways and the quality of water. From the beginnings of settlement, people looked to natural surface water supplies such as springs, streams, and lakes as a source of drinking water and shortly began digging wells for a close, convenient water supply. Outdoor toilets were standard. Waste water, garbage, and chamber pot contents were simply thrown wherever convenient. As villages grew into towns and towns into cities, problems of healthy drinking water, sewage, and garbage disposal became critical. The frequent epidemics of typhoid fever and other waterborne diseases forced action later in the century. The size of an urban community often, but not invariably, influenced how soon health problems precipitated action.

In the Fox River mill towns of Neenah-Menasha one large typhoid and 2 diptheria epidemics during the last 3 decades of the 19th century, caused in the opinion of the cities' historians by "garbage in the backyards, manure in the streets, polluted wells, and befouled streams", generated only a general disposition to establish pest houses in the plague years. After leading manufacturers insisted, Neenah built a sewage system in 1881 and a water system in 1893. Leading businessmen of Menasha spearheaded a drive to secure a public water system in 1905.

In Milwaukee the timing was somewhat different. There a central city-operated water system became imperative in the late 1860s for public health and to serve growing industry. Between 1869 and 1874 the city built a system to pump Lake Michigan water at first only to subscribing customers. Because industrial wastes and general sewage found its way into river and lake water long before and long after sewer construction began, health problems continued. Milwaukee had 165 miles of sewers by 1885. The Sewerage Commission created by state legislation in 1913 concentrated on getting pollution under control. Its first major accomplishment was the Jones Island sewage disposal plant put into operation in 1925.

Milwaukee sewage disposal plant at Jones Island. **(SHSW WHi(X3)44584)**

Garbage disposal problems of growing urban communities also ranked high in adversely affecting natural water quality. Sometimes garbage was dumped directly into larger bodies of water, but more often wetland areas became the dumping ground for the by-products of living. Filled wetlands ceased to act as strainers for lakes, rivers, and streams. The extent to which they have disappeared comes dramatically into focus when the U.S. Geological Survey map quadrants for the same areas made in the 1890s and the 1950s are compared. In the era of early urban development the public accepted the idea that certain waterways should be used specifically to get rid of waste, and that notion carried over to plague efforts at water clean-up during the past quarter-century.

Aside from the impact of wastes created by human day-to-day living, industrial wastes contributed significantly to the changing quality of natural waters during the late 19th century. For example, as industrial Milwaukee grew, tanneries, meat packing plants, breweries, and other manufacturing establishments added ever greater quantities of waste to the rivers and to Lake Michigan. In the Fox River Valley where papermaking early emerged as a major industry with no less than 27 paper companies established before 1890, river water quality deteriorated rapidly. In some lakeside and riverside locations, chemical plants were a logical outgrowth of the lumbering era. Such industries often created serious water pollution. Considering Lake Michigan as a whole, the U.S. Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries Report for 1885 noted a shift in the location of the most productive fisheries. Whereas in earlier decades fishermen operated mainly on the southern and western shores, in the mid-80s the productive fisheries lay along northern

shores away from those areas where the adjacent lands had developed most intensively with urban population centers and as regions of intensive agricultural and industrial development.

Part and parcel of industrial and commercial development, improvements to natural waterways contributed to the deterioration in water quality. For example, at Milwaukee the "straight cut" making a more accessible inner harbor and construction of a series of access canals and slips helped industrial growth in the Menomonee River Valley. At the same time, given their use as places to discharge industrial wastes, the inner harbor and canal complex increased lake pollution. Harbor development on the Lake Michigan and Lake Superior shorelines in the 19th century took place without concern for environmental impact, a matter of deep concern only in the more recent past. Restructuring waterways to suit developmental needs made common sense even if that required, as it did farther south at Chicago, reversing the flow of a river to carry city waste away and into the Illinois River, and thence to the Mississippi.

The problems of water quality associated with population growth and economic development apparent in the late 19th century have increased in the 20th with an ever-larger population and continued economic expansion. The period of great affluence sparked by strong markets at home and abroad and defense spending from the close of World War II through the mid-70s especially exacerbated pollution and water quality problems. As elsewhere, a larger population in the Badger State (a 1.3 million increase between 1940 and 1970) used more water for domestic purposes per capita and created more waste. Growing industry used larger quantities of water and created more waste products. Moreover, the period was one in which the explosion in scientific knowledge that began during World War II came to be applied to the manufacture of civilian as well as military goods. With expansive affluence came a great increase in the manufacture of synthetics requiring vast amounts of energy and creating lethal toxic wastes.

The ingenuity of chemical manufacturers in rapidly developing a host of synthetic organic pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers made it difficult for the federal Food and Drug Administration to adequately test their safety. Introduced prematurely into the market and used widely in industry and agriculture, these materials entered the lakes, streams, and rivers to create serious problems for plant and animal life. Currently the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources publishes an annual health advisory which indicates what sport fish from Wisconsin waters are safe and which should be avoided because of PCB, pesticide, mercury, and dioxin contamination. In recent years the serious impact of air pollution on water resources has received attention. Acid rain was certainly the last thing in the minds of those 19th century entrepreneurs who welcomed the spread of the steam powered railroad network and who equated smokestacks belching black smoke with progress.

4. Paper Mills and Natural Waters

While industrial growth in the 20th century in Wisconsin has meant ever larger use of natural water resources generally, 2 industries in particular have made a very intense and noticeable use of lakes and rivers: papermaking and

electric power generation. Wisconsin's papermaking industry first centered in the Fox River Valley. There, before 1890, entrepreneurs established 18 paper mills, by far the largest number of these in the decades of the 1870s and 1880s. Initially the attraction was both the waterpower to run the mills, which had already been developed for grist- and flour-making, and the plentiful supply of clean water needed at almost every step in the papermaking process. In 1950 the pulp and paper industry consumed more water than any other U.S. industry when measured as the amount used per dollar of value added in the manufacturing process. Also, paper production requires a tremendous amount of power. In 1900 it was close to the top of the list of U.S. industries in power consumption.

The early Fox River Valley industries depended on rags and straw but by 1890 had shifted largely to wood pulp, a substance made feasible for paper production by intensive experimentation with the Keller groundwood process brought from Germany to the Fox River Valley in 1872. The decline in lumbering, notable in the 1890s, led to the growth of papermaking in the Chippewa River Valley and especially in the upper Wisconsin River Valley. There, a combination of the capital accumulated by lumbermen, the availability of necessary natural water, pulpwood supplies, and the strenuous efforts of former lumbering communities to find a new way of surviving led to the creation of a second major paper producing region in Wisconsin. Today 13 paper mills are found on the upper Wisconsin from Nekoosa north to Rhinelander. Similarly Marinette, Peshtigo, and Oconto Falls on the logging rivers tributary to Green Bay have paper mills, as does Niagara on the Menominee River. In the northwest, Ashland on Lake Superior and Eau Claire, Cornell, Ladysmith, Phillips, and Park Falls on the Chippewa and its tributa-

The water-powered Nekoosa mill of the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Company, shortly after 1900. (SHSW WHi(X3)44580)

ries also are communities which made paper production part of the economic transition away from lumbering.

Papermaking in Wisconsin seriously polluted rivers. The sulfite process dominated, producing waste water containing wood sugars which greatly reduced the oxygen content of surface waters, spoiling the environment for aquatic life. Public hostility to paper mill pollution developed early on and by the 1940s became a matter of national attention and state regulation. While admonitions against water pollution and requirements to correct paper mill effluents were on the Wisconsin statute books by mid-century, state regulation and water quality improvement programs, reinforced by national clean water legislation in 1960, 1965, 1970, and 1972, have helped to produce enormous improvements, not only in paper mill pollution, but from a host of other sources. The Fox River now is cleaner than it has been for a century and Green Bay has improved as a place for boating, swimming, bathing, and fishing yet both are still threatened by PCB, dioxin, and other newer forms of contamination. As for the Wisconsin paper industry, the cost of controlling pollution has been a multimillion dollar proposition which it attempted to address through its Sulfite Pulp Manufacturers Research League founded in 1939.

Wisconsin is the leading state in paper production with an output of 4.2 million tons annually, roughly 11-12 percent of the national total. Corporate behavior has changed from complaining bitterly at mid-century about the millions it would take to control pollution in Wisconsin to a public posture of good citizenship. As one very prominent producer, Consolidated Papers, Inc., put it: "As good corporate citizens, we continue to accept our responsibility to preserve and protect natural resources and environment in the areas in which we operate."

5. Power Generation and Natural Waters

Electric generating plants stand prominently along the shorelines of Lakes Michigan and Superior and along the banks of Wisconsin rivers. Those operated by coal are visible for miles away with their tall smokestacks and automated blinking lights to warn aircraft. Nuclear powered generating plants carry a lower profile against the skyline. Power plants are always sited close to plentiful supplies of natural water essential for their operation. They are a phenomenon of the urban-industrial phase of Wisconsin's development to which Wisconsin's natural water resources have made a major contribution.

Initially waterpower supplied a large measure of the energy to generate electricity. Quite logically Wisconsin's pioneer entrepreneurs in the electrical generation industry saw water as a power source because it still supplied a significant amount of industrial energy. The first central hydroelectric generating station in the nation was built in 1882 at Appleton where Fox Valley paper manufacturer H.J. Rogers installed an Edison system. Earlier that year, Edison's pioneer Pearl Street Station in New York City had begun operation as a steam-powered plant (see pp. 254, 258-259). Brush systems installed earlier in a number of Wisconsin communities and usable only for lighting large spaces soon gave way to the Edison system using the incandescent light suitable for very general use. Electrical services for towns

and cities expanded rapidly and people came to regard Wisconsin's natural waters as givers of light and energy. Thus the era of water turbine and dammed rivers followed. By 1928 hydroelectric power furnished half of Wisconsin's electricity.

The steam turbine utilizing coal as an energy source dates from 1905 when the first all-steam generating plant was built in the United States. That generating system overtook waterpower in the post-World War II period to supply the greatly increased demands of an expanding economy. In 1968, waterpower produced only 9 percent of electrical energy consumed in Wisconsin. As the energy crisis loomed in national and state thinking in the 1970s, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers assumed the task of identifying unused hydroelectric resources. In 1987, 76 hydroelectric generating sites in Wisconsin had a total generating capacity of 371,000 kilowatts. They are located primarily on the Fox, Peshtigo, Wisconsin, Chippewa, and Flambeau Rivers. Coal is the dominant energy source. Nuclear powered generating plants are a distinct minority. Four have been built at 3 locations, the first in 1969 on the Mississippi River at Genoa, 2 at Point Beach and one at Kewaunee on Lake Michigan in the 1970s. The Dairyland Cooperative Power Plant at Genoa ceased nuclear operation in 1987, according to official statement, for economic reasons. Both wood and petroleum are also distinctly minor in electrical power generation. These plants are located on rivers and lakes because steam turbines are common to all electrical generation regardless of power source.

Electrical power generation is one of many water uses evoking widespread public attention, critical scrutiny, and legislative control. Early in the century when electricity came into its own for use in urban settings, the highly competitive utility entrepreneurs looked to state government for help in rationalizing the industry and in granting it special authority to control river flow for their benefit. Progressive leadership in Wisconsin government responded in a number of ways. In 1905 the legislature authorized the state Natural and Geological Survey to undertake an inventory of the waterpower of Wisconsin with the view of determining capacity for generation of electricity, a "remarkable development .... one of the most important advances in engineering science during the past decade." The survey, very carefully done and published in 1908, became a gold mine of information for the developing industry. Its author, Leonard S. Smith, reported enthusiastically that Wisconsin ranked very high among the states, in the top 7, in waterpower development potential. "If properly husbanded and developed it seems certain that at an early date these waterpowers will be regarded as the most important natural resource of the state."[10] Meticulously he described the potentially productive sites as well as recording all developed sites on Wisconsin river systems.

At the same time, the electrical power industry promoters reaped other benefits from a Progressive, business-minded legislature. Principal among them, the incorporation of the Wisconsin Valley Improvement Company in 1907 gave 3 groups of leading waterpower users in Wisconsin Rapids (then Grand Rapids), Tomahawk, and Wausau legislative authority to acquire dams and to build new ones, and nearly complete authority to regulate and store Wisconsin River water. It could charge tolls to power users, applying

the income to pay company costs and stockholder's dividends. The Wisconsin Legislature had ample precedent for such a law which appears remarkably like those laws incorporating log boom companies it had so readily chartered to assist the lumbermen. In 1907 those seeking assistance were lumbermen, paper mill owners, and often synonymous with the first 2, generators of electric power. They argued for legislative authority to clean up the hodgepodge of dams and storage facilities left behind by lumbering. The trail of waste and wreckage spoiled the effective use of the river, they argued. Flow needed to be regulated and controlled and made efficient for power generation. Yet approval did not come instantly. In 1905 the legislature rejected the idea on the grounds that it might constitute an uncontrollable monopoly of Wisconsin River water, just the kind of thing that the Progressives opposed. Its advocates had to spend a year popularizing the ideas before state lawmakers approved the law. A similar piece of legislation authorized the Chippewa and Flambeau Company in 1911.

Yet the legislature did regulate these near-monopolies, future hydroelectric development, and hydroelectric rates. The utility interests, feeling that regulation was needed to replace the kind of savage competition that had characterized the pioneer industry, welcomed the statute creating the Wisconsin Railroad Commission enacted in 1907, and modified in 1911 and 1913. Charged with much more than supervision of the railroads, the commission had authority to police all utilities, to fix rates, to decide what was a fair rate of return to owners, and to establish standards for service to consumers. In 1911 the commission received authority to control all waterpower in the state. Gone was the public policy of permitting dam building on nonnavigable waterways without legislative permission and requiring legislative charter to dam navigable ones. Thereafter the commission had to approve plans for dam building and issue a permit.

Basically the policies of the Progressive period which sanctioned private development of hydroelectric sites with Railroad Commission supervision remained in place until the early 1930s. Then the excesses of utility holding companies which had grown uncontrolled at the national and state levels produced a popular revulsion. All of the political parties in Wisconsin denounced the utility companies in the 1928 elections, none more resoundingly than the Progressives who during the 1920s, in Wisconsin and at the national level, took a stance in favor of public electric power generation. Philip La Follette approved reorganization of the Railroad Commission by a 1931 law which created the Public Utility Commission, strengthened its regulatory powers, and sanctioned methods of calculating utility company returns on capital which were fairer to consumers. In an effort to achieve authorization for public ownership of power generation, he spearheaded the creation of the Wisconsin Development Authority in 1937, but it failed to become the vehicle to put the State of Wisconsin in the power generating business. Utilities have remained in the private sector, regulated by the Public Service Commission, and always thoroughly criticized by the consumer public. Heated debates about fair rates and fair profits are continuous in an urban-industrial age when people expect power companies to use water resources wisely with-

out spoiling water quality, and at the same time to supply essential electrical power at economical rates.

6. Lakes, Rivers, and Changing Transportation Patterns

Throughout the course of Wisconsin history, people have expected the lakes, rivers, and streams to be useful in some degree for transportation. These expectations in the urban-industrial age, shaped by rapid and vast change in economic activity, were fulfilled in ways far different and more complex than in preceding eras. Basic to understanding changing patterns of waterborne movements of both goods and people is the revolution in the national transportation system with the coming of the railroads. From the beginnings of railroad construction in Wisconsin and the Midwest in the 1850s, lake and river carriers began adjusting to their presence. By 1855 passenger transportation on the Great Lakes began to decline as more and more people used the railroads from the east coast into the mid-continent. On the Mississippi the railroads, once they had spanned the river immediately following the close of the Civil War, ushered in a critical period in which the river towns struggled to maintain themselves as commercial north-south traffic on the Mississippi decayed while the national railroad network grew with east-west traffic flows dominant. The transportation uses of Great Lakes and Mississippi waters in the age of expanding industrialism, railroad dominance, and urban growth through the 1930s were in some ways quite similar.

The Mississippi excursion boat *J.S.* at Cassville, in 1907. Excursion boats continued to ply the river long after the decline of freight service. (SHSW WHi(X3)26339)

On the upper Mississippi, transportation experienced vast changes other than the decline in steamboat passenger traffic. During the 1870s barge traffic grew substantially. Bulk shipments of grain moved southward to St. Louis from the developing wheat fields west of the river. There city promoters hoped to lure eastbound grain away from the railroads, and send it by barge to New Orleans and east by water. The effort failed. A government survey made in 1872 when St. Louis was promoting Mississippi River barge traffic in grain showed that 80 percent of the surplus grain produced in the West and Northwest went east by railroad, lake, and canal, whereas the balance went south by river and in part by rail. Barge traffic on the upper Mississippi grew from a few hundred craft in the late 1860s to nearly 1,000 a decade later and gradually slumped. The great lumber or log rafts became fewer and fewer in the 1890s with the rapid decline in timber stands in the upper Mississippi regions. The flourishing packet or passenger trade was long since gone and a declining excursion traffic remained. Seemingly the course of economic development by 1900 had made the Great River obsolete as a delivery system.

Why did this happen? The nature of the river itself, as well as problems impeding navigation similar to those in other rivers, had much to do with discouraging use. It was not a direct route; it meandered. For example, it was 85 miles shorter by rail from the Twin Cities to St. Louis than by water. The water level was seasonal and subject to very difficult navigation in time of floods or droughts, as evidenced in the very dry summer of 1988 when Mississippi River states south of Wisconsin repeatedly requested diversion of Lake Michigan water through the Illinois River to keep the barges moving. Winter ice brought navigation to a halt on the upper Mississippi. Of course such problems as rocks, rapids, silting, and snags created navigational hazards, and once the railroads bridged the river, bridge abutments created serious problems. What is more, the mouth of the Mississippi presented challenges which gave shippers second thoughts when choosing between the water route or shipment by rail. The railroads, faster, more direct, and usable virtually year round triumphed temporarily. Upper river traffic slumped to an all time low by 1916, "ebb tide" for the upper Mississippi as Mildred L. Harsough, historian of commerce on the upper Mississippi, called it. World War I helped to turn its fortunes around as a water route and to make it significant once again.

Since 1850, advocates of upper Mississippi River improvements had repeatedly proposed various projects to control floods and to assist navigation, but the Federal Barge Line experiment of World War I proved to be the real catalyst for change. The barges operated on the lower Mississippi and elsewhere to relieve the overburdened railroads and to stimulate the war effort. With the war over, the government chose to stay in the barge line business on the Mississippi for a time to see whether or not such a system was commercially feasible. Enthusiasts for rejuvenating the upper Mississippi succeeded in getting federal operations extended there in 1927. Within a year, the tonnage of grain, sisal, iron and steel, agricultural implements, and sugar, the principal commodities moved by barge, had increased dramatically.

With proof of successful barge use in hand, and given that a plan to create a 9-foot channel in the Ohio River was already under consideration, advo-

Barge on the Mississippi. (DNR 21108)

cates of the upper Mississippi asked for a similar improvement there. Congress sanctioned the idea of a 9-foot channelization project for the Mississippi in 1930 and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1931 reported its findings. The report called for 27 locks and dams above St. Louis as an essential part of the plans for a 9-foot channel at a total estimated cost of $124 million. Congress funded the plan in 1933 as part of a much larger public works program of Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal. The project, built in the 1930s, gave the upper Mississippi a new lease on life as a water carrier, a major servant of the economy.

The report on volume of freight traffic on the river from Minneapolis to its mouth for 1985 showed 384 million short tons. From Minneapolis to St. Louis, the segment of the river designated as the upper Mississippi, the figure for total tonnage of vessel traffic in 1985 was somewhat over 72 million tons. What were the contents of those barges? The largest tonnage by far was corn, wheat, and soybeans; coal and lignite stood in second place; gasoline and petroleum products in third. Animal feeds, chemicals and chemical fertilizers, cement, and iron and steel (scrap and finished products) all totaled more than 1 million tons. The capability for moving vast amounts of bulky materials at a cost lower than either railroads or freight trucks has made the Mississippi once again a vital part of the economy of the mid-continent. On the other side of the coin, the environmental cost of the lock and dam system is very high (see pp. 184-186).

The experience on the Great Lakes differs considerably from the Mississippi's rise, decline, and rebirth as a commercial waterway. The railroads vitally affected the lakes as water carriers from the 1850s through the 1930s, yet in a way far less devastating than in the case of the Mississippi. The relationship between the 2 systems of transportation was a very close one, each at times obstructing and at times complementing the other. While railroad construction in the lower Midwest seemed initially to hurt Lake Michigan carriers, in the long run both Lakes Michigan and Superior fairly blos-

somed as avenues of transportation. Rail lines promoted lake traffic by stimulating both agricultural and industrial development, by serving as carriers of bulk cargoes and finished products to lake ports for transfer to ships and by serving as major avenues of delivery for coal, iron ore, and logs and lumber.

From very early in Lake Superior and Lake Michigan port development, promoters envisioned their cities as focal points for trade and commerce and even manufacturing. Thus development strategy embraced all possible systems of transportation that opened up land areas, making them tributary to lake port cities. The idea of developing canal linkages, road, and later railroad connections with a very wide market area, the wider the better, had appeal. On Lake Michigan's Wisconsin shoreline, city business leaders boosted, first, canals and roads, and then, railroads in addition to developing their lake harbors. On Lake Superior promoters of Ashland and Superior, given the smaller population, the great emphasis on mining and lumbering, and the lateness of development compared to southern Wisconsin, worked strenuously for rail lines that would bring ore to the lakeshore and logging railroads that would help bring the timber from the forests. The terrain and nature of some rivers along the Lake Superior shore did not permit log drives. Business interests of the twin ports of Duluth-Superior strongly supported transcontinental railroads to carry the grain of the West for transshipment to Great Lakes bulk carriers. While the Lake Michigan port cities in Wisconsin did not gain the kind of monumental advantage from railroads that Chicago did as a hub of a vast national network, nevertheless the railroad connections they developed enhanced the volume of port traffic in a number of cases. Milwaukee benefited greatly, and so did Manitowoc and Kewaunee.

On both Lake Superior and Lake Michigan, the period from the beginning of the railroad era up to 1940 could be called quite accurately "the age of diversity", in boats and ships, passengers and cargo, and services rendered to an urban-industrial America in the making. All manner of boats and ships plied lake waters — lumber schooners and barges, ore carriers, passenger ships, package freighters, a sizeable fishing fleet, and railroad car ferries. The components varied from decade to decade, but they were all there, giving the lakes the greatest diversity in carriers and services rendered in their history. By far the largest tonnage carried was heavy, bulk cargo in which these lakes retained a competitive edge over the railroads. Yet the cooperative linkages between railroads and lakes were very apparent.

A major innovation in the age of diversity, the car ferries on Lake Michigan clearly illustrate the interdependence of rail and lake. In the 1890s the lake-locked railroads of Michigan's Lower Peninsula, built largely to serve the lumbering industry, suffered from a decline in traffic. As a way to stimulate freight traffic, direct connections were made with rail lines running west from Wisconsin's Lake Michigan shoreline. For decades some of the Lower Peninsula railroads had used breakbulk freighters that carried freight and passengers across the lake to Milwaukee from Ludington and Grand Haven, but this involved extra loading and unloading. The use of car ferries tempted the railroads. The first across-the-lake car ferry, *The Ann Arbor No.1*, went

into operation on September 29, 1892, with the capacity for 24 railroad cars. That was the beginning of a significant feature of Lake Michigan transportation for decades to come. The car ferries connecting Michigan's Lower Peninsula with Milwaukee, Manitowoc, and Kewaunee carried hundreds of millions of tons of freight, hundreds of thousands of passengers, and later thousands of automobiles and their drivers across the lake.

The railroads came to dominate a very extensive package freight and passenger business on the Great Lakes in the late 19th century. As business grew, larger and more elaborate vessels to accommodate travel between Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee, and Duluth-Superior were put into service. At the end of the 19th century passenger traffic on the Great Lakes underwent a spectacular revival involving millions of people. It was a by-product of rapid industrialization and urbanization which produced a quality of life that made people seek escape from the city scene with its hot, dirty, smelly, noisy, fast paced atmosphere, its imperfect services, and its clutter and lack of aesthetics.

The same feelings that inspired creation of state parks made lake and river cruises and non-urban lakeshore and countryside enjoyable. The efforts of railroads to promote lake travel, and the tourist lures of lumbering towns left economically stranded by the end of the big cut, helped to produce a booming vacation and recreational travel business on Lakes Michigan and Superior. Moreover, James J. Hill's Great Northern Railroad launched a promotional campaign to popularize transcontinental travel via the Great Lakes. Hill's 2 luxury Great Lakes passenger liners, the *North West* and the *North Land*, traveling between Buffalo and Duluth-Superior and Buffalo and Chicago respectively, went into service in 1894-95. Less luxurious carriers also offered day, night, and excursion service on Lakes Superior and Michigan. A number of the excursion boats and passenger steamers of the Goodrich Transportation Company, oldest and largest of the transportation companies on Lake Michigan, were built in the Manitowoc shipyards. The company's pride and joy, the *Christopher Columbus*, Alexander McDougall's only passenger whaleback (see pp. 130-131) regularly served Milwaukee and Chicago. It was built for the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893.

A Whaleback steamer, the *Christopher Columbus*, passing through the Broadway drawbridge in Milwaukee. (SHSW WHi(W6)6347)

This great diversity in Great Lakes traffic grew and flowered during the first 2 decades of the 20th century. Even then a wave of change in transportation technology, the automobile and the truck, destined to erode the railroads and lake passenger traffic, loomed on the horizon. Following the Great Depression of the 1930s they undermined the existing traffic patterns on the Great Lakes. Package freighters were disappearing rapidly before the outbreak of World War II, as was interlake passenger service. As the railroads declined in importance after World War II, the luxury cruise traffic dwindled, and so did Lake Michigan ferry service.

During World War II the lakes entered a new era characterized by emphasis on international trade and by huge tonnage of bulk cargoes. The latter grew to levels of more than 100 million tons annually, primarily the ingredients of steel bound for the southern Lake Michigan steel making centers, where defense efforts and post-World War II prosperity kept production at record levels until the 1970s. Affluence produced by market demand at home and abroad made the lakes major carriers of waterborne commerce. This is the same era in which the century-old dream of the St. Lawrence Seaway became a reality with the opening of the international waterway in 1959. Yet it should be realized that long before its opening, some international traffic had made its way to the interior ports of Lakes Michigan and Superior, albeit on a much smaller scale compared to what the seaway's proponents envisioned. The need for the seaway was accentuated by World War II and the conviction of Midwestern economic interests that it would help them. This kind of thinking fueled interest in the project, as did Canada's announcement in the early 1950s that it would do it alone if the United States did not agree to participate.

Congress gave the project the green light in 1954. One year later another construction project undertaken originally in 1922 expanded the potential of the Mississippi River for international trade. The Calumet Sag Channel was widened from its original 60 feet to 225 feet, thereby improving the waterway which links Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River across the width of Illinois. This resulted in facilitating barge traffic to and from international destinations. Thus both for the Great Lakes and the Mississippi, in the latest era of waterborne commerce, which might be called the international era, canals have once more come into their own.

In one more very obvious way these natural waters serve the urban-industrial age as transporters. Without question, the majority of boats on the Great Lakes and the Mississippi are individually-owned pleasure craft of all sizes and descriptions. They include every manner of vessel from canoes to yachts, a highly significant part of the leisure-recreation-vacation dimension of urban-industrial America since World War II. Ferries carry people from mainland to island at Bayfield, from Gills Rock across Port des Morts Strait to Washington Island, and across Lake Michigan from Kewaunee to Frankfort, Michigan. On the Mississippi, cruise boats and ships home-based in river towns take visitors for varying distances on the Great River. The *Delta Queen*, the simulation of 19th century Mississippi River luxury steamboat, is always booked long in advance of the sailing season. Most Great Lakes port cities boast harbor cruises. The fascination with beautiful natural waterways

felt by travelers who more than a century ago sailed Wisconsin's Great Lakes shores and the Mississippi River lingers on.

7. Fish in the Urban-Industrial Age

Sooner or later in the urban-industrial age, pollution became a growing menace to human health and a serious burden for fish life in most Wisconsin lakes, rivers and streams. Moreover, man-made alterations such as levees, dams, diversions, fills, dredging, and wetland destruction created vast changes in the aquatic environment for plants and fish. They either adapted, or all too often perished, ultimately calling forth a massive state and federal effort to maintain fish populations. Public action stemmed from a general conviction that rivers, lakes and streams should remain a source of food even in an era of heavy multiple use. Here the experience with Wisconsin's Great Lakes waters is used as an example.

While the decline of the fish population in Lakes Superior and Michigan, apparent by 1900, stemmed in part from changes in habitat, the pattern of the harvest also had a significant impact. Commercial fishing underwent a spectacular growth in the last 3 decades of the 19th century, expanding to supply a rapidly growing domestic market. The numbers of persons engaged in fishing grew as did the number of boats, the amount of gear, and the dollar investment therein. The total catch escalated. By the 1880s the best yields of the highly-prized whitefish came from Lake Superior and from Lake Michigan's northern waters. Development in the southern part of Lake Michigan had diminished catches there, and the overall trend for that lake was downward from 6.5 million pounds of whitefish in 1885. Sharp declines in whitefish yields on Lake Superior set in after 1890. Fishermen turned increasingly to the 2 next most marketable species, trout and herring. Lake Michigan's total recorded yields peaked in 1908 at 47 million pounds and thereafter gradually declined, averaging 23 million pounds from 1911 through 1946. Lake Superior's all-time high commercial yield of 19 million pounds came in 1941. It should be noted that the Lake Superior fish population had the advantage of a less polluted environment, in that the lake is situated at the outer edge of more densely populated portions of the mid-continent and its watershed was subject to less agricultural and industrial development.

Fishermen complained about dwindling catches and demanded government restocking programs. At the same time they adopted a more efficient and destructive fishing technology that permitted them to fish deeper, to take smaller fish, and to retrieve heavier net loads. They operated within an industry organized in a manner that encouraged maximum catches.

From the 1870s to the 1930s fishermen and scientific investigators agreed that overfishing and pollution were major problems. Yet efforts to stem the tide through regulation and restocking failed. This was partially due to the fact that control and regulation of Lakes Superior and Michigan have been divided among 5 states, the United States, the Province of Ontario, and the Dominion of Canada. For the Great Lakes as a whole, 8 states exercise power to regulate the fisheries. That political reality in itself made constructive regulation for the salvation of the fish population difficult. So did the public attitude. The fishermen claimed the fish were their god-given means of

making a living. The public was apathetic and the lawmakers had higher economic priorities. Commerce, manufacturing, and agriculture all represented much larger parts of the economic pie and had larger and more powerful constituencies. Nor were consumers aroused and organized. So the declining fish populations failed to elicit positive assistance until a natural disaster struck.

A devastating blow began to be felt during the years of the Great Depression. The fortunes of the fishermen, already at low ebb, sank even lower when the sea lamprey, long found in Lake Ontario, made its way into Lake Huron in 1932 and into Lake Michigan in 1934 and into Lake Superior in 1938. The sea lamprey is a jawless fish with an eel-like body and a mouth that is a sucking disc lined with teeth. This parasitic fish, descended from species that date back about 250 million years, eats by attaching itself to a fish and feeding at will on its blood. The sea lamprey came into the Great Lakes as the result of human efforts to improve on the connections between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean. Either it came by the St. Lawrence River, Lake Ontario, and the Welland Canal, or via the Hudson River and Erie Canal.

In Lake Michigan it first attacked the lake trout and then the whitefish. All important commercial species fell prey to the predators. In the fall of 1953 their savage attack on the fish of Green Bay left dead and dying fish littering the surface of the water. Commercial fishing on Lake Michigan virtually ceased. By 1951 the lake trout on Lake Superior began to decline rapidly. Lake trout catches fell from about 5 million pounds in 1950 to 380,000 pounds 11 years later. The crisis changed public attitudes toward the Great Lakes fishery problem, and in the face of imminent disaster the United States, Canada, the 8 states, and the Province of Ontario cooperated as never before to stop total devastation. The effective control developed to minimize lamprey depredations, TFM (3-trifluormethyl-4-nitrophenol), was discovered after some 6,000 other compounds had been tested in 1958 at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Hammond Bay Biological Station. Cooperative treatment began first on Lake Superior where more fish remained to be saved; from there the process was repeated in Lakes Michigan and Huron. Given the characteristics of its life cycle, the lamprey remains a menace in the Great Lakes and in more recent years with the clean up of the Fox River has made its way farther and farther upstream threatening to invade Lake Winnebago, a possibility stopped at least temporarily by the closing of a lock. Treatment with TFM needs to be done on a regular basis, given the life cycle of this predator.

The lamprey episode aroused a very substantial public reaction at mid-century which revealed clearly the public expectations of natural waters as suppliers of food. Always powerful and articulate, the sportsmen made their feelings known in no uncertain terms to the Wisconsin Legislature and to legislatures of the other Great Lakes states. So did the less well-organized and less influential commercial fishermen. Both groups wanted maximum effort at all governmental levels to save the fishing. All of the Great Lakes states had to rethink their fishery policies. The best available authorities on scientific fish management faced the task of deciding how to handle a totally

changed lake environment. Part of the plan was to introduce coho, chinook, and pink salmon, anadromous species from the ocean, as predators to help control a massive explosion in the population of alewives which followed the near-destruction of the trout population.

Aside from the many difficult problems and experiments facing the scientists involved in fishery management, legislatures had to decide what kinds of policies they would adopt to insure continuation of fishing in the Great Lakes. Some, such as Michigan, adopted a policy which encouraged sport fishing and severely restricted commercial fishing. Wisconsin in the mid-1970s opted for a policy combining sport and commercial fishing. The use of commercial fishing quotas, closure by species (salmon, for example, are reserved for sport fishing), limited entry, restrictions on fish length and net types, and geographic limitations became the mainstays of regulation. The commercial fishing interests were disappointed with the solution and have been very critical of close regulation and DNR enforcement.

In 1983, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources estimated that commercial fishermen illegally take about one million pounds of fish, chiefly trout, from Wisconsin's Lake Michigan waters every year. The traditional idea, found in U.S. law and originating from British common law traditions, that fish are the common property of the people remains strong in the thinking of fishermen who have long depended on the bounty of Great Lakes waters for a living. The other part of that legal tradition, that government may adopt measures to preserve the fishery resource, has remained far less popular. The tourism and recreation industry in Wisconsin, in which sport fishing is a stellar attraction, generates far more in the way of income than commercial fishing possibly can.

Wisconsin's Indian people have a highly important stake in fish and game policies. Many of the tribes have clauses in their 19th century treaties of land

Gulls and fishing tug at Cornucopia on Lake Superior. (DNR 14575)

cession made with the federal government which guarantee them the right to hunt and fish on reservations, and in some cases on the lands they ceded to the United States. The Chippewa under the treaties of 1837 and 1842 retained rights to fish in off-reservation lakes, streams, and rivers lying within the boundaries of their land cessions.

Do state fish and game laws apply to this off-reservation fishing? That question has led to heated controversy and misunderstanding between Indians and their non-Indian neighbors in northern Wisconsin. The federal courts have upheld the rights of Chippewas to hunt, fish, and gather on the ceded lands, provided they themselves regulate tribal harvest in a manner consistent with species conservation.

8. Early Efforts to Protect Natural Waterways

Problems in water use which started to surface 100 years ago grew without much publicity, except when critical developments called forth public action. For example, polluted drinking water and woefully inadequate sewage and garbage disposal systems created crises in Wisconsin's growing cities in the 1880s and 1890s. The threat to public health forced cities into the business of supplying these essential services. By then, aggrieved sportsmen had already asked the Wisconsin Legislature for help in protecting the productivity of trout streams and lakes. Commercial fishing interests had long sought special legislation to insure yields from Lakes Michigan and Superior.

With the rise of the Progressive movement early in the 20th century, a small body of Wisconsin people from many walks of life concerned about forest conservation finally began to have an impact on state policy. From their writings and presentations before the State Agricultural Society, the State Horticultural Society, and the State Forestry Association, it is obvious that they understood the relationship between forest cover and rivers, streams, and lakes. Their concerns bore fruit in 1911 legislation which restructured the State Forestry Commission. The legislature passed new forest reserve laws and a comprehensive waterpower conservation law as well. Closely paralleling the objectives of the conservation movement of the Progressives nationally, Wisconsin's laws attempted to establish use of woodlands and waterpower in a way that would serve people's material needs in the present and future.

Yet at the same time, aesthetics figured in the thinking of Progressives. In the cities, beautification of lake and river fronts and the creation of parks and recreation facilities became popular agenda items for city governments. Motivated by civic pride, they wished, as well, to stimulate tourism and to attract new business and more permanent residents. Among city park advocates some saw their communities growing so rapidly and engulfing so much of the natural beauty around them that soon it would be lost forever.

At the state level, the same kinds of concerns, ably expressed by a small articulate group of Progressives, led to the establishment of a state park system. Wisconsin's first park, Interstate Park, a joint effort with Minnesota to preserve the Dalles of the St. Croix, was created in 1895 by action of both states. Wisconsin efforts to develop a state park system gained momentum in 1907 with the creation of a State Park Board. The Board called John Nolen,

a nationally prominent Boston landscape architect, to advise the state on what to include in its system. Again the beauty of natural waters appealed. Nolen's report named 4 — the Peninsula State Park site overlooking Green Bay on the Door Peninsula, established as as state park in 1910; the Devils Lake State Park site near Baraboo, established in 1911; the confluence of the Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers where Wyalusing State Park was established in 1917; and the Dells of the Wisconsin River, never established as a state park but where the University of Wisconsin owns a considerable portion of the scenic stretches.

John Nolen's explanation of why Wisconsin needed state parks is an excellent expression of the ideas of those who argued in the Progressive period for preservation of natural resources on aesthetic, economic, historical, and scientific grounds. He suggested that the quality of life was at stake. From the auspicious beginning early in the century, the state park system grew to include 23 parks in 1948 and 60 in 1984. Park use escalated as a rapidly growing population lived more and more in the cities. In the Great Depression year of 1935, 1.25 million persons visited state parks and in 1975 10 million. The vast majority are sites on lakes, streams, or rivers where fishing, boating, and swimming are major recreational attractions.

9. Natural Waters and the Growth of Tourism and Recreation

Wisconsin's natural waters are part of its invitation to "have a wonderful time". Their use as a major resource for vacations and recreational activities, can be traced well back into the 19th century when those who could afford the luxury of travel often chose to visit the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River regions for their natural beauty. Trout fishing had always appealed widely to people from all walks of life. Yet the growing popularity of outdoor recreation and widespread support for environmental issues relates directly to an expansive urban-industrial way of life.

John Nolen clearly forecast the future in his report to the Wisconsin Park Board. Stressing the growing need for people to get away from fast-paced, strenuous city life, he cited the main purpose of state parks as places "to refresh and strengthen and renew tired people, to fit them for the common round of daily life."[11] Already the attractions of Wisconsin's natural beauty had been demonstrated. Door County had earned a reputation as a resort and vacation paradise where fishing and boating were excellent. Seven thousand "discriminating" people a year went there in the summer, he noted. "[T]his Door County region under State control might easily become a famous pleasure resort of the highest order." It might even become comparable to Mackinac Island Park, valued at $2 million, where 200,000 people visited annually.[12] Devils Lake was already a popular resort, and the Dells of the Wisconsin River had made Kilbourn a popular summering place. There in 1905, Nolen noted, tourists spent $50,000. The wealthy had ringed the shores of Lakes Geneva and Oconomowoc with summer mansions.

In an era when auto travel was in its infancy, railroads and Lakes Michigan and Superior carried tourist traffic. On the Goodrich Line of lakeboats passenger traffic blossomed, especially during the summer months between the turn of the century and the outbreak of World War I. The Chicago and

Northwestern Railroad considered tourist traffic into Wisconsin quite profitable and growing. Tourism aided and abetted by a state park system made good business sense.

The explosive expansion between 1945 and the mid-1970s dwarfed the extent of recreation and tourism development in Wisconsin prior to 1945. The state park system and the business sector, both relying on the state's magnificent natural waters, grew to serve an affluent American population which placed recreation high on the list of what it expected natural water resources to provide in their lives. The state park system received a shot in the arm from the legislature's appropriations under the Outdoor Recreation Act Programs of 1961, 1969, and 1988 which is slated to continue through 1991. Resorts blossomed, as did the businesses serving them and the host of new manufacturing ventures designed to furnish people with all manner of supplies, equipment, boats, and vehicles used to enjoy the out-of-doors. The growth of affluence and leisure meant crowded marinas, and congestion on popular stretches of river such as the final 10-15 mile stretch of the St. Croix River. It also meant a vast expansion in dollar income for the tourism and recreation industry, and a massive growth in the tasks of government to protect the environment and public health and safety. The Dells developed into a thriving, commercial resort town emphasizing man-made pleasures. The Door Peninsula seems to be moving in the same direction, as are the resort centers in the northern lakes districts, where commercialization has been slower because they are farther from the populous urban centers of the southern Lake Michigan area. Many of Wisconsin's Mississippi River areas are less affected and the same is true of the Bayfield Peninsula.

The 20th century triumph of automobiles, accompanied by a decline in Great Lakes passenger boats and railroads as carriers of vacation and tourist traffic, formed a vital component in the spread of the vacation-recreation-summer home phenomenon. By the 1920s improved roads opened many areas formerly inaccessible to vacationers. By the 1950s the development of interstate highways along with massive state road building made it possible for people to travel several hundred miles, enjoy a weekend, and return to work on Monday. No longer did these ventures farther from home have to be reserved for more extended vacations. Tourism and recreation evolved into a very significant industry encouraged by the state and the private sector as well, and promoted as year-round in scope. Highly dependent on Wisconsin's natural waterways, the industry operates with an awareness that its patrons want a clean and healthful environment, a value that has gained widespread acceptance during the environmental movement of the last 2 decades. At the same time, the desire for such an environment restricts development.

10. The Continuing Conservation Effort: Continuities

In response to changing attitudes toward natural waters in the urban-industrial age, national, state, and local lawmakers have made a continuous, sometimes sizeable and at other times smaller, effort to move beyond the Progressive conservation program of the early 20th century. There have been periods such as wartime when, seemingly, efforts to undo the past and to abandon the principles of conservation prevailed, and when administrations

heavily favoring private development held sway. Yet on balance the tendency has been toward greater care in natural resource use as the population has grown larger.

In northern Wisconsin during the 1920s, residents changed their minds about the feasibility of farming as the best use for cutover lands. After more than 3 decades of promotion and encouragement, farming clearly failed to produce economic prosperity. By then residents in the cutover were willing to turn to reforestation, and along with that, promotion of their communities as a paradise for tourists and vacationers. Eventually the renewed woodlands would support a different kind of forest-based industry in which paper mills, already present, figured prominently. A constitutional amendment in 1924 gave state acquisition of forest lands the green light, and a forest cropland law in 1927 and a rural zoning law in 1929 promoted reforestation. In the long run, these measures contributed substantially to an improvement in the silting problem seriously affecting Wisconsin's natural lakes, rivers, and streams.

In the 1930s numerous New Deal programs, developed at the national level and administered jointly with state and local governments, attempted to utilize and conserve natural waterways. Commercial use remained an important motivation for federal and state policies, but aesthetic, scientific, and recreational values still influenced the thinking of lawmakers. Indeed, in many ways, the New Deal years were an extension of the earlier Progressive period. Many people who had long been schooled in Progressive politics and natural resource policy-making held positions of leadership. The followers of Fighting Bob La Follette were numerous, ably led by his 2 sons, Robert M. La Follette, Jr., U.S. senator from Wisconsin, and Philip La Follette, governor of the state during much of the Great Depression. While both espoused a full range of soil conservation, flood control, and reforestation projects, Robert was also involved in the early efforts to curb pollution of the Wisconsin River, thereby creating the kind of publicity which had paper mill owners looking more diligently for solutions. However, it would be more than 3 decades before clean water and clean air became the central focus of a renewed and redirected effort to save natural resources. Another Wisconsin political leader, a member of the young Progressives in the 1940s, Gaylord Nelson, exercised effective leadership of that renewed effort, the environmental movement, both as governor (1959-63) and later as U.S. senator. In the Wisconsin experience, there has been a blend in ideas and leadership, as the newer environmental movement has evolved from the older conservation thrust in response to rapid, health-threatening environmental changes in the post-World War II urban-industrial economy.

Wisconsin can reasonably claim a prominent place in the making of national policy for natural resources. It has contributed ideas, leadership, and examples of policy and program implementation which have been widely adopted and adapted. A recent example is Wisconsin legislation to control acid rain damage. A new move to protect water quality and most recently another to prevent diversion of water into arid parts of the country indicate an enormous growth in public recognition of the critical value of water. That thinking stands in distinct contrast to the 19th century popularly accepted

attitude about water: we have so much that we need not worry about shortage or pollution.

11. In Retrospect

In looking back over human experience in that part of the upper Great Lakes region which came to be the State of Wisconsin, you discern the many ways, ever more complex as time passed, that people expected the rivers, lakes, and streams to serve their needs — as a source of food, a means of travel, a supply of drinking water, a sewage system, a way of transporting cargo, a source of relaxation and aesthetic enjoyment, a place to swim and boat at leisure, a vital ingredient for industrial development, a source of power, an essential for agriculture, and a servant of modern urban living in every respect. Around the natural waterways swirled controversy and conflict from the very beginning of the historic period when colonial powers tried to control strategic points in the continental maze of rivers and lakes as they struggled to dominate the North American wilderness. Very recently the arid West has stirred controversy by making a pitch for diverting Great Lakes water.

For decades, water was largely taken for granted as a renewable resource. Federal, state, and local governments established a track record of stop-gap legislation and patchwork policies to deal with specific crises as they arose. The main thrust of their legislation was to encourage use.

In recent years, given popular support for resource protection and input from powerful environmental pressure groups, lawmakers have sanctioned governmental controls to ensure clean water. Because of that awareness and the strenuous efforts to stem the tide of pollution, Wisconsin's natural waters today stand a better chance of remaining beautiful and highly useful than they did a quarter century ago. They are now generally cleaner than they were then, but they will require constant attention and thoughtful new policies to meet the challenges ever in the making.

Log raft on the Mississippi River in 1901. (SHSW WHi(X32)6320)

PART TWO

THE BRULE — ST. CROIX — MISSISSIPPI WATERWAY

From the shores of Lake Superior to the Wyalusing and Pikes Peak (Iowa) state parks near Wisconsin's southwestern border, the rich natural beauty found in rivers, waterfalls, forests, dalles, coulees, lakes, and bluffs invite travelers in the 1980s to pause, enjoy the scenery, hike, camp, picnic, swim, boat, and fish. Exploring these winding riverways also highlights human experience over the centuries from the era of the prehistoric Indian peoples to the present. Remainders and reminders of the past at points along the way provide a collage of disparate pieces of that experience from Nicolas Perrot's fur trading adventures on the Mississippi in the 1680s to the decommissioning of a nuclear power plant at Genoa in 1987. These diverse fragments show how people have valued and used the rivers in different time periods.

To explore the Brule-St. Croix-Mississippi waterway is to see famous and long-admired rivers now vastly changed from their original state but still retaining in places enough of those wilderness characteristics to provide a good idea of original beauty. To explore them is also to gain a broad impression of the ways federal, state, and local governments, prodded by conservationists and environmentalists, have attempted to preserve and conserve their beauty, water quality, and potential for economic use.

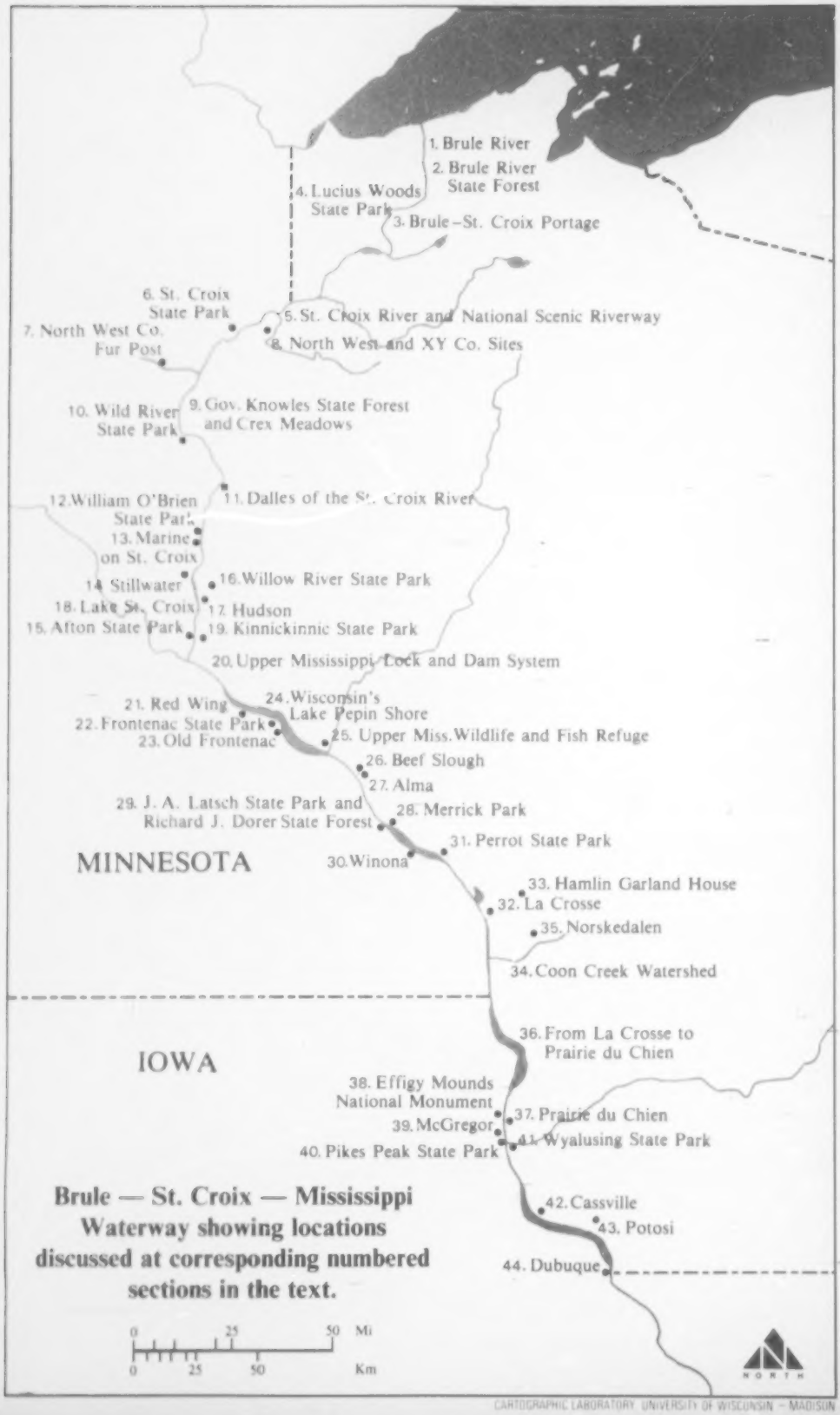
The following guide to places of special interest begins at the mouth of the Brule on Lake Superior, as did explorer Daniel Greysolon Sieur du Lhut in 1680 when he was searching for a water route to the Mississippi River. An accompanying map will help travelers use any part of the Brule-St. Croix-Mississippi route they choose. Locations in Minnesota and Iowa, as well as Wisconsin, are included. Natural rivers know no political boundaries and human experience on both banks reflects unity rather than the divisions created by state borders drawn down midstream. No attempt has been made to include all points of interest along the way. Rather emphasis lies on representative examples of locations which reflect different facets of the history of human use of the Brule-St. Croix-Mississippi over the centuries.

Sites marked with an asterisk are listed on the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior.

I. FROM THE BRULE TO THE ST. CROIX

1. The Brule River

Famous for the past century as a prime trout fishing stream, the Brule River figures prominently in 17th century colonial history as a route of French explorers, fur traders, voyageurs, and missionaries into the interior of northwestern Wisconsin. For centuries before their coming, Indian peoples in pursuit of trade, hunting, warfare, and food gathering, used the river as a connector between Lake Superior and the Mississippi. The portage of about 2 miles between the St. Croix and Brule, the white water plunge to Lake Superior, and the turbulent rapids of the upper St. Croix all required skill and strength. However this connection with the Mississippi was valuable, giving


1. Brule River
2. Brule River State Forest
3. Brule–St. Croix Portage
4. Lucius Woods State Park
5. St. Croix River and National Scenic Riverway
6. St. Croix State Park
7. North West Co. Fur Post
8. North West and XY Co. Sites
9. Gov. Knowles State Forest and Crex Meadows
10. Wild River State Park
11. Dalles of the St. Croix River
12. William O'Brien State Park
13. Marine on St. Croix
14. Stillwater
15. Afton State Park
16. Willow River State Park
17. Hudson
18. Lake St. Croix
19. Kinnickinnic State Park
20. Upper Mississippi Lock and Dam System
21. Red Wing
22. Frontenac State Park
23. Old Frontenac
24. Wisconsin's Lake Pepin Shore
25. Upper Miss. Wildlife and Fish Refuge
26. Beef Slough
27. Alma
28. Merrick Park
29. J. A. Latsch State Park and Richard J. Dorer State Forest
30. Winona
31. Perrot State Park
MINNESOTA
32. La Crosse
33. Hamlin Garland House
34. Coon Creek Watershed
35. Norskedalen
36. From La Crosse to Prairie du Chien
IOWA
37. Prairie du Chien
38. Effigy Mounds National Monument
39. McGregor
40. Pikes Peak State Park
41. Wyalusing State Park
42. Cassville
43. Potosi
44. Dubuque
0 25 50 Mi
0 25 50 Km
NORTH
CARTOGRAPHIC LABORATORY, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN – MADISON

Brule — St. Croix — Mississippi Waterway showing locations discussed at corresponding numbered sections in the text.

the skilled canoeist access to an enormous part of the mid-continent. It was the shortest link between Lake Superior and the lower Mississippi.

Daniel Greysolon Sieur du Lhut has been called the discoverer of the route, mainly because he was the first to make a written record of using it. He learned about it from the Indian peoples of western Lake Superior. Of his June 1680 passage he later wrote: "After having cut some trees and broken about a hundred beaver dams, I reached the upper waters of the said river, and then I made a portage of half a league to reach a lake, the outlet of which fell into a very fine river, which took me down into the Mississippi." The Chippewa called the river *Wiskada Sibi* meaning Burnt Pine River; the French called it *Bois Brulé*.[13]

Until well into the 19th century, the Brule, as it is called today, continued to serve as an important route for the fur trade. Among its famous travelers were Pierre Le Sueur in 1693, the French explorer and diplomat who succeeded du Lhut in the western Lake Superior area; Captain Jonathan Carver, emissary to the Indians sent by Major Robert Rogers, British commandant at Mackinac in 1767; and Henry Schoolcraft, U.S. Indian agent in 1832. Schoolcraft has left a journal of the 1832 expedition which records his impressions of the river. He found his descent of the Brule a remarkable, trouble-free experience because he had expert Indians to maneuver his canoe skillfully through rapids and to portage wherever necessary. His observations are worth noting:

> The entire length of this river may be estimated at one hundred miles, more than eighty miles of this distance consists of rapids. It has been said that there are two hundred and forty distinct rapids. At most of these, there is several feet fall. At some of them eight to ten feet. Four of them require portages of short extent. Six or seven hundred feet would not appear to be an extravagant estimate for the entire fall. The river itself is a perfect torrent; often on looking down its channel, there are wreaths of foam constituting a brilliant vista, overhung with foliage. It would never be used at all, for the purposes of the trade, were it not, that there is much water on the rapids, so that experienced men can conduct loaded canoes both up and down them. The river might appropriately be called Rapid, or Mad River, or almost any thing else, but by its popular name of *Brulé*.[14]

By the time of Schoolcraft's diplomatic mission to the Indians, the fur trade had languished and the federal government was pressing for the cession of tribal lands. The Chippewa people who had long inhabited northern Wisconsin ceded their lands on the St. Croix and Brule to the United States by the treaties of 1837 and 1842, retaining fishing, hunting, and gathering rights to the vast ceded areas.

Already pioneer developers had dreamed of harvesting the fine timber stands of the St. Croix. The Brule's rich forests presented more of a challenge, given the nature of the river, yet the lumbermen ultimately rose to the occasion, most prominent among them Frederick Weyerhaeuser and the firm of Knight and Vilas. The valley woodlands met the fate of axe and saw between the 1890s and the outbreak of World War I. Much of the Weyerhaeuser lumber went out by rail; Knight and Vilas sent theirs down the turbulent Brule. Approximately 50 million board feet ran the white water to Lake Superior after the dam building, boom construction, and other alteration essential to using the river as a delivery system had been made in the 1890s. The

logs were sawed at the mill near the river's mouth. Piers made the mill accessible to lake craft.

While lumbermen eyed the Brule and its timber stands as a source of income, others in the 19th century had different ideas about how it should be used. Some hunted and others fished the Brule's trout-rich waters commercially and sold nature's bounty to hotels and restaurants. Superior and Ashland were major markets. The Brule appealed to sportsmen and to wealthy people interested in developing secluded northwoods estates. Cedar Island in the Brule is among the most famous, particularly the Cedar Island estate of Henry Clay Pierce, a wealthy St. Louis oil company owner. From modest jointly-owned beginnings in 1883 he expanded the Cedar Island property in the 1890s and thereafter to a 4,000 acre estate on which he reputedly put $1.25 million of improvements before his death in 1927. He and his wealthy neighbor, Alexander McDougall, builder of the whaleback ore carriers, are said at one time to have owned all the land on both sides of the Brule for a distance of more than 10 miles. The upper Brule, too, during the 1890s attracted well-to-do sportsmen. Some built lodges and others patronized established fishing camps where local guides conducted parties to the best fishing spots.

Logging and the growth in private property ownership had a negative impact on the Brule's riches in trout. Some owners closed off the river ponds where the trout spawned; and dams, log drives, and refuse of lumbering as well as the disruption of the forest floor created havoc with the fish population. Stocking with rainbow trout began as early as 1892. However, all private ownership did not have such a negative effect. For many years the Brule has appealed to very responsible conservation-minded, nature-loving landowners, large and small, who greatly respect the river.

To its beautiful natural setting came famous vacationers seeking escape from the burdens of political office — Ulysses Grant, Grover Cleveland, Calvin Coolidge, Herbert Hoover, and Dwight Eisenhower. The most famous visit was that of Calvin Coolidge who set up a "summer White House" on Cedar Island in 1928.

The river sparked the imaginations of canal builders in both the 19th and 20th centuries who proposed to make the Brule-St. Croix a canal linkage between Lake Superior and the Mississippi River. The idea surfaced in the late 1870s when Ignatius Donnelly, a Minnesota congressman and 1890 vice-presidential candidate of the People's Party, thought it would be a good way to revive the declining steamboat traffic on the St. Croix. It was suggested as recently as 1952, as a possible adjunct to the St. Lawrence Seaway system, making the latter available to the Twin Cities.

For centuries the Brule has meant many different things to many people, a few of them suggested here. Today it is a secluded wild, wooded, beautiful river surrounded by a lush second growth of forest. The upper river flows through coniferous bogs and falls very gently toward Lake Superior. The final 19 miles of its descent to Lake Superior is, as Schoolcraft found it, quite dramatic. A Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources publication notes the change, "When the river crosses the Copper Range, it begins a fall of 328 feet in the nineteen miles to Lake Superior. Here flashing cascades tumble

over rocks and ledges between steep river bluffs forested with aspen and balsam fir." The beautiful, sparkling lower Brule offers prime canoeing for the well experienced and trout fishing, protected by the state forest which surrounds the entire length of the river. Facilities and access are described below in number 2.

2. Brule River State Forest (Wis.), US Hwy. 2; Wis. 27 and 13; County B, H, FF, P, and S

The beginnings of the Brule River State Forest are the result of the decision of Frederick Weyerhaeuser to concentrate his lumbering enterprises in the Pacific Northwest. As timber resources in northern Wisconsin and Minnesota dwindled and preparations for relocation were well under way, Weyerhaeuser in 1907 gave to the State of Wisconsin 4,320 acres on the Brule for "forestry purposes." The gift came at a time when Progressive conservationists (see p. 150) displayed real enthusiasm for the creation of state parks and state forests. Shortly thereafter, the state added about a section of land to the forest, but the real expansion came in the 1930s when hundreds of thousands of acres of tax delinquent lands in Wisconsin's cutover were turned into national, state, and county forests for reforestation and controlled commercial and recreational use. Additional acquisitions in 1959 carried the boundary of the Brule Forest to Lake Superior. In the early 1980s the forest area totalled almost 39,000 acres, and encompassed the entire length of the river. Millions

Fishing on the Brule River in Douglas County. (SHSW WHi(X3)44573)

of trees have been planted. The management objectives for the forest are to make it a producer of timber, a watershed protector, a part of the state programs for fish and wildlife conservation, and an outdoor recreation area. The management plan balances these objectives, taking into account the critical influence of the bog and the forest lands on river waters, and the importance of aesthetics.

Visitors will find this unusually beautiful forest and river area designed to enhance enjoyment of the out-of-doors. It includes 2 family campground areas, 3 small picnic areas, a 1.7-mile self-guiding nature-hiking trail, limited swimming, a 26-mile snowmobile trail, and a cross-country ski trail. State-regulated hunting, trapping, and fishing are permitted. The Brule is a famous canoeing river, but should be enjoyed with caution. The lower Brule is for only the very experienced. The forest has an abundance of wildlife, including 2 endangered species, the bald eagle and the osprey, which regularly nest on the Brule.

3. Brule-St. Croix Portage*[15], 3 miles northeast of Solon Springs, Wis. on County A in Brule River State Forest.

Through the efforts of 3 groups — the Superior Garden Club, the Claude Jean Allouez Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Solon Springs Garden Club — the portage path which Indian people, explorers, voyageurs, and fur traders trod carrying their canoes and packs between the headwaters of the Brule and the St. Croix is well-marked. The well worn 3-4 foot wide path approximately 2 miles in length through wooded areas of hillocks and marsh "is to this day easy to find and not difficult to walk. It follows the rim of a basin which cradles the ten-mile-long bog that gives birth to both the Brule and the St. Croix.... Skirting the boggy areas, the trail makes a pleasant .... walk in a woods where signs of man are few and unobtrusive.... Cut into the ground as much as two feet in places by the countless feet that have walked it, the path allows single file travel only."[16] The portage was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1970.

II. THE ST. CROIX

4. Lucius Woods State Park, off US Hwy. 53, Solon Springs, Wis.

Located on upper Lake St. Croix, the headwaters of the St. Croix River, Lucius Woods State Park has an unusually fine stand of huge Norway (red) and white pines along a trout stream and the lake shore. Visitors can get an idea of the majesty of the area's original stands of pine which so attracted 19th century lumbermen. Fishing, canoeing, picnicing, swimming, camping, and hiking are the principal activities. The park contains 100 picnic sites and camping facilities for both tents and recreational vehicles. It is named for Nick Lucius, a member of the Lucius family that settled in the Solon Springs area in the 1880s, who operated a resort here before selling the land to the state.

5. The St. Croix River and the National Scenic Riverway (Wis. and Minn.)

Like the Brule, the St. Croix River has 2 distinctively different parts. The upper valley stretching southward from upper Lake St. Croix to St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin, and Taylors Falls, Minnesota, is, as the river's historian

James Taylor Dunn has described it, "a rugged, wild region, a lonely and beautiful one, a land of brooks and creeks and rivers." It begins as a "shallow, winding, slow-moving, wild-rice-bordered stream .... a veritable wildlife refuge",[17] and after a dramatic descent alternating between swift white water and placid stretches, ends at the hydroelectric dam at the Dalles, a dam that obscures the original swift cascades of white water from which St. Croix Falls derived its name. Emptying into the St. Croix, the Namekagon, the Yellow, the Snake, the Clam, the Apple, and other tributaries are a paradise for those who like to fish, canoe, and explore. The St. Croix, from the Flowage Park Dam at Gordon south to the dam at St. Croix Falls, and its tributary the Namekagon, from the Namekagon Lake Dam to its juncture with the St. Croix, 200 miles of rivers in all, are reminiscent today of the way they were a century ago. Free-flowing and relatively unpolluted they have been designated as a National Scenic Riverway. These waters were selected among the first 8 to be so designated under the 1968 National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

The second part of the St. Croix, stretching from St. Croix Falls-Taylors Falls just below the hydroelectric dam to the juncture of the St. Croix with the Mississippi, is "pastoral, rich soiled, fine for the production of wheat, and an area of lush farmland."[18] Here the river is wide, placid and smooth flowing. This lower river, 52 miles in length from St. Croix Falls to Prescott, was added to the Scenic Riverway system in 1972. Thus most of the St. Croix is now protected by the narrow river and shoreline corridor administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior.

The choice of the St. Croix as a Scenic Riverway came as no surprise to those familiar with its great beauty, impressive to so many people for so many centuries. Small wonder that both Minnesota and Wisconsin could agree that the Dalles of the St. Croix should be the site of state parks at the turn of the century. Interstate Park, created in 1895, lies on both sides of the river. Since then both Wisconsin and Minnesota have created additional state parks and state forests along the St. Croix. On the Wisconsin side are Governor Knowles State Forest (formerly the St. Croix State Forest) and Kinnickinnic State Park. From north to south on the Minnesota side are St. Croix State Forest, St. Croix State Park, Chengwatana State Forest, St. Croix Wild River State Park, William O'Brien State Park, and Afton State Park. These widen the narrow protective shoreline corridor created by federal legislation. The river receives additional protection in Wisconsin as it flows through the tens of thousands of acres of Douglas and Burnett County Forests bordering its banks.

The decision to preserve the St. Croix's aesthetic qualities and recreational potential in an urban-industrial age came after centuries of other kinds of use. As a linkage between Lake Superior and the Mississippi it appealed to Indian peoples. The river valley's bounty of fish, game, waterfowl, and wild rice made the river a choice location. It had long been occupied by the Sioux, when the westward-migrating Chippewa made their way into the region. Until possibly the early 18th century the 2 groups apparently lived peacefully in the valley, but discord ensued. The decisive battle at Mille Lacs Lake in 1745 settled the question of which group would dominate the St. Croix. The Chip-

pewa drove the Sioux west of the Mississippi and out of the lands lying north of present-day Minneapolis. Intertribal forays continued, until the last, the slaughter of 17 Chippewa, occurred in 1850 on the banks of the Apple River, a Wisconsin tributary of the St. Croix. The explorers, fur traders, and missionaries who followed in the footsteps of the Sioux and Chippewa and used the river as an avenue of transportation and source of food, came and went under various flags for a full century and a half before more intensive development of the region's resources began, and people put the waters of the St. Croix to new uses.

Lumbermen, who by the 1840s had plunged into the harvest of the magnificent stands of red and white pine along the St. Croix, saw the river and its tributaries as a great delivery system for logs and rough sawed lumber. Farmers, whose plows followed not far behind the axe, found the river an excellent way of moving their wheat and flour to market. The towns and villages prospered with the burgeoning lumber industry and farm development, dependent on the St. Croix as an artery of transportation. For a time, "It was their lifeblood, their glistening highway."[19] Between Stillwater and St. Croix Falls, steamboats plied the waters of the St. Croix carrying goods and passengers in very significant numbers. Beginning in the late 1840s and continuing through the 1870s, riverboats competed with the lumbermen for river use, ultimately losing out as the carriers of the valley in a competitive war with the railroads. As for the lumbering interests, they organized the St. Croix watershed's delivery capabilities into a log boom company chartered by both the Wisconsin and Minnesota Legislatures in 1851. The St. Croix River Valley's lumber harvest escalated from the 1840s to the end of the century. In 1847, 7.75 million feet of logs went downstream, and in 1865 river waters delivered 200 million. Lumbering dominated the St. Croix Valley physically, economically, and politically as long as the great stands of pine lasted. Observers who had once boasted that timber supplies were inexhaustible saw the end in sight in the 1890s. The last log drive came down the river and passed through the Stillwater boom in 1914. The estimated harvest from the St. Croix watershed, 1840-1903, totalled 11.25 billion board feet of logs.

In its wake, lumbering left a battle scene of stumps, slash, and repeatedly burned over areas, totally bereft of the constructive results of wildfires. Massive log jams for which the Dalles of the St. Croix became so famous, along with dams, poisonous run-off from burned lands, sawmill waste, and soil erosion, all contributed to kill the original fish population and temporarily destroyed the river habitat for aquatic life. Lumbering also led to the deterioration of the river bottom by leaving sawyers (downed trees and branches) to accelerate the creation of sandbars. The changes in stream depth wrought by both lumbering and farming were enormous. Navigability of the river declined with the Nevers Dam construction and subsequent hydroelectric dam at St. Croix Falls; today it is difficult to imagine that sizeable steamboats could ever have passed from Stillwater to the Dalles. Over time, with some help, nature has repaired part of the initial damage. Second growth timber is quite beautiful and fish live in the river. Federal and state programs in reforestation, wildlife conservation, and fish rehabilitation have contributed very substantially to these results, especially during the last 50 years.

The mouth of the St. Croix River, drawn by Henry Lewis in *Das Illustrirte Mississippithal*, original edition 1854. (SHSW WHi(X3)18221)

Highly important in guarding the beauty and environmental quality of the St. Croix, the St. Croix River Association began its efforts in 1911 and continues as the river's watchdog today. The association is made up of residents of the St. Croix Valley who value the river as a beautiful natural resource. The association's goal is the conservation and protection of the river's environmental quality.

In 1914, the same year the last log drive came down the river, the last in a long procession of excursion boats to come upriver to Taylors Falls made its final run with a load of 800 tourists. With its demise, sizeable tourist excursions upriver to the Dalles became a thing of the past. The days when railroad connections at Stillwater and St. Croix Falls fed the steamboat business with tourists faded from memory.

The Minnesota side of the St. Croix gained popularity as a recreational area for urban dwellers sooner than did the Wisconsin side, due in large measure to its proximity to the Twin Cities. An interurban railway from St. Paul to Stillwater opened in 1899, one step in the process. The advent of the automobile was another. James T. Dunn, historian of the St. Croix, notes that by about 1912 out-of-state tourists and Twin Cities residents began buying shore property for campsites and summer homes. Not until after World War II did these kinds of developments occur in Wisconsin. Once begun, the popularity of home sites on the St. Croix, either summer or year round, grew.

The aesthetic qualities of the river and the opportunities it affords for water recreation have continued to appeal greatly to urban dwellers. By 1988 the volume of recreational water traffic was almost out of hand in some places; in July the *Milwaukee Journal* reported official concern about water safety on the St. Croix because of crowding. The 52-mile stretch of river from Taylors Falls-St. Croix Falls to Prescott is exceedingly busy, almost dangerously so.

A marina owner near Red Wing likened it to Interstate 494 at evening rush hour. Thus the modern vision of the St. Croix is in large part the vision of a river as a recreational paradise.

For the St. Croix, the urban-industrial age created at least one completely new use. Its potential for generating electrical power early captured the imaginations of Minneapolis utility promoters and the enthusiasm of Leonard S. Smith, engineer for the U.S. Geological Survey. When surveying the hydroelectric potential of Wisconsin rivers, he specifically cited the St. Croix as capable of tremendous development. In 1903 Congress passed a bill authorizing construction of a hydroelectric dam at the St. Croix Rapids where a 55-foot fall within 6 miles, plus high banks, made an excellent location for power generation. The Minnesota and Wisconsin Legislatures granted a charter, and construction began in the spring of 1905 and was completed in the fall of 1906. Initially the Minneapolis General Electric Company owned and operated the $3.5 million facility. Now Northern States Power Company operates the site generating electricity for the region. Today the St. Croix remains a working river and a major Midwestern natural and recreational resource.

For those interested in boating, fishing, swimming, and camping on the National Scenic St. Croix Riverway of Wisconsin and Minnesota, the best place to receive complete information including maps is at the National Park Service riverway headquarters in St. Croix Falls. The address is Superintendent, St. Croix and Lower St. Croix National Scenic Riverways, P.O. Box 708, St. Croix Falls, Wis. 54024.

6. St. Croix State Park (Minn.), Minn. Hwy. 48

Located between 2 sizeable Minnesota state forests, the St. Croix on the north and the Chengwatana on the south, St. Croix Park is Minnesota's largest state park with some 34,000 acres. Its fine woodlands of spruce, pine, birch, and oak stretch for miles, accessible to hikers, horseback riders, bicyclists, snowmobilers and skiers. Roads allow motorists to see much of the park from their cars. The park includes 217 campsites as well as facilities for large group camping, 127 miles of hiking trails, 75 miles of bridlepaths and in winter, 75 miles of marked trail for snowmobiling and 20 miles of groomed cross-country ski trail. Canoeing, fishing, and swimming are popular water sports. Three rivers adjacent to the park have been designated as state canoe routes: the St. Croix (also part of the St. Croix National Scenic Riverway), the Kettle, and the Snake. Both state forests adjacent to the park have primitive camping facilities. Given the vast expanse of second growth forest on both banks of the St. Croix at this location, visitors can get some impression of the 17th century woodlands and wild rivers where explorers, fur traders, and missionaries found the Chippewa and Sioux Indians. This area as part of the *folle avoine*, the wild rice country, was so richly endowed with grain, fish, and wildlife that these tribes were willing to fight repeatedly for its control.[20]

7. North West Company Fur Post, Pine City (Minn.), US Interstate 35. Take Pine City exit and Pine County Road 7

In the upper St. Croix Valley, bordering Minnesota and Wisconsin, there are two North West Company post sites, one near Webster, Wisconsin, and

the other at Pine City, Minnesota. The North West Company was a group of British fur traders based in Montreal, who organized themselves into a loose partnership in 1778-79. They pursued the fur trade into the continental interior using routes and methods established by the French in the 17th and 18th centuries. The company penetrated the upper Great Lakes country and the areas west and northwest of Lake Superior, ultimately reaching the Pacific Coast. During the years of its greatest prosperity, 1780 to 1820, the company's vast operations involved several thousand merchants, traders, voyageurs, guides, clerks, interpreters, and laborers engaged in the mind-boggling business of bringing furs as far as 3,000 miles out of the continental wilderness to Montreal for export to European markets.

The company established 2 great trading forts, rendezvous points for Montreal partners and wintering partners who stayed in the west. The first was at Grand Portage on the Pigeon River border between the United States and Canada, and the second was Fort William on the Kaministiquia River near present-day Thunder Bay, Ontario. There the eastern and western components of the business met each summer to exchange furs and goods, to do company business, to decide on the tasks of each trading partner for the next year, and to enjoy themselves. These spectacular forts — the one at Grand Portage, partially restored and under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of the Interior, and the much more completely restored site at Thunder Bay, are elaborate and impressive.

Traders' quarters, North West Company Fur Post, Pine City, Minnesota. (Photo by Margaret Bogue)

The upper St. Croix Valley posts, on both sides of the St. Croix River, are examples of North West Company's less elaborate but very significant winter trader quarters. Both were small temporary posts similar to the many established far into the wilderness to facilitate local trade. These post locations were chosen with great care, selection being determined by proximity to prime Indian hunting territory and accessibility by canoe. The traders brought trade goods in by canoe in exchange for great bundles of furs procured from the Indians which were transported to larger company posts in preparation for the great summer rendezvous.

At the Pine City site on the Snake River, a very careful reconstruction of the wintering post began after it was identified through the journal kept by the principal North West Company trader in charge there, and after an artifact collector in Pine City found evidence of the post site in a farmer's field. The Minnesota Historical Society completed the restoration and opened the post in 1971. At the site costumed guides depict the activities of North West Company trader John Sayer during the winter of 1804-05 illustrating the way interior post sites were selected and constructed and the nature of winter trading and trapping operations. Archaeological remains permitted reconstruction of the 6-room log cabin and log stockade on its original site. The diary and other historical documents have made possible a very accurate interpretation of the post's use and significance.

8. North West and XY Company Trading Post Sites*, Forts Folle Avoine Historical Park, 3 miles north of Webster, Wis. on Hwy. Wis. 35 and 2 and 3/4 miles west on County Trunk U to Yellow River

Now officially open to the public, Forts Folle Avoine Historieal Park is the site of the Yellow River fur trade posts, one built by the North West Company and the other by the XY Company in 1802. Located on a terrace remnant about 30 feet above the Yellow River in a woodland setting, the site was discovered in 1969 and became the focus of an intensive archaeological investigation. Now completed, the dig, directed by archaeologist Ed Oerichbauer, revealed the buried remains of the post buildings which burned in 1804 shortly after they were abandoned. The findings enabled the Burnett County Historical Society, assisted by a Wisconsin state economic development grant, to reconstitute the North West Company stockade walls, its three interior buildings, and nearby, the XY Company structure, a single cabin with a cellar used as a warehouse. Work on all of these, as well as a Chippewa Indian village and the interpretive center's fur trade museum, was well underway when the grand opening of the park took place June 24, 1989.

The park provides a valuable demonstration of North West Company activities in the upper St. Croix Valley. The Yellow River site is one of 5 lying within northwestern Wisconsin and operated by the British-owned North West Company, long after legal title to the region had passed to the United States by terms of the Treaty of Paris in 1783 at the close of the American Revolution. Powerless to exert its authority, the struggling young republic could not expel the British traders operating in U.S. territory where they had established a firm, friendly relationship with Indian peoples. The other North West Company posts in northern Wisconsin included those at Lac du

Flambeau, near present-day Superior, at Lac Court Oreilles, and on Madeline Island.

The XY Company site is especially interesting because of its close proximity to the North West stockade. The XY Company was a rival firm made up of former North West Company trading partners who had fallen out with the majority and had established what they called the New North West Company in 1797. Because they marked their fur bundles and packs of trade goods "XY", they became popularly known as the XY Company. They followed the tactic of setting up posts close to those of the North West Company and competing vigorously in trade with the Indians for furs. At times the competition ran to theft of furs and trade goods or to physically roughing up rivals or, less seriously, to practical jokes like stuffing shut a cabin chimney to "smoke out" the opposition. In the case of the 2 Yellow River posts, proximity probably related to protection. At the North West Company's Pine City site, the XY post was 15 miles away on the Kettle River. The schism ended in 1804 when the XY traders went back into the North West Company.

The Yellow River site, still in the process of being developed, gives an interesting insight into the hard work and painstaking care which good reconstructions entail.

9. Governor Knowles State Forest; Crex Meadows and Fish Lake State Wildlife Areas (Wis.), Hwys. Wis. 77, 70, and 87, and County Forest Hwy. F

Governor Knowles State Forest, established in 1970 as St. Croix State Forest, is designed as an additional protective zone for the St. Croix National Scenic Riverway. It varies in width from one to 1.5 miles beginning at Highway 77 near Danbury on the north and running south to within 10 miles of St. Croix Falls, 55 miles in length. The forest will ultimately contain much of the private land now within its boundaries, which is currently about one-half of the designated area. Northern States Power gave 4,000 acres to the forest. Portions are reserved as wild areas, wilderness areas, scientific areas, historic sites (see item 8 above), rare and endangered species zones, and recreational sites. Visitors may hike either of 2 22-mile trails. Snowmobilers and horseback riders will also find trails developed for their enjoyment. Canoeing on the St. Croix River is popular. Primitive campsites are located on islands and on the shoreline, although firewood and water are limited. The state forest has a campground for organized groups, available by reservation only. Nature lovers and photographers will find the natural landscape and the wildlife very rewarding. Here, among many other species, are white-tailed deer, eagles, ruffed grouse, and occasional black bears.

Adjacent to the forest is the Crex Meadows State Wildlife Area. In 1945 the Wisconsin Conservation Department began working with Crex Meadows in an attempt to restore its original character. The Chippewa used it as a source of cranberries and blueberries and for hunting. At the end of the 19th century the wetlands were drained for farming and later a manufacturer cut the prairie grasses to make rugs. Restoration work, relying largely on fire and dikes to make the area once again attractive to migrating waterfowl and fur-bearing animals, brought results. Visitors now find an abundance and wide

variety of waterfowl, rookeries of blue heron, and cormorant nests. The Fish Lake Wildlife Area adjacent to the forest is also being restored.

Governor Knowles State Forest was renamed in 1982 to honor Warren P. Knowles, governor of Wisconsin 1965-1971, a native of River Falls in the St. Croix Valley, and a lawyer at New Richmond, who during his years in office, was actively involved in the creation of the Department of Natural Resources and enactment of the second Outdoor Resources Action Program.

10. Wild River State Park (Minn.), Chisago County Trunk 12, one mile north of Almelund

Stretching for 20 miles along the banks of the St. Croix, this 6,700-acre park which opened in 1978 is an excellent place to enjoy the beauty of the St. Croix River while picnicking, canoeing, fishing, hiking, and camping. Swimming is not allowed. The park includes 73 semi-modern campsites, 45 miles of hiking trails, bridle paths, and, in winter, groomed cross-country ski trails of varying degrees of difficulty. Other sports popular at the park are snowshoeing in winter and inner tubing in summer. While no snowmobiling is allowed within the park, nearby trails make that activity possible. A visitor center overlooking the St. Croix provides displays about the natural features of the park. An active interpretive program is maintained throughout the year; in summer the amphitheater is the setting for a number of varied programs. The park location, popular with residents of the Twin Cities, was once home to the Sioux, Chippewa, Sac, and Fox Indians; the site of 2 British trading posts, and the location of Sunrise City and Amador, pioneer river towns important in the days of steamboating and lumbering.[20]

11. The Dalles of the St. Croix River, Interstate Park, Taylors Falls, (Minn.) and St. Croix Falls, (Wis.), Hwy. US 8

Among the many locations of great natural beauty on the St. Croix River, possibly none is as well known as the Dalles, that rocky gorge extending from St. Croix Falls and Taylors Falls nearly to Osceola, created when a swirling torrent of water running south from a huge glacial lake cut through ancient lava flows. Rock walls, worn and uneven, rise as much as 200 feet above the bed of the river below. When the river cut the gorge, swift swirling currents and rolling stones cut potholes, some small and others as large as 25 feet in diameter and as much as 80 feet deep in the lava rock. Some are in the bed of the river itself and others are now as much as 100 feet above the water. Perhaps the Dalles are so well known because they are easily accessible. But more probably, it is their beauty, long publicized, that draws so many people. In 1850 Fredrika Bremer called them "one of God's beauteous spots on earth." More recently Gaylord Nelson said the view from Summit Rock is "Wisconsin's most spectacular view." The view from the US Highway 8 bridge at Taylors Falls and St. Croix Falls is striking. Those interested in seeing the grandeur of the Dalles will want to spend some time at the Interstate Park which lies on both the Minnesota and Wisconsin sides of the gorge.

The Dalles have inspired many a visitor to try capturing their beauty in words. In the opinion of James T. Dunn, historian of the St. Croix, few have succeeded as well as Elizabeth F. Ellet, author and American women's histo-

rian, in her 1853 book, *Summer Rambles in the West*. She had gone upriver on the steamboat *Blackhawk* to the head of navigation at the falls.

> Within a short distance of the termination of our voyage, a scene presented itself which nothing on the upper Mississippi can parallel. The stream enters a wild, narrow gorge, so deep and dark, that the declining sun is quite shut out; perpendicular walls of traprock, scarlet and chocolate-colored, and gray with the moss of centuries, rising from the water, are piled in savage grandeur on either side, to a height of from one hundred to two hundred feet above our heads, their craggy summits thinly covered with tall cedars and pines, which stand upright at intervals on their sides, adding to the wild and picturesque effect; the river, hemmed in and overhung by the rocky masses, rushes impetuously downward, and roars in the caverns and rifts worn by the action of the chafed waters. These sheer and awful precipices, mirrored in the waters, are here broken into massive fragments, there stand in architectural regularity, like vast columns reared by art; or some gigantic buttress uplifts itself in front of the cliffs, like a ruined tower of primeval days. One slender shaft, a solitary pillar, is seen; the top formed like a chair, in which an eagle might build its nest. A high and hoary cliff in front, seeming to bar further progress, appears the end of the river. But a sharp turn to the left discloses the rapids; just before us stand two solid enormous masses of rock like the abutments of a bridge and a notch between them is the landing place.[21]

Interstate Park

The 2 units of the Interstate Park give different visual perspectives of the Dalles. Created in 1895 when Minnesota and Wisconsin acquired nearly 850 acres of land at the Dalles, the Interstate Park was the first such joint undertaking in the United States. It was also the first step in the continuing effort to preserve the river's beauty for public enjoyment. The Minnesota segment, 290 acres, includes 48 campsites, a 1.25 mile river trail, a one-mile trail to Curtain Falls and the scenic overlook, and a short pothole trail close to the

Dalles of the St. Croix, Interstate Park. (DNR 175)

museum, visitor center, and boat landing. All are immediately adjacent to the US Hwy. 8 bridge. Near the park entrance a commercial river excursion company offers visitors river tours of the Dalles. Fishing, picnicking, camping, canoeing, and hiking are popular. Unusual compared to activities at many parks are rock climbing and kayaking, both for the experienced only. Near the bridge kayakers running the rapids or struggling upstream are a familiar sight. During the summer months park naturalists offer interpretive programs for the public. A variety of woodlands, and many species of birds, among them bald eagles, ospreys and hawks add to the enjoyment of the natural setting.

The Wisconsin segment of the park includes 85 individual campsites, one group campsite which accommodates 60 persons, 7 picnic areas, and 10 miles of hiking trails with fine vistas of the Dalles, including such rock formations as Old Man of the Dalles, Devil's Chair, and the Maltese Cross. Fishing, swimming at a guarded park lake beach, hiking, picnicking, camping, and in winter, cross-country skiing are favorite visitor activities.

The park is one of the units in the Ice Age National Scientific Reserve, created by federal law in 1971, and the western terminus of the 1,000 mile Ice Age Scenic Trail. The Wisconsin segment, part of a national scenic trail, extends across the state generally following the end moraine of the most recent glaciation. The trail, which begins in the east at the Two Creeks Buried Forest Unit, north of Two Rivers in Manitowoc County, is under development and portions are open for public use. Of the 9 units in the reserve, 8 are now ready for public use, all found in locations which clearly depict different facets of Wisconsin's glacial history. The visitors center of the unit at Interstate Park offers free literature, exhibits, and naturalist programs. It is an excellent place to learn about the glacial history of the Dalles. The Reserve is a cooperative venture between the National Park Service and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

Taylors Falls and St. Croix Falls

Both Taylors Falls, Minnesota, and St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin, which were originally at the head of steamboat navigation on the river, share a part in the history of lumbering in the watershed. Both originated in the late 1830s when lumbermen, who had been covetously eyeing the St. Croix Valley timber stands and calling for a clearing of the Indian title to the region, learned that a treaty with the Chippewa was imminent. The organization of the St. Croix Lumber Company took place just 2 days after the Chippewa signed the treaty of land cession on July 21, 1837, and one of the company's guiding spirits set off to make a preemption claim on unsurveyed land at the falls. One year later the company's squatter team went by steamboat, the 101-ton *Palmyra*, to build a sawmill, the nucleus of the town of St. Croix Falls. At the time of treaty negotiations, a pioneer squatter, who felled trees and traded with the Indians, occupied the site of Taylors Falls across the river.

While both of these towns grew modestly from such beginnings as sawmill sites, neither assumed the importance of Stillwater to the south as a major milling center. Yet the Dalles of the St. Croix became famous in lumbering history for another reason. When the spring drives came downstream they tended to form gigantic log jams in the rocky gorge, piling up like matchsticks

Log jam at the head of the Dalles of the St. Croix in 1886. The jam was about 5 miles long and contained an estimated 150 million board feet of white pine. (SHSW WHi(X3)1406)

and challenging the skill and daring of the down river driving crews to dislodge the key logs and get the mass moving, an occasion for the town to quit work and watch the show. One major obstacle to more intensive lumber milling activity at St. Croix Falls arose from tangled land titles and long continuing litigation between groups contending for ownership of the sawmill and the land on which it was built. Most of the owners were absentees. W.H.C. Folsom, St. Croix Valley merchant and lumberman, specifically blamed Caleb Cushing of Massachusetts and William S. Hungerford, a Connecticut Yankee transplant, for the failure to effectively use the power of the falls during the lumbering era. Eventually the construction of a hydroelectric dam in 1905-06 marked the first intensive use of the power of the falls of the St. Croix (see p. 164).

Both towns in recent years have developed as centers for recreation, tourism, and summer homes for city dwellers. There had been throughout their history some business generated by outsiders interested in the natural beauty of the Dalles. That has become increasingly important. Fortunately both towns retain physical reminders of the lumbering era.

W.H.C. Folsom House, Government Road, Taylors Falls

Restored and owned by the Minnesota Historical Society, this beautiful 1855 Greek Revival house reflects the importance of W.H.C. Folsom in Taylors Falls and in Minnesota's history. An enterprising Maine Yankee, Folsom sought his fortune, as did many other New Englanders, in the pineries of Minnesota. He was one of the leaders in the lumbering development of the St. Croix Valley. In 1851 he helped organize the St. Croix Boom Company to bring order out of the chaos of log delivery from the upper St. Croix. He also belonged to a reorganized boom company which built a second facility 2

miles above Stillwater in 1856. Folsom became a successful merchant and very active participant in civic affairs in Taylors Falls. He served in the Minnesota constitutional convention in 1857 and in both the Minnesota house and senate. In his *Fifty Years in the Northwest*, he provided an insightful account of early development in the St. Croix Valley in both Wisconsin and Minnesota. Folsom is considered a kindred spirit to those who, 11 years after his death, organized the St. Croix River Association in 1911 (see p. 163), because of his criticisms of the way the Stillwater lumbermen monopolized the river flow to the detriment of other residents of the valley.

The out-buildings that once clustered around the Folsom house (such as the barn and woodshed) are gone, but the house, relatively unchanged in its original structure and layout, remains. Guided public tours are conducted by the Taylors Falls Historical Society under the terms of a contractual arrangement with the Minnesota Historical Society.

Folsom House is part of the *Angel Hill Historic District**, a National Register site, containing old homes, the old jail building, an 1852 schoolhouse, and an 1861 Methodist Church. Thirty-four structures of special importance date mostly from the 1850s and 1860s, constituting a New England village within Taylors Falls built in Greek Revival or Federal style. Angel Hill has broader historical meaning than its significance for Taylors Falls. The New England settlers, who in the 1840s and 1850s pressed into eastern Minnesota, became a very influential leadership group in the area's economic, political, and cultural development for decades. The district symbolizes that.

*Thomas Henry Thompson House**, 205 Adams Street North, St. Croix Falls

Thomas Henry Thompson, a successful merchant, came as an Irish immigrant and settled in St. Croix Falls in 1856, where he worked at lumbering, invested in a sawmill, and eventually in 1866 bought a St. Croix Falls store. The general merchandise business did well, catering to St. Croix village and area customers, most of whom made their living by logging or farming. By the turn of the century he was president of the local bank. The house, a 2-story red brick Italianate structure built in 1882, was the first brick residence in St. Croix Falls. In 1909 it was described as "beautiful and well furnished", fully comparable to well-built homes in large cities. It reflected his business success and civic-mindedness. This home was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1984. It is privately owned, and unlike the Folsom House in Taylors Falls, is not open to the public.

12. William O'Brien State Park (Minn.), Hwy. Minn. 95

Beautifully sited on the St. Croix 14 miles north of Stillwater, William O'Brien State Park is named in honor of a pioneer Minnesota lumberman and developed on land donated by his daughter, Alice. Very popular with Twin Cities residents, the park includes beautiful hiking trails where walkers can enjoy red and white pines and a variety of deciduous trees, hills and meadows. Of particular interest are the sandstone outcrops, formed under water millions of years ago and carved by the torrent of water from melting glaciers which created the St. Croix River Valley. Note the difference here in geology compared to that at Interstate Park where lava forms the rock gorge at the Dalles. Overlooks along the trails offer fine views of the river valley.

Park facilities include 108 campsites and 2 group camps, supervised swimming at man-made, springfed Lake Alice but not in the river, picnicking areas, 2 paved bicycle-wheelchair paths, a boat launch, an interpretive center, and special programs. Below the park is the St. Croix Islands Scenic Reserve. There, some camping is allowed on designated islands. Canoeing on the river and fishing are both popular activities at William O'Brien.

13. Marine on St. Croix (Minn.), Hwy. Minn. 95

Now a small town with a population of between 500 and 600 persons and located along a very popular recreational stretch of the river, at times almost dangerously crowded with boats, Marine is famous in Minnesota history as the site of the Marine Mills, the first commercial sawmill in the St. Croix River Valley. When a group of enterprising residents of Marine Settlement, Illinois, mainly New York-New England transplants, heard about the signing of the treaty with the Chippewa in 1837, they began exploring the possibilities of forming a lumber business. In the fall of 1838 they sent a scouting party to the St. Croix Valley to locate a mill site, and laid claim to one at the mouth of Fall River halfway between St. Croix Falls and lower Lake St. Croix. From this beginning grew the village of Marine and a famous sawmill business.

During the winter of 1838 the 12 partners organized the Marine Lumber Company and the following spring made their way to the land claim by steamboat, taking mill equipment with them. Within 3 months the sawmill was operational. After lean, difficult early years, the business began to prosper in the 1840s. In 1855 the reorganized company named Judd, Walker and Company, rafted 2 million board feet of lumber down the river, owned extensive Minnesota pinelands, and branched out into flour milling at Marine. Stillwater soon dwarfed Marine's mill production, but Marine nevertheless reached its peak in lumbering prosperity in the early 1870s only to decline rapidly under the impact of the Panic of 1873, a series of log jams at the Dalles, and low water in the river. Worst of all, in 1884 a tornado demolished much of the mill. It went into bankruptcy, reopened for very limited use, and in 1895 was finally torn down. The village remained and fortunately so did a number of the structures built during the lumbering era.

*Marine on St. Croix Historic District**

Comparatively untouched by recent change, this National Register Site, lying within the Village of Marine on St. Croix, reflects the era when the village was a lumber town. It consists of 3 distinct parts, with a total of 60 structures and 3 ruins. One part is the center of the village, the civic and business district as it functioned 1839-95, and where despite repeated fires a sense of the old commercial district remains. It is bounded by Oak, Fifth, and Mill Streets and the St. Croix River. Here you can see the ruins of the *Walker, Judd, and Veazie Mill Site**, the lineal descendant of the first commercial mill on the St. Croix built in 1839. The 1895 remains of the sawmill operation beside the millstream include stone foundations of the planing mill, engine room, and steam drying house. North of the stream on Judd Street is the *Engine House and Village Hall*, built in 1888 in a simple rectangular 2 1/2-story Italianate style.

The second part of the district is a residential area where the New Englanders who began the sawmill business lived in very attractive Greek Revival and Italianate homes. It lies north of the old commercial district adjacent to the St. Croix River. Note, for example, the *Samuel Burkleo House* overlooking the sawmill site between Oak and Maple Streets in the eastern part of block 15. It is the first frame house which the lumber company built in Marine in 1848, a 2-story Greek Revival structure. Look also at the *Asa Parker House* located along Hwy. 95. Built in 1856 for a company partner, this 2-story Greek Revival home, with a full 2-story pillared portico, stands on the bluff overlooking the village.

The third part of the district includes homes of working people, largely Swedish immigrants, who came to Marine beginning in the 1850s to work in the mills and to furnish the skilled crafts needed by the community. It lies to the west and to the south of areas 1 and 2. Marine served as an entry point for many Swedes coming to Minnesota through the 1880s. For example, note the *Peter Liligren House*, built 1869-70, at the foot of the bluff at the northeast corner of Third and Cherry Streets, a simple 1 1/2-story rectangular frame house. The 2-story *Peter John Carlson House*, built in 1875 with a front porch, is a somewhat more spacious dwelling with an ample front lawn and stone wall. It is located on Third Street between Elk and Cherry.

14. Stillwater (Minn.), Hwy. Minn. 95

Stillwater's beginnings, like those of most St. Croix Valley towns, emanate from the lumbering era and from the New England transplants, already familiar with lumbering and ambitious to prosper as never before in the new, untapped riches of the St. Croix Valley. Four New Englanders, each departing independently from the East, converged on St. Croix Falls in the early 1840s and worked at the newly-built sawmill (see p. 170). In 1843, they pooled their earnings and staked a claim to land on the west side of the river near the northern tip of Lake St. Croix, that widening in the river which runs from present-day Stillwater to Prescott where the St. Croix and Mississippi join. There, with the knowledge that a nearby lake beyond the bluffs on the west could provide waterpower, in the fall of 1843 they began constructing a sawmill. The location proved excellent. After his 3 partners sold out in 1844, John McKusick became sole owner of the mill, founder and the leading figure in the growing town of Stillwater, and one of the organizers of the St. Croix Boom Company in 1851. Stillwater, which McKusick named for his home in Maine, rapidly outdistanced St. Croix Falls as the leading lumbering town on the St. Croix, both as a producer of sawed lumber and as a distribution center for supplies throughout the valley.

By the mid-1850s new faces appeared in the circle of Stillwater's lumber barons. Frederick Schulenburg, a German-born lumber dealer from St. Louis, constructed a large mill in 1855. Two years earlier the man who would dominate life in Stillwater, for a half century, Isaac Staples from Maine, arrived on the scene in search of pinelands. His first venture in 1854, a dry goods business, flourished. By 1855 his newly-built sawmill began cutting timber harvested from his pinelands. The following year he assumed leadership of a reorganized St. Croix Boom Company which drew together a number of important St. Croix Valley lumbermen. There, in a geographically

Issac Staples' St. Croix Mills with his residence in the background about 1880. (Minnesota Historical Society)

excellent location 2 miles north of Stillwater (St. Croix Boomsite Park on the Scenic Riverway), the new St. Croix Boom Company built facilities to corral and sort the spring log drives coming down the river, a very effective system which lasted for the balance of the lumbering era.

Stillwater, like most lumbering towns, acquired a reputation for rough and rowdy behavior, especially in the spring when the lumber camp workers, cooped up in bunk houses and at work in the woods all winter, came to town. Its saloons flourished, but tradition has it that the houses of ill repute were all across the river on the Wisconsin side. The temperance-minded, church leaders, and women's groups tried to improve the town's moral tone without notable results. James T. Dunn has pointed out in his account of Stillwater's "Slab and Sawdust Dynasty" that Staples, criticized and despised by some and greatly admired by others, ruled Stillwater "with a firm but benevolent hand" acting as a "propelling force", and as a controlling force in the St. Croix Valley lumbering industry. For the latter he was roundly criticized as a powerful monopolist. The business interests which made him a millionaire included timberlands, banks, mercantile business, race horses, mills, railroads, and civic improvements for Stillwater.

Unlike the history of some lumbering towns, Stillwater's experience since the last log went through the boom in 1914 has been positive. Stillwater had a good 19th century economic foundation for survival, for in addition to the dominant lumbering industry, it was the county seat, a market and service center for its agricultural hinterland, and it developed some manufacturing, enhanced by the presence of the state prison. Its industry has grown, and as one of many busy St. Croix River recreational centers, it also reflects the post-World War II growth and prosperity of the Twin Cities. With a 1980 popula-

tion of 12,300, to some extent it is an outlying suburb of the Twin Cities, as is Hudson, Wisconsin, on the east bank of the St. Croix.

Fortunately growth has not completely obliterated those 19th century structures that reflect the lumbering era.

*St. Croix Boom Site**, Hwy. Minn. 95, 3 miles north of Stillwater

Located at a point on the river where the bluffs are steep and long and narrow islands divide the channel, the boom site utilized an almost naturally perfect place to store logs. Here annually logs from the pine forests of the St. Croix came for sorting, scaling, measuring, and identification before being assembled into rafts for delivery down river to the appropriate mill. The boom where 15.5 billion feet of logs were sorted between 1840 and 1914 is long since gone, but the site is unimpaired and identified by historical markers at a wayside park beside the river.

*St. Croix Boom Company House and Barn**, 9666 North St. Croix Trail

Located near the St. Croix Boom Site, the house and barn, both of them modest, attractive, gabled, wooden clapboard structures, were the home and property of W. F. McGray, superintendent of the St. Croix Boom Site for 34 years. These are the only extant buildings associated with the boom site. The National Register nomination papers note that Frank McGray is said to have "sent the first log through the boom in 1856, and on June 12, 1914, it was he who hitched the last log to go through."

*St. Croix Lumber Mills and Stillwater Manufacturing Company**, 318 North Main

Located in the north part of the Stillwater commercial district stands a massive limestone building, the powerhouse of the St. Croix Mills built in 1850, dominated by an 80-foot smokestack standing on a 14-foot square

St. Croix boom in 1886. (Minnesota Historical Society)

base. This powerhouse survived a half century of changes in mill ownership and fires, remaining today as the only known industrial structure related to the town's leading entrepreneur, Isaac Staples (see p. 174). Timberland and lumber milling were his most important business interests but he also owned a flour mill, much real estate, commercial property, and had investments in farming and livestock. He established the St. Croix Lumber Mills on this property in 1869. The adjacent Stillwater Manufacturing Company building was not a part of Staples' enterprise and dates from the turn of the century. The following 3 National Register sites are included here to illustrate how the wealth and status of Stillwater's entrepreneurs of the lumbering era were symbolized by their elegant homes.

*Captain Austin Jenks House**, 504 South Fifth Street

This brick 1 1/2-story home with a 2 1/2-story tower topped by a mansard roof is an unusual combination of architectural styles, an engagingly attractive Victorian home built by a very successful Mississippi River log raft pilot. Austin Jenks came to Stillwater in 1855 to join another river pilot in the business of buying, selling, and rafting logs. In 1871 he built a steamboat, *Brother Jonathan*, to use in towing log rafts on the upper Mississippi. His business success grew. During his lifetime he joined a lumbering firm, served as director of 2 banks, the Stillwater Dock Company, and the Stillwater Electric Light Company.

*Ivory McKusick House**, 504 North Second Street

Ivory McKusick came from Maine to Stillwater in 1847, 4 years after his brother had established the town's first sawmill where for a decade he worked in the mill business. Later he served the State of Minnesota as surveyor-general of the first district and after 1875 went back into warehouse, agricultural implement, and lumber businesses in Stillwater. Built in 1868, the McKusick House is considered "a locally distinctive example of Second Empire architecture."

*Roscoe Hersey House**, 416 South Fourth Street

The link between the lumbering economy of Stillwater and this house is strong indeed, for after 1867 its owner was the resident manager of the Hersey interests in Hersey, Staples and Company, established in Stillwater in 1851. Roscoe Hersey was the son of Samuel Hersey of Bangor, Maine, who became Isaac Staples' financial partner in the lumbering and commercial enterprises which made them wealthy. He built this impressive Victorian home, an 18-room structure designed in the Eastlake and early Queen Anne styles in 1879-80. Hersey lived here for 7 years and thereafter it became home for 2 other prominent St. Croix Valley lumbermen.

*Washington County Courthouse**, West Pine Street at South Third Street

The oldest courthouse still in use in Minnesota, the Washington County structure was built in 1867-70 to replace a small 3-story frame structure built in 1849, the first courthouse in territorial Minnesota. Built at the peak of lumbering prosperity, the courthouse reflects civic pride in Stillwater's position at the time as one of Minnesota's leading communities. The impressive style is Classical Revival with some Italianate detail. The walls are sandstone

Washington County (Minn.) Courthouse, 1885. (Minnesota Historical Society)

faced with red brick. The courthouse stands at the top of Zion's Hill, overlooking the Stillwater business district and the St. Croix. The building and grounds occupy a full city block and are bordered with low gray limestone walls topped by a wrought iron fence.

*Old Minnesota State Prison**, West side of Main Street near Laurel Street

Only 3 buildings remain on the site of the territorial and later the first state prison, all of them dating from its later history. Built from 1884 to 1898, these structures housed part of the manufacturing and industrial programs for inmates. The last group of the prisoners to work in these facilities was moved in 1914 to the newly built "model" prison at nearby Bayport. The convict labor force working under state contract at low wages for various local businesses contributed very substantially to the early growth of manufacturing at Stillwater. Their labor became, in effect, a state subsidy for local industry. Beginning in 1859, local lumbering businesses leased the prison workshop to produce shingles and blinds. The North Western Manufacturing and Car Company and the Minnesota Thresher Company had similar arrangements with the state. The last 2 work contracts in effect in the 1890s and early 20th century utilized convict labor to produce twine and shoes. While most of the original state buildings are long since gone, those remaining represent the convict labor phase of industrial development which was common in many states well into the 20th century.

*Washington County Historical Museum and Old State Prison Warden's House**, 602 North Main

The one remaining building in the old prison complex, the Warden's House, a 2-story structure built of limestone, 1851-53, now serves as the museum headquarters of the Washington County Historical Society where local

history displays interpret Stillwater's area history. The house overlooks the site of the original prison buildings in Battle Hollow Ravine.

15. Afton State Park (Minn.), Junction County Hwys. 20 and 21

A new park on the St. Croix, close to the Twin Cities, Afton is notable for its combination of woodlands and grassy meadows, its 15 miles of hiking trails up and down ravine slopes, and the fine views of the St. Croix. Swimming and fishing in the St. Croix, picnicking, backpack camping, bicycling, and horseback riding are favored spring-summer-fall activities. Cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, and ice fishing are popular in the winter. The park is excellent for birdwatching as is the St. Croix Valley generally because it serves as a flyway for migrating species, as well as nesting grounds for many other birds. Hawks and eagles are often sighted, as are fox, deer, and badgers. The park contains magnificent white and burr oaks, but both forest and grasslands here are much altered from their original state. The Minnesota DNR is working to restore the original prairie grasses and the oak savannah. Meanwhile a fine variety of prairie flowers are present, ever changing with the seasons.

16. Willow River State Park (Wis.), Hwy. Wis. 35 and County Trunk A

This extraordinarily beautiful park north of Hudson in the gorge of the Willow River originated in the early 1970s when Northern States Power Company donated its 3 power generating dams and 1,300 acres of land to the State of Wisconsin. Like Interstate Park, Willow River has outstanding geological features, most notable among them the 200-foot deep gorge carved by the river when water from melting glaciers rushed through with great force, cutting the valley and streambed. At the bottom of the gorge exposed rocks with trilobite fossils dating from as much as 600 million years ago are found. The flowages created by the power dams make good places for canoeing, swimming, and fishing. Bird species abound and prairie grasses and wildflowers flourish in areas of restored prairie. Eight miles of hiking and cross-country skiing trails reward visitors with the opportunity to observe wildlife and vegetation and to enjoy magnificent views. The 2,754-acre park has a trout stream in addition to the lakes created by the 3 dams, as well as 72 campsites, a nature center, an interpretive program, and a beach and picnic area.[22]

17. Hudson and North Hudson (Wis.), Hwy. US Interstate 94

As a St. Croix river town with a rich architectural legacy from the lumbering era, Hudson is the Wisconsin counterpart of Stillwater. Six years after French Canadian fur trading partners became the first permanent white settlers at the mouth of the Willow River in 1840, an enterprising retired sea captain and a Maine lumberman laid claim to richly endowed Willow River Valley timberland. By 1850 James Purinton, the man from Maine, had dammed the mouth of the river and built a sawmill on the north bank. From these beginnings Hudson and North Hudson grew and flourished as lumber towns, booming with the activity of 7 sawmills by 1855. Lumbering continued as the leading industry until the end of the 19th century. Then one by one the mills closed. An era ended in 1917 when the Central Lumber Company, the sole survivor of an 80-year period, shut down. The H. J. Anderson Lum-

ber and Building Company, well known in later years for production of doors and windows, had left Hudson 4 years earlier because its 16 years of very successful business there pointed toward expansion. Hudson property values had risen to the point where an offer of donated land in Bayport, Minnesota, made it preferable to relocate across the river. Hudson's loss was the Stillwater area's gain. Earlier the town lost the Hudson Chair Company, a victim of the depression of 1893.

While an economy based primarily on exploitation of the St. Croix Valley timber resources was gone, other developments sustained Hudson and North Hudson. Hudson drew business as the county seat of St. Croix County. Agricultural development, first wheat and then dairying, significant by the turn of the century, gave vitality to Hudson as an important commercial and service center for surrounding farms. Also the railroads had an impact greater at Hudson than in many communities, because from 1872 until 1957, railroad car construction and repair shops located in North Hudson created jobs. Early in the 20th century the shops of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Omaha Railroad employed as many as 400 workers. The economic lifeblood of the community in the early decades of the 20th century, the railroad shrank in importance as a source of employment with the rise of automobile and truck transportation. Finally in the 1950s, the railroad shops at Hudson closed. By then a new era in the life of the community seemed imminent, for plans were taking shape to build an interstate highway connecting Hudson to rapidly-growing Minneapolis-St. Paul. Today many Hudson residents work in the Twin Cities and return home to live in the atmosphere of an old river and lumbering town, now rejuvenated by the popularity of the St. Croix as a recreational haven in a fast paced urban-industrial age. The 1988 estimated population was 6,415.

As is true in so many communities unaffected by rapid and massive economic growth, Hudson and North Hudson have retained many examples of buildings constructed over a considerable time span. When in the 1980s Richard C. LaRowe undertook an intensive survey of the architectural and historical resources in Hudson and North Hudson, the dimensions of that architectural record emerged clearly, a very impressive record which visitors to Hudson and North Hudson will want to consider. The survey identified 4 historic districts representing residential, commercial, and industrial development, 3 of which were added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1984. The highlights of these and directions for finding them are included below.

*Sixth Street Historic District**

The district lies between Vine and Myrtle Streets and includes 12 houses, built 1860-1925, which with the exception of one, stand on the east side of the street. The district developed as an upper class residential area where successful businessmen built homes adjacent to a school. Architectural styles ranged from mid-19th century Greek Revival through early 20th century Craftsman. One of two outstanding structures is the *David C. Fulton House* at 904 Sixth Street, an eclectic structure including Gothic, Queen Anne, and Italian Villa detail, built in 1885 for one of Hudson's most influential residents. A prominent merchant and banker, Fulton served in the Wisconsin

assembly and as a U.S. marshal. He rose to the rank of major in the Union Army, a contributing factor in his later political success.

Built in 1883, the other key structure, the *Frank D. Hardin House* at 802 Sixth Street, an Italianate structure utilizing high quality local millwork, was the home of a Civil War veteran who returned to Hudson in 1865 to become a successful merchant.

Third Street-Vine Street District

The Third Street-Vine Street District is mainly residential and similar to the Sixth Street District in chronology and in the variety of architectural styles represented, but larger. It runs from Third and Pine to Third and Vine and then east on Vine to Ninth Street. The National Register nomination description called the district "an assemblage of Hudson's most noteworthy examples of architectural styles."

Outstanding on this "avenue of affluent citizens" is the *Moffat Octagon House**, Hudson's first elegant house built in 1855 at 1004 Third Street and

Hudson about 1870. **(SHSW WHi(X3)39833)**

on the National Register since 1974. The builder, John S. Moffat, was a native of New York state who came to Hudson in 1854 to work in the federal land office located there. He opted to build an octagon house patterned after the ideas of Orson Fowler, who was popular in the Hudson River Valley at that time. In so doing he set a precedent for subsequent residential development on Third Street. Large, conspicuously stylish and tasteful according to the dictates of the period, it became the ideal. The Moffat House has been restored and is owned and operated by the St. Croix County Historical Society as a museum and authentically furnished mid-19th century home, open to the public May-October on most weekday afternoons. A knowledgeable staff guides visitors through the home and provides general information about Hudson's history.

John Coit Spooner, railroad attorney and influential U.S. senator from Wisconsin, built a large residence in the Italianate style at 915 Third Street. At 904 Third Street stands the old *St. Croix County Courthouse**, a massive Richardsonian Romanesque structure built in 1900. It was added to the National Register in 1982.

*Second Street Commercial Historic District**

The older commercial district in Hudson dates from the rebuilding which took place through the early 20th century following the devastating fire of 1866. Its buildings have undergone relatively minor alterations and are primarily brick 2-story structures which utilize brick, stone, and cast iron trim. Some of the structures, for example, the *Opera Hall Block* at 516 Second Street, the old *First National Bank Building*, 427-429 Second Street, and *Music Hall*, 512 Second Street, have either undergone restoration or are in the process of being rehabilitated to preserve their 19th century architectural features. There are 21 brick buildings in the district which reflect the nature of business and cultural life in older downtown Hudson. The district is primarily located in the 400 and 500 blocks of Second Street, with a few structures on Locust and Walnut. The area is well worth a thoughtful stroll.

*The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Omaha Railroad Car Shop Historic District**

The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Omaha Railroad Car Shop Historic District in North Hudson was added to the National Register of Historic Places because of the important part the Omaha Railroad's car repair and construction shops played in the local economy for a half century. The 13 red brick buildings are representative architecturally of industrial structures at the turn of the century. They were built 1890-1916 and include a wood machine shop, blacksmith and iron machine shop, freight car shop, passenger car shop, paint and tin shop, upholstery shop, dry kiln, and hand car repair shop. These are located between Gallahad Road and 4th Street North in North Hudson.

18. Lake St. Croix

From Stillwater, Minnesota, to Prescott, Wisconsin, Lake St. Croix stretches 23 miles, at times as narrow as a quarter of a mile and in some places as much as a 1.5 miles in width. Mississippi River deposits dammed the flow of the St. Croix and created the lake which ranges in depth from 30 to 50 feet.

Moffat Octagon House, Hudson. (Photo by Margaret Bogue)

Now a recreational paradise, the beautiful lake prompted many travelers in the past to record their impressions. It inspired Henry Schoolcraft, U.S. Indian agent at Sault Ste. Marie, to write during his exploratory trip through the St. Croix and Burntwood (or Brule) Rivers in the summer of 1832:

> The lake at its mouth is not less than thirty miles in length, and is, probably, no where, much over a mile wide. Its banks are high and afford a series of picturesque views, which keep the eye constantly on the stretch. The country is an upland prairie, interspersed with groves and majestic eminences. The waters are beautifully transparent, and the margin exhibits a pebbly beach, so cleanly washed, that it would scarcely afford earth enough to stain the fairest shoe. If "Loch Katrine" [Scotland] presents a more attractive outline of sylvan coast, it must be beautiful indeed. We went up it, turning point after point, with the pleasure that novelty imparts, aided by the chanting of our canoe-men. We were in hourly expectation of reaching its head for our night encampment; but we saw the sun set, casting its golden hues and its deep shadows over the water, and going down in a gorgeous amphitheatre of fleecy clouds. The moon almost imperceptibly shone out, to supply its place, creating a scene of moonlight stillness, which was suited to fix a living impression of
>
> "The silence that is in the starry sky,
> The sleep that is among the lonely hills."[23]

19. Kinnickinnic State Park (Wis.), County Trunk F

Unusual among Wisconsin parks, Kinnickinnic is designed primarily for boaters and for watercraft camping. The 1,067-acre park located on the Kinnickinnic River and Lake St. Croix uses a large sand delta where these water bodies come together as its focal point. The park is attractive to fishermen because many warm water game species are found in the St. Croix, and the

Kinnickinnic is a cold water trout stream. Boaters can leave their craft at the sand delta to enjoy the nearly one mile of sand beach, swim in the river, and hike the woodlands and prairies. Tent sites are available. Access from County F makes the park available for hiking and cross-country skiing in wintertime and for viewing the abundance of wildlife found in the wild gorge and throughout the park. Kinnickinnic is a newer park and is still being developed for public use. The wishes of 3 area landowners to see the river, the gorge, and the delta preserved for the public are largely responsible for the park, Jim Umhoefer notes in his *All Season Guide to Wisconsin's Parks.*

III. THE MISSISSIPPI

20. The Upper Mississippi River and the Lock and Dam System

From a short distance north of Red Wing, to near the Wisconsin-Illinois border, 10 dams and locks in the system of 29 on the upper Mississippi create the 9-foot navigational channel authorized for construction in 1930, funded in 1933, and largely completed by 1938. Since then the Mississippi has become popularly known as a transporter, an important avenue for barge traffic serving an urban-industrial America. The record of its distinguished past in the exploration and development of the mid-continent stirs little popular enthusiasm except when the romantic visions of the steamboat era are the backdrop for movies, television, song, and literature.

As motorists drive the Great River Road along Wisconsin's western boundary, they may well ask whether the river they see looks like the river that in the past served Indian peoples, explorers, fur traders, farmers, lumbermen, and growing towns and cities along its banks. The lock and dam sites make a good focus for such speculation, for that system radically altered the upper Mississippi, turning it from a free-flowing river into an organized, controlled river. No longer do its great spring floods so frequently roll down the valley out of control. No longer do dry seasons so often bring navigation to a standstill. Left to its natural ways in the past, periodically it changed channel, created new areas of wetlands, islands, and sandbars. Now it is less of a nuisance and more of a servant.

With the 9-foot channel navigational system, the upper Mississippi looks like a mightier stream. The series of locks, dams, and pools, a giant stairway created for barge use, spread the river's waters over naturally existing wetlands and bottomlands and engulfed many islands completely. In so doing, the new river created new wetlands and new plant and wildlife habitats. To fish and game authorities these changes presented new challenges. For the residents of the upper Mississippi Valley, the system brought the long-festering problem of water pollution to a head. Because the dams reduced the speed of the current, no longer could the Mississippi carry downstream the burden of waste thrust upon it by growing population, industry, and agriculture. Instead sewage, garbage, and industrial waste settled and concentrated in the pools the dams created, close to home.

Pollution of the upper Mississippi had grown steadily for a full half century when in 1917 the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers completed the Twin Cities lock and dam, the first in what was to become a total system. The pool created by the dam turned into a giant cesspool, much to local consternation, for

into it drained all the sewers in Minneapolis and St. Paul. These great expanding cities, edging toward the one million mark in population by 1930, and home for an extensive roster of industries, faced the prospect of having to install a sewage treatment system at horrendous cost. A start was made in the 1930s with the assistance of the federal government when New Deal programs made sewer construction and water quality improvement one of the goals of its work and relief projects.

Thus the warning flags against further lock and dam construction were flying when the proposal for the 9-foot channel came under debate in the late 1920s and early 1930s, a debate in which sportsmen, scientific experts in fish and game management, conservationists, shippers, and residents of upper Mississippi communities freely expressed themselves. The Isaak Walton League had long before gone on public record as deeply concerned about the river's pollution, having selected it as the next major focus of reform after victory in establishing the Upper Mississippi National Wildlife and Fish Refuge in 1924 (see pp. 194-196).

One result of the objections to the system expressed by sportsmen and wildlife conservationists came in the form of a promise from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to maintain uniform levels in the pools and another in an increased federal commitment to wildlife conservation, an already established program. For a skillful portrayal of the pollution problem's history, see Philip V. Scarpino, *Great River, Environmental History of the Upper Mississippi, 1890-1950*, published by the University of Missouri Press in 1985.

This great debate over the 9-foot channel system was the opening shot in what has been an on-going campaign to preserve the water quality, beauty, and wildlife of the upper Mississippi Valley. Examples include, the work of the U.S. Soil Conservation Service to check erosion since the 1930s (see pp. 213-214); the reforestation projects of the state, county, and federal governments to stabilize watersheds; and the creation of parks and wildlife refuges. All had as one of their objectives improvement of river water quality. So did the Upper Mississippi River Conservation Committee, organized in 1943, as 5 states joined forces to cooperate among themselves and with the federal government in addressing the management of Mississippi River wildlife and fish in the changing habitat created by the dam and lock system. More recently, the work of the states and national government under the Water Quality Act of 1965 and the Clean Water Act of 1972 are specifically directed at controlling pollution.

Congress in 1978 endorsed an even broader program of planning and coordination to conserve the upper Mississippi River system. In recognition of the need to harmonize the various uses of the river in an urban-industrial age, it authorized the preparation of a master plan to balance navigational, environmental, recreational, and economic objectives for river use. When Congress approved the design plan 4 years later, work began on facilitating the movement of barge traffic, programs to improve fish and wildlife habitat, and plans to monitor river water quality and to expand recreational facilities. How well this environmental management program works will depend on how wisely and rigorously it is administered. It is only reasonable to expect that it will be controversial as is the new lock and dam at Alton, Illinois,

which it sanctioned. Despite all of these efforts, serious problems remain, given the almost continual change in the volume and components of human and industrial wastes and agricultural residues. Constant monitoring and creative efforts to counteract negative environmental influences have become imperative. They are essential to the well-being of the Mississippi and the life that depends on it, especially since the river is expected to serve as a great avenue of barge transportation, a healthy home for fish and wildlife, a place of recreation, a source of drinking water, and a repository for "treated, refined" waste.

A drive along the Great River Road clearly demonstrates the importance of the river as an avenue for barge traffic. Wisconsin borders on 10 of the upper Mississippi River's 29 dams and locks. From north to south they are located as follows: just north of Red Wing, Minnesota; at Alma; north of Fountain City; at Trempealeau; at LaCrosse; at Genoa; south of Lynxville; north of Cassville; opposite Guttenburg, Iowa; and near Dubuque, north of the US Highway 151 bridge. In a number of places you can see the barges and the locks in operation. Alma is an especially good observation point because the locks are right beside State Highway 35, and an observation platform is provided for visitors.

As you pass along the Great River Road, one of the more beautiful drives in the Midwest, you will see much evidence of the conservation effort in state parks and federal wildlife refuge areas. You will see the magnificent river bluffs as inspiring today as they were to travelers in the past. Schoolcraft, who often seemed to have been unimpressed by the natural beauty he saw, was captivated by his canoe journey on the Mississippi in the summer of 1820. Describing his passage from the juncture of the St. Croix and the Mississippi south to the Sioux Indian village at Red Wing on August 3, he noted:

> At this place, the river bluffs assume an increased height, and more imposing aspect, and in the course of the succeeding fifty miles, we are presented with some of the most majestic and pleasing scenery which adorns the banks of the upper Mississippi. In many places the calcareous bluffs terminate in pyramids of naked rocks, which resemble the crumbling ruins of antique towers, and aspire to such a giddy height above the level of the water, that the scattered oaks which cling around their rugged summits seem dwindled to the most diminutive size; — at others, the river is constricted between two perpendicular walls of opposing rock, which appear to have been sundered to allow it an undisturbed passage to the ocean, and not infrequently, these walls are half buried in their own ruins, and present a striking example of the wasting effects of time upon the calcareous strata of our planet. Sometimes, there is a rock bluff on one bank, and an extensive plain of alluvion on the other, contrasting with the finest effect, the barrenness of the mineral, with the luxuriant herbage, and the rural beauty, of the vegetable kingdom. Again, the hills recede from either shore, and are veiled in the azure tint of the distant landscape, while the river assumes an amazing width, and is beautiful with innumerable islands, and we find ourselves at once bewildered between the infinity of its channels, and the attractive imagery of its banks.[24]

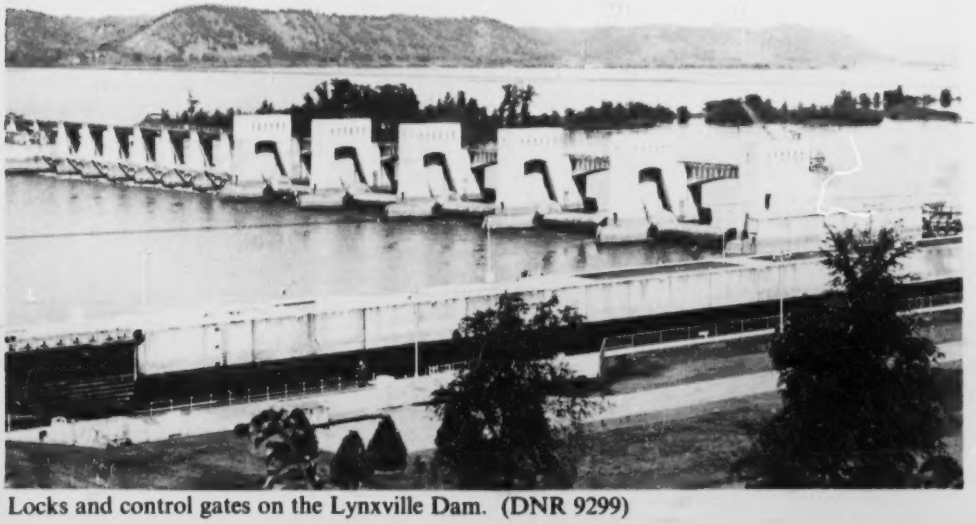
21. Red Wing (Minn.), Hwy. US 63

Red Wing's early history is unusually instructive in the ways of American Indian policy, specifically in the way it worked for the Sioux. They had been pushed westward by the Chippewa over an extended period; in the 18th century they had moved west of the St. Croix and the Mississippi. The Red Wing

site was a choice location for a village. The Mississippi served as a fine avenue for extended transportation, and the fishing was excellent. The adjacent countryside was rich in game and waterfowl.

Zebulon Pike found a group of Sioux, under the leadership of Chief Red Wing, either at or near the site of the present town in 1805. A dozen years later, Major Stephen H. Long visited the village and noted that it was well-kept and orderly under Red Wing's influence. Schoolcraft stopped at the village in 1820, and he, too, made positive notations about the chief and commented on the hunting-fishing-agricultural lifestyle of the Sioux. Chief Red Wing played host to Long again in 1823, receiving him and his party in a dignified, friendly, and hospitable manner.

By then the Sioux were on the verge of losing their tribal lands to the U.S. government, which had early in its history adopted a policy of negotiating treaties of land cession with Indians in advance of settlement. Before another quarter century, the westward moving flood of settlers would be upon the Sioux. They were summoned to Prairie du Chien in 1825 along with representatives of many other Indian nations to define the boundaries of their hunting territory (see pp. 219-220). Just 4 years later the process of land cession across the river in Wisconsin began. And in 1830 at Prairie du Chien, the Sioux signed away a tract of land 15 by 30 miles in size, "the half-bred tract", on the Minnesota side of Lake Pepin. It became a reserve for the children of fur traders who had Sioux wives. By further negotiations in Washington in 1837, the Sioux gave up claims to most of their hunting grounds east of the Mississippi and St. Croix Rivers. In the same year, Chief Red Wing's village attracted missionaries who worked closely with the Indians until the early 1850s. Some had official connections emanating from the terms of the 1837 treaty with the U.S. government and others were sent unilaterally by Protestant churches.



Locks and control gates on the Lynxville Dam. (DNR 9299)

Once Congress created the Minnesota Territory in 1849, the pressure mounted to extinguish remaining Indian title to lands and to open them rapidly for settlement. The Sioux in 1851, during treaty negotiations at Traverse des Sioux and at Mendota, ceded 24 million acres to the U.S. government under circumstances that do no credit to the United States. Negotiators pressed agreements upon the Sioux which they did not understand and permitted traders to make their claims of Indian indebtedness part of the treaty. This is an example of the kind of behavior that led to the famous Sioux uprising in 1862. An incident at Red Wing is yet another. With the 1852 ratification of the amended 1851 treaty of Mendota, Red Wing became legally eligible for white settlement after federal survey. Claim hunters and prospective settlers did not wait. They came and remained before completion of official surveys in 1853. While the Indians were still away on the 1852-53 winter hunt, their summer bark lodges located on the site of present-day Red Wing were burned down. The treaty of 1851 called for removal and when implemented, the Sioux left the area. After some years on the Crow Creek Reservation and at Santee, Nebraska, some of the Red Wing Sioux filtered back to their home territory during the 1880s. They settled on Prairie Island (now part of the City of Red Wing) where the lands were relatively poor, and there they lived in poverty in the late 19th century, 60 of them according to the 1890 census. Their current population on Prairie Island is about 125. The behavior of settlers toward Indians at Red Wing and the Sioux experience in

Waa-Na-Taa, or "Foremost in Battle", chief of the Sioux, painted by J.O. Lewis, official artist of the treaty commissioners, at Prairie du Chien, 1825. From J.O. Lewis, *The Aboriginal Portfolio....* (1835). (SHSW)

general are in no sense unique. White occupation of the continent most often led to much friction and bitterness. On the Wisconsin side of the Mississippi, the cultural clash precipitated the Red Bird Uprising and the Black Hawk War (see pp. 216-218).

In contrast with the lumbering origins of the St. Croix River Valley towns such as Taylors Falls and Hudson, Red Wing developed as a center for trade, commerce, and local industry and as a county seat closely tied to the rich developing farmlands at its backdoor. The village took on the look of a bustling town in the prosperous years of the 1850s and grew rapidly for a quarter century. Settlers pressed into eastern Minnesota to take up farmlands and plant great fields of wheat. Red Wing served as a port of entry for steamboat loads of German and Scandinavian immigrants and for Americans from the East. For 25 years the town derived much economic vitality from the wheat trade, becoming a significant market early in the 1870s with storage capacity for over one million bushels, and with necessary railroad connections north to St. Paul.

Red Wing developed a whole complex of commercial, banking, professional, and governmental services to complement the farm community. These included sawmills to produce the lumber and millwork needed in the immediate area, grain elevators, flour mills and later a linseed mill, foundry, brickyards, tannery, shoe factory, brewery and a pottery. The latter was started in 1861 after the discovery of high-quality deposits of clay. Similarly, the bountiful limestone in the Mississippi River bluff sparked quarrying and lime production as significant industries in the 1870s. Commercial fishing was another early industry based on natural resources. A pearl button factory, opened at Red Wing in the 1890s, depended on the plentiful supplies of Mississippi River clams and mussels. For a time Red Wing seemed destined to become a center for higher education. Hamline University was founded there in 1854 and Gustavus Adolphus College in 1862, but both ultimately moved elsewhere. Cultural development followed the more usual pattern of schools, churches, and a library, along with a range of cultural organizations common in most prosperous Midwestern towns.

Three industries dating from 19th century beginnings have long figured prominently in Red Wing's economic life. The S.B. Foot Tanning Company is the descendant of the original firm of the same name dating from the late 1850s. It supplies the Red Wing Shoe Company, which is currently the city's largest employer with 900 workers in 2 plants. Milling continues at Red Wing. Pottery production that made Red Wing so well known in the 19th and 20th centuries ceased in 1967, after 90 years, a victim of competition, changing tastes, and production costs. The potteries building, dating from 1900, is now used for shops, restaurants, offices, and condominiums. Two of Red Wing's larger current industries make power transmission poles and high school and college diplomas.

Unlike Stillwater or Hudson, Red Wing, population 14,000 in 1980, is not yet a commuter haven for people who work in the Twin Cities. Filled with beautiful Victorian structures which speak to its historic past, it retains much of its 19th century character as a Mississippi River community. Recognizing its older buildings as a cultural and economic asset, preservationists in the

community and in the State Historic Preservation Office have gotten no less than 17 entries on the National Register of Historic Places, among them business, industrial, residential, and cultural sites, including 2 historic districts, the Residential District and the Mall District. A guide for walking or driving to these locations is available at the Milwaukee Road Depot, the Chamber of Commerce, and elsewhere. Here are some of the highlights:

*The Red Wing Historic Mall District**

Located between the Mississippi River and Seventh Street, and lying adjacent to East and West Avenues, this triangular-shaped area has served as a civic center for Red Wing since the community's early development. Prominent here are public buildings such as the County Courthouse, Central High School, the Post Office, the Red Wing Public Library, and the T.B. Sheldon Memorial Auditorium. Seven churches, including Christ Church on Third Street, a Gothic Revival structure built in 1871 of local limestone, 3 parks, some residences, commercial buildings, and one industrial establishment, Fleischman's Malting Company, give the district broad meaning in Red Wing's history. They range chronologically from the 1850s to the 1960s. At the turn of the century, when cities all over the United States embarked on campaigns to enhance their beauty and desirability, Red Wing launched such a venture. Two of the parks, Levee Park and John H. Rich Park, date from this period. So do a number of the public buildings in the mall, the YMCA, the Post Office, the Milwaukee Road Passenger Depot, and the *Sheldon Auditorium**, the latter located at 443 West Third Street.

The auditorium, built in 1904, is a monument to the very successful career of Thomas B. Sheldon, a Massachusetts Yankee who came to Red Wing in 1856 and during the next 4 decades amassed a fortune in a wide variety of enterprises, principally general mercantile, grain dealing, transportation, banking, and manufacturing. Always very civic-minded, he provided in his will that one-half of his estate should go to Red Wing for civic purposes. Built 4 years after Sheldon's death and constructed of light gray brick in Renaissance style with classical detail, the city-owned auditorium, continues to be operated by the city, serving as a center for legitimate theater and musical performances. The auditorium opened a new season in the fall of 1988, after 2 years of refurbishing, which included the restoration of the original lush decor. Nearby and just outside the district are 2 other National Register sites well worth visiting, St. James Hotel Complex and the Red Wing City Hall.

*St. James Hotel Complex**, Bush and Main Streets

Built in 1875 using local limestone, the hotel grew from local businessmen's convictions that Red Wing needed such a facility because the city was a major commercial center for southeastern Minnesota and a place where both steamboat and railroad passengers stopped. The hotel added the St. James Medical Building in 1912 and the Northern States Power Building in 1923 to improve its financial position. Recently renovated, the 3 buildings now house a hotel, boutiques, art galleries, shops, and offices. The attractive Italianate hotel, once regarded as among the most elaborate Mississippi river town hotels in Minnesota, maintains its place in Red Wing's business community through change and adaptation.

*Red Wing City Hall**, West Fourth Street between Bush and Plum

This large 2-story stone structure, designed in Renaissance Revival style, was under consideration long before the city, in its 1907 campaign of civic beautification, gave the contract to St. Paul architect Lowell Lamoreaux, who also designed the Sheldon Auditorium. The building still houses city offices and council chambers.

*Red Wing Historic Residential District**

Located west of the Mall District and bounded roughly by West Third, West Fifth, Pine, and Cedar Streets, this notable residential district covers about 14 city blocks and contains 163 residences. Strolling through it you will see homes dating from the 1850s to the 1930s. As the National Register nomination for this district notes, its significance lies in the ways its structures are associated with the lives of persons from a broad spectrum of social, cultural, political, and economic development activities of the community, the Midwest, and the nation. It illustrates, as well, domestic architecture of the mid-19th through the early 20th centuries. Two outstanding examples found in the district are the red brick *Octagon House**, 927 West 3rd Street, built in 1857 for a prominent civic leader and real estate dealer of Red Wing, and the *Theodore B. Sheldon Home** (see p. 190), 805 West Fourth Street, a fine example of French Second Empire style, built of yellow brick for a leading citizen in 1875.

*G. A. Carlson Lime Kiln**, East Fifth Street, Barn Bluff

Built in 1882 on the northeast end of Barn Bluff and now incorporated within the Red Wing Park system as is all of Barn Bluff, the kiln is representative of the 30 similar kilns in use for a very important local industry. This particular quarry-kiln used as many as 60 employes to quarry and cut stone and to operate the kiln. Carlson, a Swedish stone mason who left Smoland in the 1850s and settled at Red Wing, did well in the limestone and lime-producing business at one time operating 6 kilns and 3 stone quarries. The industry was a significant part of the Red Wing economy until the first decade of the 20th century.

Goodhue County Historical Museum, 1166 Oak Street

At this museum visitors will find good collections of Indian, pioneer, and immigrant artifacts which will contribute to understanding the area's history.

22. Frontenac State Park (Minn.), Hwy. US 61 and Goodhue County 2

Named for nearby Frontenac, an historic Mississippi River town, the park provides visitors with excellent views from the tall limestone bluffs overlooking Lake Pepin. The lake, a broadening of the Mississippi River created by materials the Chippewa River washed into it forming a natural dam, stretches below the bluffs, 22 miles in length ranging from one to 2.5 miles in width. This beautiful body of water appealed to the French in the early 18th century as a location for a fort that would strengthen their fur trading ties with the Sioux and give them some strategic advantage in their struggle against the Fox Indians. In 1727 an official party, including 2 Jesuit priests, left Montreal and made its way to Sand Point near the park. Either on the point or in that

vicinity, it is believed they built Fort Beauharnois with a 100-foot square stockade and a small chapel, the Mission of St. Michael the Archangel. The fort was maintained by the French intermittently for a decade and then again in the 1750s, but never became the base for further expeditions into the West as the French initially hoped.

Some of the main attractions of the park are its 58-site campground and its picnic areas for daytime visitors. The park's prairies and forests are a paradise for bird watchers. On the bluffs visitors can observe migratory species as well as hawks, eagles and turkey vultures. A variety of warblers are among the 200 species found here annually. The park naturalist offers programs in the summer months that are especially informative about the bird population.

The park is very close to Old Frontenac where an historic district with a number of 19th century structures makes an interesting visit for the history-minded. Beach and boat access to Lake Pepin are available at Old Frontenac, but not in the park. Fishing in Lake Pepin is governed according to the safe species guidelines set forth annually by the Wisconsin and Minnesota Departments of Natural Resources. PCB contamination has been a serious problem in Lake Pepin. In winter, the park is popular for hiking, cross-country skiing, and snowmobiling.

23. Old Frontenac (Minn.), Hwy. US 61 and Hwy. Minn. 2

Now designated as a National Register district, Old Frontenac illustrates another pattern of community development along the Mississippi in the 19th century. Beginning in the 1850s and continuing after the Civil War the prominent Cincinnati, Ohio, Garrard family developed an exclusive estate and resort which catered to vacationing Southerners and Easterners.

At the location of Old Frontenac in the "half-breed" tract (see p. 187) James Wells for many years maintained a fur trading post, selling it in 1852 to Evert V. Westervelt, who ran it until 1854. In that year, Israel and Lewis Garrard arrived while on a hunting trip. Israel Garrard stayed long enough to have a permanent hunting lodge built, St. Hubert's Lodge. Once the federal government repossessed the "half-breed" tract in the late 1850s and opened it for sale and settlement, the Garrards began purchasing land in the vicinity of the trading post, ultimately acquiring several thousand acres, 320 of which were reserved for family use. During the period 1858-62 they developed a village here bringing in German, Swiss, and Scandinavian craftsman from Cincinnati to build cottages, a sawmill, brewery, grain warehouse, and saloon-general store. The Civil War intervened and 3 of the Garrard brothers served with Ohio units, all emerging as Union Army generals at the end of the war.

Following the war, Frontenac, under the guiding hand of General Israel Garrard, developed into a vacation resort known as Lake Side. Some of the original buildings were moved and converted to accommodate guests. The grain warehouse at the river level became a hotel. Guests arrived by Mississippi River steamboat at the Lake Side landing for an elegant stay which included horse racing, fishing, hunting, and sailing. When the railroad was built along the western shore of Lake Pepin in 1871, Garrard decided to pre-

Christ Episcopal Church, Old Frontenac. (Goodhue County Historical Society, Red Wing, Minn.)

serve his village and therefore donated land 3 miles away for a station, known today as Frontenac Station. General Garrard presided over the resort business until his death at the turn of the century and Old Frontenac remained a resort community until the 1930s. In the late 19th century it attracted many famous people; their names on the old hotel guest book were noted by the Federal Writers' Project research team visiting in the 1930s when grass was growing in the streets of Frontenac. The architects of St. John the Divine Cathedral in New York, Grant La Forge and George L. Hines, spent part of the winter of 1883-84 at St. Hubert's and visited the local limestone quarries. They later selected Frontenac limestone for the interior and apse of the Cathedral.

As the National Register nomination papers for the Old Frontenac Historic District note, its importance comes from the fact that it remains intact, thereby illustrating a lifestyle long gone from the American scene. In addition, it predates a general trend toward the development of large resorts, more generally associated with the 1880s and 1890s, in the Midwest. It is also an unusual example of mid-19th century town planning. Well-known among the notable historic structures at Old Frontenac are: Locust Lodge (the oldest, which was fur trader Westervelt's house), St. Hubert's Lodge (Israel Garrard's home), and Christ Episcopal Church. The beautiful old village is now in multiple, private ownership.

24. Wisconsin's Lake Pepin Shore, Hwy. Wis. 35

Along the Wisconsin shore of Lake Pepin from Bay City to Pepin, Highway 35 hugs the shoreline, offering the traveler an unusually beautiful 22-mile

drive with fine views of the lake and the towering river bluffs that rise above the roadway. Several waysides afford exceptionally fine views of the lake, and are outfitted with picnic tables. Four small communities lie along the route. Bay City at the north has a very fine sand beach and camping facilities in the city park. Maiden Rock, a placid small river village, once had a very substantial silica and sand mining industry. Its name comes from an Indian legend relating to a nearby cliff from whence the Sioux Indian maiden, Winona, leapt to her death. The details of the legend's origin are recounted in an official State Historical Marker along Hwy. 35 a few miles south of the village. The next of the villages as one drives south on the shores of Lake Pepin is Stockholm, originally the site of a Swedish settlement, and more recently the home of artists attracted by the beautiful setting. Their work can be seen in local stores and at a gallery.

About one mile north of Pepin, an official historical marker stands beside the highway titled "Site of Fort St. Antoine 1686". At present, given the inability of archaeologists to identify the precise site of the fort, the marker wisely reads "near here". Fort St. Nicolas at Prairie du Chien, the wintering post at Trempealeau, and Fort St. Antoine on Lake Pepin were all part of Perrot's efforts to engage in profitable fur trade and strengthen France's claims to the upper Mississippi Valley (see pp. 111-112). At Fort St. Antoine on May 8, 1689, Perrot conducted a ceremony proclaiming French possession of the entire region, reminiscent of a similar ceremony at Sault Ste. Marie in 1671.

Pepin, at the southern end of the lake, has a popular marina and a stake in children's literature. Here Laura Ingalls Wilder, author of the much-read Little House books, was born in 1867 in a log cabin 7 miles northwest of the village. After years of farm life, she began publishing at the age of 65 and wrote a series of 8 books which recounted her youth in Midwestern pioneer farm settings from Wisconsin through the Dakotas. The first in the series was *Little House in the Big Woods* which described her life near Pepin on a pioneer farm. The first book brought children's letters begging for more. Said Wilder: "I was amazed because I didn't know how to write. I went to little red schoolhouses all over the West and I never was graduated from anything." Her literary success brought fame to Pepin. An official Wisconsin Historical Marker beside the highway in the Laura Ingalls Wilder Park in Pepin commemorates the town's famous daughter.

Seven miles north of Pepin on State Highway 183, a beautiful winding road leading up the bluffs onto the prairie, the Laura Ingalls Wilder Memorial Society of Pepin in 1978 erected a replica of her birthplace, "The Little House in the Big Woods". The Wilder family moved frequently during her youth. After several attempts to relocate west of the river, they returned to Wisconsin. They sold the Pepin farm and went to Minnesota in 1873 as Wilder tells in her account, leaving early in the year before the ice on Lake Pepin weakened so they could not cross.

25. Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge, Hwy. Wis. 35; in Minn., US 61; in Iowa, Hwy. Iowa 182

From the entrance of the Chippewa River into the Mississippi on the Wisconsin side and south of Wabasha on the Minnesota side, motorists will no-

Great Blue Heron, Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge. (U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Ft. Snelling, Twin Cities, Minn.)

tice the beginnings of the Upper Mississippi Wildlife and Fish Refuge, a large area of wetlands adjacent to the river. This refuge occupies a special place in the history of efforts to conserve the upper Mississippi's natural environment. It marks the first conservation victory of the Isaak Walton League, founded in Chicago in 1922 by 54 Chicago businessmen and professionals. Skillfully lead by Will Dilg, Chicago advertising executive, the League appealed to a growing body of people, initially Midwesterners concerned about water quality, deteriorating habitats for fish and game, and aesthetic values in a heavily industrialized region.

The League also appealed to community leaders in Mississippi River towns who valued hunting, fishing, picnicking, boating on the river, and the opportunities to escape to its peaceful magnificent vistas. As Philip Scarpino has pointed out in his environmental history of the upper Mississippi, the Isaak Walton League became an organizational focus for these people and their concerns in 1923-24. The immediate impetus for the League's push to create the refuge was a scheme to drain 30,000 acres of Mississippi River land known as the Winneshiek Bottoms, a favored hunting and fishing area of locals, located in the vicinity of Lansing, Iowa, partly in the Iowa and partly on the Wisconsin side of the river, now between locks and dams 8 and 9. Will Dilg's talents as an advertising man came into play in organizing "the first modern environmental campaign" to create the refuge. The strategy em-

ployed both grassroots letter-writing tactics, expert testimony before Congress, and direct lobbying. When President Calvin Coolidge signed the legislation on June 7, 1924, the League celebrated.

Congress authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase overflowed lands between Rock Island, Illinois, and Wabasha, Minnesota, to be administered by the Bureau of Biological Survey and the Bureau of the Fisheries, empowered to enforce fish and game laws. By 1929 the secretary had purchased 100,000 acres at a cost of $1.5 million. The League next set the problem of water pollution as its focus for reform and played a major role in discussion of plans for the 9-foot navigational channel (see pp. 184-185), insisting that the project take into account conservation of fish and wildlife. Now the refuge consists of about 200,000 acres of islands, waters, and marshes. Drivers will note markers indicating where public access to the refuge areas makes it possible to picnic, fish, hunt, boat, observe wildlife, and bird watch. About 3 million people visit the refuge each year.

Because the Mississippi River is a major flyway, seasonal migrating waterfowl rest in the marshes, intricate channels, and sloughs that offer privacy and food. Tundra swans pause here in the spring as do large numbers of canvasback ducks in the fall. Bald eagles winter near dams or at river mouths to fish. Herons, egrets, bitterns, and rails are also a very common sight even from some locations on the highway. This national refuge has its problems, primarily arising from industrial pollution and silting which threaten wildlife, fish, and aquatic plants (see pp. 184-186). The problems are accentuated by the 9-foot channel and lock and dam system. Refuge headquarters are located at Winona, Minnesota. District offices are at Trempealeau and La Crosse, Wisconsin; McGregor, Iowa; and Savanna, Illinois, where regulations for public use and other information about the refuge are available.

26. Beef Slough (Wis.), Hwy. Wis. 35, one-half mile north of Alma

The official state historical marker at this point captures the importance of the Beef Slough in the history of lumbering in Wisconsin and specifically in the fabulously rich pinelands of the Chippewa River Valley. At one time, the watershed contained an estimated 1/6 of the pine board footage west of the Adirondacks. The most important lumbering region in Wisconsin, these fine timberlands stimulated many lumbermen to start businesses at Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire and fired the imaginations of rival groups to control the entire Chippewa River watershed. Their strategy was to organize a boom company and build facilities at Beef Slough to contain and sort all logs and lumber coming downstream to the Mississippi. Beef Slough was a protected, sluggish branch of the Chippewa which made a fine natural collection place for the logs.

The struggle involved Chippewa Valley lumbermen, who made Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls their milling centers, nonresident Wisconsin and Michigan lumbermen who planned a Beef Slough project in 1867, and Frederick Weyerhaeuser, representing the powerful milling interests in Mississippi River towns. It is a classic in Wisconsin's lumbering history that has been summarized by Robert Fries in his *Empire in Pine*. There you will learn about the "Beef Slough War", the complex legal maneuvering in state and

federal courts, the financial and organizational manipulations, the legislative lobbying struggles between rival groups, and the final triumph for Frederick Weyerhaeuser and his Mississippi River Logging Company.

Beef Slough served as a giant sorting and collecting pond for the Weyerhaeuser interests until 1889 when deposits of sand had begun to interfere with use of the facilities. The Mississippi River Logging Company then moved its sorting works across the river to West Newton Slough, 7 miles south in Minnesota, there organizing as the Minnesota Boom Company of Winona. Fries has noted the extent to which the Mississippi River lumbermen utilized Chippewa River watershed timber. Between 1867 and 1889 they moved more than 5 billion board feet through Beef Slough. A high point in Newton Slough operations came in 1892 when 60 million board feet were handled. Far flung in its operations, Weyerhaeuser's Mississippi River Logging Company, organized in 1871, swallowed up or dictated "to virtually all lumber manufacturers on the Chippewa, St. Croix, and upper Mississippi Rivers."[25]

27. Alma (Wis.), Hwy. Wis. 35

A charming old river town, with a 1988 estimated population of 929, Alma lies along Highway 35 in a long narrow pattern, 2 to 3 blocks deep between the Mississippi and the river bluffs that rise as high as 500 feet. The town stands on man-made terraces held in place by stone retaining walls. Its layout is little changed from the original plan of the 1850s except that the lock

Beef Slough in the vicinity of Alma, Wisconsin. Photograph by Gerhard Gesell. (SHSW WHi(X3)28188)

and dam system built in the 1930s made the 2 riverboat docking places almost unusable. "The Levee" and "The Landing" of the steamboating era are gone.

The community's first settlers arrived in 1848 when present-day Alma went by the name of Twelve Mile Bluff, a natural feature nearby used by steamboat pilots for navigation until 1881 when it collapsed. Until the Chicago, Burlington and Northern Railroad linked the town with a national railnet in 1885, many residents made their living by cutting cordwood to supply passing steamboats. When the village was platted in the 1850s, its entrepreneurial boosters suggested the name change, apparently selected in memory of a recent battle in the Crimean War. During the next 20 years, Alma grew as settlers from Switzerland, the Germanies, and later Norway, along with Americans from the East, came to develop the farmlands in Buffalo County. The village on the river emerged as the county seat, as a center for trade, commerce, and services for the growing farming community, and especially as a wheat market. The wheat trade grew from 1857 until the late 1870s before beginning to taper off. In the early 1870s its streets were choked with teams and farm wagons waiting to unload their grain at one of 5 warehouses.

Alma produced sawed lumber, stone, brick, and lime, both for local use and export, and it continued to serve the Mississippi River boats with cordwood and all kinds of locally-grown edibles. The village received an additional economic boost from the organization of the Beef Slough Manufacturing, Booming, Log Driving, and Transportation Company in 1867 and especially after 1871 when Weyerhaeuser took over its operation. Construction of work facilities at the slough generated dollars for Alma's merchants, craftsmen, and workers. Facilities included several bunkhouses, storehouses, a mill, and company office building.

In the 1880s, at the height of Beef Slough operations, as many as 600 men worked at sorting and rafting. In spring the town turned into a beehive of activity as workers arrived awaiting the seasonal start-up. In the winter as many as 200 workers remained at the slough taking care of necessary building and repair work in preparation for the spring log drive. Alma's butchers and merchants benefited from their presence. Most lived in company boardinghouses, but some brought their families and lived in town.

Alma achieved city status in 1885 and its population grew, probably reaching its height of 1,500 persons in 1895 before gradually declining. The wheat and lumbering eras were fading into the past, but throughout its history, Alma has remained significant as a market and service center for the farm community and as a seat of county government.

Alma is a good place to see the operation of the lock and dam system at close range. Observation platforms for Lock and Dam Number 4 are right beside the highway. Also Buena Vista Park atop the bluff commands a magnificent view of the town below and the Mississippi River. You can reach it either by city hiking trail or by car.

*The Alma Historic District**, added to the National Register in 1982, is well worth a stroll. It includes 134 structures on Main Street and Second Street, bounded on the south by Swift Street and on the north by Cedar, extending roughly 7 blocks in length and 2 in width, including both commercial and

residential areas. The structures here date from the 1860s to the 1930s, mostly constructed of brick and frame, with a few done in stone. Two of key historical or architectural importance are noted here:

*Gesell's Photography Studio**, 101 South Main Street

Historians are much indebted to Gerhard Gesell, a German immigrant who came to Alma in 1876 after living for a time at Reads Landing, Minnesota, where he had been a photographer since 1873. He purchased the property at 101 South Main, built in 1875 as a harness shop and residence, and turned it into a photographic studio and an art, book, and stationery store. In 1890 Gesell gave up the store and concentrated on his photography, leaving behind a remarkable record of the people of Alma and its life revealed in landscapes and street scenes. He was especially interested in Beef Slough, and it is his portrayal of the log booming, sorting, and rafting operations there which have preserved a visual image of one of the most significant parts of Wisconsin's lumbering industry. The Beef Slough photo above and Alma photo below are examples of his work.

*Peter E. Ibach Residence**, 108 South 2nd Street

The National Register nomination papers designate the home as "Alma's reigning Queen Anne house .... the premier example of the style in Buffalo County." Peter Ibach was a very successful businessman, owner of a mercantile store and an insurance business. Ibach, an immigrant from the Grand Duchy of Baden, came to the United States in his youth, living first at St. Louis and Wabasha, Minnesota, before coming to Alma. After well over a decade of business experience in Alma and marriage to Matilda Laue, daughter of a sawmill and lumberyard family in Alma, the Ibachs had this beautiful Queen Anne home built in 1897. The house looked down upon Ibach's mercantile store below on South Main Street and out upon a fine expanse of the Mississippi River. The prestigious home that began with a cornerstone lay-

Alma about 1885-1906. Photograph by Gerhard Gesell. (SHSW WHi(X3)29812)

ing ceremony "attended with a great deal of pomp by a brass band and the Frohsinn Singing Society", as the National Register nomination notes, is in a fine state of preservation.

28. Merrick Park (Wis.), Hwy. Wis. 35

Sited beneath a 500-foot Mississippi River bluff on an ancient floodplain formed by the river, 320-acre Merrick State Park is located just north of Fountain City, Wisconsin. Both this park and Perrot State Park, lying to the south, are the products of the generosity of John A. Latsch, a Winona, Minnesota, businessman and early activist in the Issak Walton League. Latsch, who loved the Mississippi's natural beauty, its history, and the opportunities it provided for hunting and fishing, gave the land for these 2 parks to the State of Wisconsin as well as land to Minnesota for an extensive recreational site just north of Winona. When he gave the Merrick site to Wisconsin, he specified that it be named for George Merrick, a Mississippi River pilot from Winona who recorded much of the early history of steamboating in his autobiographical *Old Times on the Upper Mississippi* and elsewhere. In the park's marsh area are egrets, Great Blue heron, muskrats and otters. A fishing pier and 76 family campsites are other major facilities. Walking the self-guided nature trail, experiencing the magnificent view atop the rocky bluff, and canoeing the sloughs and backwaters of the Mississippi will greatly enhance enjoyment of the area's natural beauty.

29. John A. Latsch State Park and Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest (Minn.), access from Hwy. US 61 on Minnesota side or cross river from Wisconsin using Wis. State Hwy. 54 and then north on US 61 in Minnesota.

The John A. Latsch Wayside Park is about 12 miles north of Winona on US 61. Because he so enjoyed the natural beauty and the fishing at this particular location, Winona businessman John A. Latsch, a devoted outdoorsman, bought some of the land now included in the park, and he and another landowner donated 350 acres to Minnesota to develop as a public wayside park in 1925. The park includes 3 towering 500-foot bluffs — Mt. Faith, Mt. Hope, and Mt. Charity — used by steamboat captains as landmarks. Beneath them was a cordwood business developed in the 1850s to supply passing paddle wheelers. When Lock and Dam Number 5 were constructed, all traces of this timber cutting settlement disappeared. Now 400 acres of land beside US 61 make a delightful picnic area for travelers. Hike up the ravine to the top of the bluffs for a magnificent view of the Mississippi, or fish in the backwaters of the river, as did Latsch. There are a few primitive campsites and a water pump in the wayside park area.

Nearby lies a portion of southeastern Minnesota's very large Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood Forest, the Trout Valley unit. It is accessible from US 61 and County Hwy. 29. The Trout Valley Demonstration Woodland is about 2 miles from Hwy. US 61. A 7-mile trail in the Trout Valley recreational unit attracts horseback riders and snowmobilers. The trail runs through the stream bottoms to the bluff tops of the Whitewater and Mississippi Rivers. Hunting and trapping is permitted in conformity with state regulations. Various methods of woodland management are demonstrated here.

30. Winona (Minn.), Hwy. US 61 on Minnesota side or cross river from Wisconsin using Hwy. Wis. 54

When the Federal Writers' Project in the 1930s developed its *WPA Guide to Minnesota,* Winona was chosen from among 6 Minnesota towns and cities for special emphasis. Then a city of 21,000 and with a population of more than 25,000 in 1980, Winona's setting on the Mississippi was an important reason for its selection. The Winona essay began:

> When the Mississippi leaves Lake Pepin to flow down to Winona, it spreads out over the broad valley making countless bayous of marshland, surrounding innumerable islands, while above its banks granite bluffs and hills with rounded, pointed, or squared contours, rise against the sky to form an idyllic back drop for the long narrow city lying at its level. The once teeming levee is now a formal garden that runs 1,500 feet along the river front. Across the bottoms where in ages past glacial waters poured down from the north, a long S-shaped bridge joins Minnesota with Wisconsin, whose tree-covered hills make a graceful unbroken line against the eastern horizon.[26]

Winona's beginnings date from the decision of a Mississippi River steamboat captain to lay claim to 2 landing sites on Sioux Chief Wabasha's prairie, one of them present-day Winona, then a low-lying barren floodplain. Here he hoped to attract settlers who would supply cordwood for his steamboat. Thus on October 15, 1851, the captain of the *Nominee* landed 3 members of his crew telling them to hold the locations on Sioux lands not yet legally ceded to the United States. The following year, the year of ratification of the Sioux treaties (see p. 188), Winona was platted. Settlers began arriving from the East, and the village stood on the eve of the remarkable expansion which carried the newly-created territory to statehood in 1858 in the space of 9 years.

With the rush of settlement, Winona developed swiftly into a sawmill town which supplied lumber to the incoming wave of farmer-settlers to its west. From a village with one sawmill in 1855, it quickly grew to a sawdust city of 10 mills, handling logs rafted down the Mississippi from the pineries of the St. Croix. A half century later Winona's sawmilling era was over, but it had laid the basis for a continuing industrial life. Capital accumulated in the lumbering era flowed into new economic activity.

Farming was also highly important in the 19th century to Winona's continued prosperity. Agricultural development in the 1850s assumed the usual first crop pattern of frontier areas, wheat. Bumper crops poured into Winona where a flour mill was built in 1858, and the harvests arriving for export made Winona an important grain market. Noted the Federal Writers' Guide: "Warehouses lined the levees; paddle wheeled steamboats, barges, flatboats, backed into the landings." Winona in 1879 claimed the arrival of 3,372 boats and 1,350 barges; and 6 years later, 5,126 boats and 848 barges. But the wheat trade, like lumber, had a limited reign. It peaked in 1877, after which adverse seasons led to more diversified ways of farming.

Meanwhile the supremacy of the Mississippi River steamboats, the vital connectors to the outside world, had been challenged. A rail line reached Winona in 1862, bringing the first load of wheat to port. The railroads won the contest and Winona, known as a beehive of steamboat traffic, found its needs better served in the long run by steam locomotives. The Chicago and

Northwestern Railroad bridged the river at Winona in the 1870s. With the decline in lumber rafting on the Mississippi at the turn of the century, steamboats passed Winona less and less frequently and those docking at the city primarily carried tourists, vacationers, and excursion traffic. Yet during its first 4 decades of growth, steamboats had served Winona well, carrying all manner of passengers and cargoes in and out of port and guiding countless log rafts to its sawmills. The steamboat transportation industry holds a special place in Winona's history for here lived well-known pilots and captains, and fortunes were made in the business.

While accounts of steamboating, lumbering, and wheat production tend to dominate Winona's 19th century history, the city's longevity relates to other needs it came to fulfill quite early as the seat of Winona County government and the business, shopping, and service center for prosperous farming country. It has always had an industrial component, much of which has related to the processing of products of the farm. Even in the years of the Great Depression, its business community reported that much of the annual $3 million payroll came directly or indirectly from the farms of its hinterland. One of today's industries, which dates almost from Winona's founding, is limestone quarrying. Initially the plentiful limestone in the river bluffs produced building materials for foundations, for finer buildings, and the material for a large lime kiln operation. Now Winona's limestone resources are well-known for exceptionally fine building stone. The city remains the leading business and industrial center of southeastern Minnesota. It is also a center of higher education with Winona State University, the College of Saint Teresa, St. Mary's College of Minnesota, and the Winona Technical Institute all located there.

Mississippi River steamboats and barges, moored for the Winona Grocers' Excursion, about 1890. Photograph by Gerhard Gesell. (SHSW WHi(G473)136)

Winona is an attractive, history-conscious river town. Historic preservationists and the State Historic Preservation Office have succeeded in having 18 historic structures, reflecting various aspects of the city's economic, social, and cultural history, added to the National Register of Historic Places. The city has 3 historical museums, each depicting different themes in the community's development.

Julius C. Wilkie Steamboat Center, Levee Park at the foot of Main Street

The Center promotes and preserves knowledge of the steamboating era on the Mississippi. One deck is a museum of Mississippi riverboat history. Winona State University faculty prepared a slide tape on the steamboating era to introduce and to supplement the displays. Other parts of the center recreate steamboat decor of the turn of the century. Luncheons are served aboard the *Julius C. Wilkie.* Also at the park you will find the *Winona Princess,* a paddle wheeler which offers river rides.

Winona Armory Museum, 160 Johnson Street

The Winona County Historical Society owns and operates the Armory Museum which contains large displays of artifacts broadly portraying Winona and Winona County history. The stained glass and main street displays are among the most notable. Here also are housed the Society's library and archives.

Polish Cultural Institute of Winona, 102 Liberty Street

The Institute was organized in 1976 to preserve the history of Winona's Polish population. By 1905 Winona had the largest Polish population of any city in Minnesota. These people came from the part of Poland under Prussian domination and, therefore, in some ways they shared cultural similarities with the other major foreign-born group in Winona, the Germans. The Polish Cultural Institute houses artifacts of both the Old World and the Winona experiences. Displays relate to local history, humor, folklore, family life, and religion.

Saint Stanislaus Polish Catholic Church,* 601 East Fourth Street

This beautiful church, built in 1894 to replace an 1872 structure, was designed as a large and imposing house of worship. It blends classical styles to symbolize the importance and the faith of Winona's Polish Catholic community. The congregation raised much of the money to construct the edifice by organizing the Polish Catholic Church Building Company, which sold shares of stock to the Polish community. Initially Winona's Polish population attended the St. Joseph's Catholic Church, which had a German-speaking congregation, before forming its own church in 1871.

Winona County Courthouse,* Washington Street between 3rd and 4th Streets

In 1888 Charles G. Maybury and Son, Winona architects who designed a number of Winona public buildings including St. Stanislaus Church, designed this imposing Romanesque courthouse, selecting Dresbach buff sandstone and Lake Superior brownstone for the structure's exterior. Stained glass, polished granite, French glass, mosaic work, carved oak, and brass hardware fittings for doors and windows are some of the high quality features

that make it an unusually fine public structure still today, a century after its construction.

*Abner F. Hodgins House**, 275 Harriet Street

The Abner F. Hodgins House is another product of the designing skill of Charles G. Maybury, who completely remodeled an older house on this site in 1890, turning it into a wonderful example of the Queen Anne style. The home reflects the business success of prominent Winona lumberman Abner F. Hodgins. Hodgins grew up in Galena, Illinois, during its lead mining boom days, taught school for a time, and then began working as a clerk for a lumber firm. In 1856 the company transferred him to Winona as its agent. Very successful in his business dealings, he became a partner in 1871 in the Youmans Brothers Lumber Company, later known as Youmans Brothers and Hodgins Lumber Company. Six years before his death he chose to express his eminence in the community with this elegant home.

*Winona Free Public Library**, 151 West Fifth Street

Constructed of brick with walls faced with Bedford stone, this library, which also serves as a cultural center, is much the same today as when it was built in 1899. William Harris Laird, one of Winona's lumber barons with a sense of civic stewardship, gave Winona the Neo-Classical building. It expresses the prevailing trend in public architecture at the turn of the century.

*Paul Watkins House**, 175 East Wabasha Street

This extraordinary, monumental structure, designed in a modified English 16th century form, partly Tudor, partly Elizabethan, and built 1924-27, is a product of the success of an extraordinary Winona business firm, the J.R. Watkins Company. J.R. Watkins founded the business in 1868 to produce and sell patent medicine. Tradition has it that he came to Winona with a formula for liniment and high hopes. From that modest beginning his business turned into a very successful and very large operation. He brought his nephew, Paul Watkins, to Winona to help with the business in 1892 after it had grown to multimillion dollar proportions and became Winona's largest firm as a producer of ointments, liniments, vanilla, and spices for an international market. The firm, Watkins Incorporated, is located at 150 Liberty Street where visitors are welcome. The Watkins residence is noted for stained glass, tapestries, and paintings collected by the family when abroad. In the Great Hall is an enormous stone fireplace and an Aeolian organ with 6,000 pipes. The home is now the Paul Watkins Memorial Methodist Home and is open to tours by appointment.

For further suggestions, you will find a walking tour brochure of the historic downtown area available at the Chamber of Commerce, 168 West Second Street.

31. Perrot State Park (Wis.), Hwy. Wis. 93

Perrot State Park is many things to many people. To John Latsch of Winona, across the Mississippi, it was a wonderful place to fish. Tradition has it that once while fishing he was asked to leave and so he bought the land. In 1926 he donated it to the State of Wisconsin for a park. Fishing remains very popular, as does canoeing in the bays and backwaters where waterbirds

abound, especially ducks, geese, herons, and egrets. The 1,400-acre park appeals especially to those who enjoy unspoiled natural settings. Noteworthy is Trempealeau Mountain, 400 feet in height, located at the confluence of the Trempealeau and Mississippi Rivers, a river bluff surrounded by water.

Long used as a navigational guide, the French referred to it as *la montagne qui trempe a l'eau*, hence Trempealeau. Both the Winnebago and Chippewa had long since given it names descriptive of its location. The Winnebago called it "Hay-nee-ah-chah", or "Soaking Mountain", and the Chippewa named it "Minnechonkaha", or "Bluff in the Water". The top of Brady's Bluff, which rises 520 feet and is accessible by trails, makes an excellent place for viewing the river. There stands the shelter built by the Civilian Conservation Corps, the New Deal agency which did so much to help develop Wisconsin's parks in the 1930s. The park is a beautiful combination of woodland and prairie. Eleven acres of prairie have been restored to original vegetation. Facilities to help visitors enjoy the park include a 97-unit campground, 8 miles of hiking trails, 7 miles of ski trails, and picnic facilities.

Historically the park is significant as a place of Hopewell Middle Woodland (300 B.C.-400 A.D.) Indian occupation. The Hopewells were a ranked society which built many mounds along the Mississippi River in southwestern Wisconsin. Perrot State Park encompasses some of the better known ones.

The Hopewells used to be designated as a separate culture by anthropologists. It is now thought they were not, but it is not at all clear just how they should be characterized. They are fascinating because of their material culture and the clues it suggests about their social and cultural organization. The major centers of Hopewell development were in Ohio and in the central and lower Illinois River Valley. Famous among prehistoric Indian peoples for both their elaborate mound burials and art, they utilized materials from many distant places. As anthropologist Lynne G. Goldstein has noted, Wisconsin Hopewell sites have yielded "finely detailed, chipped stone ceremonial blades made of chalcedony from North Dakota, Ohio jasper, and obsidian from Yellowstone."[27] Ground stone platform pipes, gorgets, silver-covered wooden beads, copper objects of many different sorts including panpipes, and evidence of woven cloth have also been found. The Hopewells lived at key points in a trade route network which served large numbers of early inhabitants, and their history offers a fine example of how rivers met the needs of Indian peoples and therefore became a focus for village life.

The team which made an inventory of archaeological sites along the Great River Road for the Wisconsin Department of Transportation in 1979-82 covering Buffalo, Trempealeau, La Crosse, Vernon, Crawford, and Grant Counties recorded 242 sites and visited 53 previously reported ones. As the author of the report, John T. Penman, pointed out, the survey was in no sense a complete one, but it does indicate the significance of the Mississippi River as a popular practical location for Indian peoples from the period roughly 3000 B.C. to 1650 A.D.

The location of Perrot State Park was also significant in the era of French exploration and fur trade. Nicolas Perrot, for whom the park is named, is believed to have built a wintering post within park bounds as he noted "at the

foot of the mountain behind which was a great prairie abounding in wild beasts." Yet the location of his wintering post is uncertain. This unusually skilled French explorer-fur trader, who undertook so many missions for the colonial authorities of New France and was so poorly rewarded for his efforts, has been described by modern historians as France's foremost representative among the Indians (see pp. 111-112).

32. La Crosse (Wis.), Hwy. Wis. 35, US 53, US Interstate 90

When the French saw Indians playing bagattaway in the grassy field near the confluence of the Mississippi, La Crosse, and Black Rivers, they named the place *prairie la crosse* because the curved netted stick used in the ball game looked like a bishop's crozier. So it was known to fur traders of various nationalities who came there to barter trade goods for furs, and so it was named when 2 Americans, Nathan Myrick, a young man from upper New York State, and his partner, Eben Weld, came north from Prairie du Chien in the late fall of 1841 to trade. The next spring they erected the first permanent building at the site of the present-day La Crosse, but they were indeed latecomers in the area's history of human occupancy. While there seem to have been only temporary Indian villages at the location during the historic period, the mounds left by prehistoric Indian peoples make it apparent that

Statute of lacrosse players, Riverside Park. (Greater La Crosse Area Chamber of Commerce)

Effigy Mound people and probably the Hopewells found it an attractive and advantageous location.

The fur trade was distinctly on the wane by the 1840s. Both the Winnebago and Sioux had ceded their lands to the United States in 1837. Federal surveyors completed enough of their work in the La Crosse region by 1848 for federal land to be offered at auction in that year, the same year that U.S. authorities assembled the Winnebago Indian peoples at La Crosse for removal westward. Sawmills were already at work in the fine timber stands of the Black River Valley. In the 1850s La Crosse grew from a fur trading site into a busy village, a center of trade where wholesale and retail merchants prospered as suppliers of the growing logging operations on the Black River. Mississippi River steamers could not ascend the Black, rather they discharged their cargoes at La Crosse where keelboats carried them into the pineries during the open water season, and horse-drawn ice sleds transported goods and supplies upstream in the winter.

These beginnings of lumbering on the Black initiated a 50-year period in which La Crosse grew and developed primarily from lumbering and related industries and from its strategic location on the Mississippi River. From the 11 small sawmills on the Black and its tributaries in 1848, the milling industry grew as ambitious young men from New England and New York came to La Crosse and invested in pineland. The lumbermen soon learned the advantages of sawing the logs into lumber after sending them down the turbulent waters of the Black. Mills proliferated at the river's mouth at La Crosse, North La Crosse, and Onalaska. The output of these mills grew from an annual average of less than 20 million board feet in the 1860s to 178 million in 1890-99 when logs from the Black, Chippewa, and St. Croix Rivers swelled production. By 1899 the end of La Crosse's sawmill days were in sight. Then only 3 mills remained in operation and thousands of workers were out of lumbering jobs. Between 1895 and 1905 3,000 lumber workers were laid off and the $1 million payroll they had generated and spent in La Crosse had dried up. Similar circumstances had spelled the collapse of many lumbering towns, but because La Crosse had experienced a more diverse economic development for a half century, the city did not wither away.

Since 1851 La Crosse had been the seat of county government and that generated business activity as its hinterland grew and developed. Its location made it a transportation hub and shipment point from the days of steamboating through the railroad era. The transfer of people and freight from one carrier to another generated dollars. When the Milwaukee and La Crosse Railroad arrived at the banks of the Mississippi in 1858, its coming marked the beginning of a 9-year period before St. Paul got a through rail connection with Chicago. Then La Crosse could claim to be the "Gateway City" into southern Minnesota. At La Crosse, arriving settlers bound for points farther west paused either to change boats or switch from train to river steamer, or to board the ferry and cross the Mississippi. If they had come by covered wagon, a common occurrence, the ferry carried them across, wagon, livestock, family and all. La Crosse prospered as a market place and way station for people on the move. Also, until the early 1870s, La Crosse transshipped very substantial amounts of wheat brought by boat from Minnesota.

The city's dependence on Mississippi River traffic made it an important steamboating center. A number of packet owners and pilots lived there. Steamboats were built and repaired there. So were sturdy lumber raft towboats. (See p. 225 for William F. Davidson.)

By the late 1870s the railroads had made such progress in constructing lines to, across, and up and down the banks of the Mississippi that steamboat passenger and freight service sharply declined. Yet given the location of La Crosse and its relation to the developing railroad network, it remained an important shipping center. The linkage to Milwaukee in 1858 was just the beginning. In 1876 a railroad bridge, just north of La Crosse, spanned the Mississippi and at the end of that decade 5 railroad lines radiated from the city. It became the most important distribution center between St. Louis and St. Paul. This gave the city unique marketing advantages for a wide area, and the town's merchants and manufacturers seized the initiative to improve business.

Manufacturing also helped La Crosse make an economic transition away from lumbering. The earliest manufacturing was simple and small scale in character. By 1880 the general trend was toward factories producing for a larger regional market. A kind of continuum in which some older manufacturers disappeared and newer ones emerged characterized the late 19th century. The city experienced notable industrial expansion to take up the slack left by the end of lumbering. In 1895 the local payroll was $2.6 million and in 1905, $4 million. Before 1900, industry mainly processed the area's natural bounty and produced items needed by local consumers. It served the lumbering and agricultural sectors. After 1900 fewer and larger establishments, less oriented to the region's resource base and catering to a much wider market, emerged. Today this city retains vitality from serving a wholesale and retail trade network that extends beyond the Mississippi into southeastern Minnesota and northeastern Iowa. It is a quite complete service center, a county seat, a center for higher education, and a city with industry. Unique among La Crosse industries today, the G. Heileman Brewing Company traces its origins to the enterprise of a German immigrant in the mid-19th century.

Had the city business interests and elected officials of La Crosse had their way, higher education could also be noted as a part of 19th century development. Yet repeated efforts to get the Wisconsin Legislature to approve La Crosse's request for a normal school failed until a city resident became a member of the Board of Regents of the State Normal Schools early in the 20th century. The La Crosse State Normal School, a teachers' college, opened its doors in 1909. From these origins the institution evolved into the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, a 4-year campus in the state university system. Viterbo College was founded at La Crosse in 1931 as a Roman Catholic liberal arts college for women and later became coeducational.

La Crosse's remarkable record as a lumbering-sawmilling-transportation-commercial city depended on many factors. Highly important among them were its workers. Given its accessibility and the availability of jobs, particularly in the lumbering industry, the city attracted a diverse foreign-born population. An influx of people from the Germanies and Norway soon joined those American-born entrepreneurs from Ohio, New York, and New Eng-

land who arrived in the 1850s. Germans and Norwegians constituted the largest foreign-born groups in the population throughout the 19th century. In 1890 the 3rd and 4th ranking nationalities were the Bohemians and Irish. By 1900 a sizeable number of Poles had made their way to La Crosse. The city's population was 60 percent foreign-born in 1880 and 33 percent in 1900. Yet if persons with one or more foreign-born parents were included, the results would show a majority of La Crosse residents as either first or second generation Americans well into the 20th century. From the immigrant population came industrial workers as well as skilled artisans and entrepreneurs. The foreign-born lived in distinctive neighborhoods and were served by shopkeepers, bankers, merchants, and professionals of their own nationality and spoken language.

In the political and cultural life of La Crosse the foreign-born exerted notable influence. Religious and national diversity led to the proliferation of churches and their social and benevolent societies as well as a wide variety of musical and drama groups, literary-political organizations, and mutual aid societies. La Crosse had both a German and Norwegian press and foreign language-speaking congregations started their own Catholic and Lutheran parochial schools. Early in the city's history Republicans and Democrats learned that the foreign-born vote was large and important to cultivate.

The developments in La Crosse were in no sense unusual among 19th century American communities with immigrant populations, but they are noted here to draw attention to the significance of new Americans in the development of the Brule-St. Croix-Mississippi Valleys. The impact of foreign-born peoples is more clearly defined in the La Crosse experience, principally because of its size. Developments at Winona were very similar but on a smaller scale (see p. 203).

La Crosse steadily grew in population from 1856 when it was incorporated as a city with 1,637 persons, to almost 28,900 in 1900 and, unlike other cities with lumbering origins, did not lose residents in the year immediately following the demise of the sawmills. Its 1988 estimated population was 49,780. Albert H. Sanford and H.J. Hirshheimer's careful history of the city from 1841-1900, published by the La Crosse Historical Society in 1951, upon which this statement is largely based, merits reading by those who wish to know more about the city's 19th century development.

La Crosse has a very active historical society originally founded in 1898. Historic preservation and educational programs which interpret the city and area's history are among its major services to the public. It operates 2 locations, a museum in the public library and the Gideon C. Hixon House, both of which are good beginning places for those interested in learning about La Crosse's past.

Swarthout Museum, Ninth and Main Streets

Here changing exhibits depict the history of La Crosse emphasizing such topics as river life, industry and commerce, Native Americans, agriculture, and early society. In addition, the museum offers seminars and workshops for public participation.

Gideon C. Hixon House, La Crosse. (Photo by Margaret Bogue)

*Gideon C. Hixon House**, 429 North Seventh Street

The Hixon House is significant, principally as the residence of a very wealthy lumberman. It expresses his success and prominence in the community and also serves as an excellent example of Italianate Victorian architecture. The house was begun in 1859 and subsequently had various additions, the last of which was completed by the late 1870s. Relatively modest on the exterior, the interior is richly decorated and furnished with the family's possessions accumulated while traveling in this country and abroad. The Hixon House is an historical gem for many reasons, among them the scarcity of millionaire lumbermen's mansions which remain standing and open to the public.

Gideon C. Hixon was born in Vermont and came to La Crosse in 1856 where he went into the lumber business with his brother-in-law, W.W. Crosby. Their sawmills were located at the mouth of the Black River. Hixon also acquired sawmills at Hannibal, Missouri. He was a founder of the La Crosse National Bank in 1877, upon its reorganization after the 1876 failure. In 1879 he was one of the incorporators of the La Crosse Street Railway Company. When he died in 1891, Hixon was president of the bank. In that same year the *New York Tribune Monthly*, which made an inventory of the American millionaires, listed Gideon Hixon as one among 4 La Crosse millionaires who had acquired their fortunes through pineland and lumbering or those activities combined with others. Hixon's participation in politics and public benevolence was similar to that of many unusually successful lumbermen. He served several terms in the Wisconsin Legislature, and he and his family were civic leaders and benefactors of the La Crosse community. Another notable lumberman-benefactor resident of La Crosse, who became even more prominent than Hixon, was Cadwalader C. Washburn. He owned the largest sawmill in La Crosse as well as being involved with a brother, William, in the development of flour milling at Minneapolis. Washburn served as governor of Wisconsin and in the U.S. Congress. He died a decade before Gideon Hixon leaving various benefactions, among them $50,000 for a La Crosse Public Library.

Walking-Riding Tour

The La Crosse Historical Society has prepared a La Crosse guide, *Heritage Tour*, available both at the Hixon House and at the Swarthout Museum. The publication is arranged with a map of the tour route and descriptions of 49 specific sites well worth seeing in the central district of La Crosse. They are widely varied in character ranging from business, to residential, institutional, and recreational. The best way to appreciate these is to secure the guide and take a ride or walk.

U.S. Fish Hatchery Control Laboratory,* Riverside Park

Because of its significance for the rivers, lakes, and streams of Wisconsin, the U.S. Fish Control Laboratory, listed in the walking tour guide, is given special notice here. Now housing the La Crosse Area Convention and Visitor Bureau, the fish laboratory building constructed in 1924 holds a special place in the efforts of the U.S. government to maintain fish populations in all parts of the country. It was the national center for research in sea lamprey control, a very critical problem of the Great Lakes fisheries since the 1930s (see pp. 148-149), and the center for experiments in maintaining fish and mussels in specified inland waters. When begun in 1907 its main task was to collect fish out of overflowed Mississippi lands and to redistribute them elsewhere. In 1916 fish propagation was added to its functions. Later the task of fostering an increase in commercial mussels was added. Its responsibilities for lamprey control began in 1959, an on-going and difficult problem to solve. Because of the work conducted here, the building was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1981, 3 years after a new laboratory was built in La Crosse.

Two very popular activities among visitors, which enhance an understanding of the city's past and present, are the river cruise and a visit to the G.

Bridge over the Mississippi, erected by the Clinton Bridge Company, 1891. From painting by F.G. Imer. (Area Research Center, UW-La Crosse)

Heileman Brewing Company, which gives plant tours explaining the history and production methods of this more than century old La Crosse business. The *La Crosse Queen* offers sightseeing cruises of varying lengths, Memorial Day weekend through Labor Day. The stern-wheeler docks at Riverside Park. See the *Heritage Tour* guide for a more complete listing of points of interest including museums and galleries.

33. Hamlin Garland House*, 357 West Garland Street, West Salem, Wis., Hwy. US Interstate 90, 8 miles east of La Crosse

West Salem, the farm trade center long known for its creamery, is nationally known as the birthplace of a distinguished American author, Hamlin Garland. At West Salem the house Garland purchased in 1893 as a home for his parents, and where he and his family spent several months each year between 1900 and 1915, is maintained as an historic site by the West Salem Historical Society. Garland, born at West Salem in 1860 in a small log cabin, did not remain there long. His parents, like many westward bound settlers, made a series of moves in pursuit of the dream of a farm home.

In 1861 the family moved to Green's Coulee near Onalaska and then in 1869 to a farm near Osage, Iowa. After chinch bug attacks ruined their Iowa farm, they moved to Brown County, Dakota Territory, to begin again only to lose once more, this time to frost and drought. Garland's firsthand experience with the drudgery of pioneer farming provided grist for his literary success. After a period of tramping about the country, living in the East and trying to find a congenial niche in life, Garland wrote his first published book, *Main-Travelled Roads* (1891), rated by literary critics as one of his best. While it failed with the general public, advocates of literary realism praised it. Garland for a time tried to please the popular taste, but achieved his true literary success after turning once more to portrayal of the grim realities of pioneer farm life in his autobiographical work, *A Son of the Middle Border*. It was first published in serial form in *Colliers' Weekly* and as a book in 1917. During the next 12 years, he wrote a series of sequels, one of which, *A Daughter of the Middle Border*, won a Pulitzer Prize in 1922. The University of Wisconsin honored him with a degree in 1926, as did Northwestern University in 1933. He was also elected to the American Academy of Arts and Letters. The *Middle Border* series, as it is often called, drew on farm life in the coulee region adjacent to the Mississippi.

Garland's association with the West Salem house dates from the time he married Zulime Taft, sister of sculptor Lorado Taft in 1899. He and his family annually visited the "plain spacious old house" at the edge of the village for a period of about 15 years in the early 1900s. Here he worked on early drafts of *A Son of the Middle Border*. Today the house contains some Hamlin Garland possessions but primarily pieces authentic to the period his family lived there. Displays on his literary career and carefully prepared guided narration make a visit very worthwhile. Garland considered West Salem his home despite all his years in New York, Chicago, and elsewhere. His ashes are buried in Neshonoc Cemetery at West Salem. The official Wisconsin historical marker at the cemetery reads: "Hamlin Garland, 'A Son of the Middle Border' is buried here with his wife and pioneer parents."

This 1963 photo of farms in the Coon Creek watershed shows the persistence of soil conserving practices introduced a quarter century earlier. Note water control structure and pond in the foreground and the contoured farm in background. (U.S.D.A. Soil Conservation Service, Madison Office)

34. Coon Creek Watershed (Wis.), Hwy. Wis. 162, US 41 and 61

As you travel south from La Crosse on Wisconsin Highway 35, the Great River Road, very close to the village of Stoddard you will cross Coon Creek as it flows west into the Mississippi River. If you turn east on Highway 162, you will pass through the Coon Creek Valley into the famous Coulee Country about which Hamlin Garland wrote. "Coulee" is the name the French gave to the sometimes rugged and sometimes broader valleys prevalent in this unglaciated part of Wisconsin. At the bottom of the coulees flow creeks which feed the Mississippi. Technically, Coulee Country, a region of valleys and ridges, lies in Buffalo, Trempealeau, La Crosse, Vernon, Monroe, Jackson, Eau Claire, and Pepin Counties, but the term is often used to designate a wider area with similar valley and ridge formations.

Given this topography, the region has special significance for the Mississippi River. When farmer settlers cleared and plowed the land and planted wheat, as they commonly did through the 1880s, soil erosion began on sloping fields. When in the 1890s the shift to cattle and dairying created a need for more pasture, farmers cleared trees from steep slopes and their cattle grazed the woodlands. Hillsides cut by gullies and vanishing topsoil were the tragic results. The Coon Valley watershed suffered severely so that by the 1930s gullies and floods were major characteristics. As one resident noted, when he moved into Coon Creek Valley in 1898, the creek cut only a narrow path. But once in the 1920s he experienced 3 floods in one week. The Mississippi River suffered as well from silt which filled in and spoiled the channels and adjacent wetlands, damaging the habitat for fish and aquatic plants.

When agricultural and conservation leaders mapped the strategies for the New Deal in the 1930s, they tried to tie reforestation, waterway regeneration, and soil conservation programs together, given their interdependence. In 1933 the U.S. Soil Erosion Service (later the U.S. Soil Conservation Service) selected the 92,000-acre Coon Creek Watershed for a demonstration of soil and water conservation. Aldo Leopold was among those who helped make the choice as was Hugh Bennett, internationally known for his soil conservation work. U.S. scientists worked with the University of Wisconsin, with local farm leaders, and with farmers to introduce a system of land planning that included contour cropping, revitalization of woodlands and pastures, improvement of wildlife habitat, and gully and stream bank erosion control. More than half of Coon Creek Valley's 800 farmers joined the experiment, signing 5-year cooperative agreements with the Soil Erosion Service. To them goes a very large share of the credit for the project's success. When the agreements expired, farmers helped organize the Coon Creek Soil Conservation District. The Coon Valley example became an outdoor classroom for Wisconsin farmers where they saw the results of reforestation, strip-cropping, terracing, contouring, erosion-control, and crop rotation.

In 1955, at a 20th anniversary celebration of the project in the village of Coon Valley, H.H. Bennett, principal speaker noted: "The success of Coon Valley rang bells around the world!" An official historical marker on Highway 14, one-half mile west of the village, unveiled as part of the ceremony, is titled "The Nation's First Watershed." As you will see, contour strip-cropping is still popular. Flood control work has continued making the valley virtually flood-free and enabling farmers to crop their bottom lands. Success there led to the establishment of thousands of similar districts in the United States and the Caribbean.

35. Norskedalen Nature and Heritage Center, La Crosse County Trunk PI, 2 miles north of Coon Valley

While in the Coon Creek area visitors will gain further insights into the history and the natural resources of the Coulee Country by visiting Norskedalen ("Norwegian Valley"). Developed as a history and nature preserve, this 350-acre center commemorates the area's pioneer Norwegian farming heritage in the Bekkum Homestead building group. The log structures came from a number of farms in the area, some of them somewhat altered in relocation. Some are displayed to show original use and others adapted to simulate a well developed local farmstead of about 1900. The group includes a house, chicken coop, stable, granary, corn crib, blacksmith shop, storage shed, and barn.

Settlers from Norway, Bohemia, and the Germanies made their farm homes in the valley-ridge lands of La Crosse and Vernon Counties where nationality-language groups clustered together in distinct ethnic rural communities in the late 19th century. The area south of Norskedalen and west to Viroqua was heavily Norwegian. This part of Wisconsin illustrates the mixed nationality settlement patterns which characterized its agricultural development in the mid-to-late 19th century. European over-population and economic problems propelled millions to the United States to acquire farms and

to take jobs in a newly-developing country where the prospects of cheap land and work opportunities made America a veritable "distant magnet" in the words of one historian. It has been suggested that part of the magnetism of the Norskedalen area stemmed from its valleys, reminding Norwegian immigrants of the valleys of home.

The natural heritage program at Norskedalen has its headquarters at the Thrune Nature Center, given in 1982 as a memorial to Richard Thrune, a Coon Valley native and supporter of the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse. The entire 350 acres of the facility are used for nature classes designed for school age children. The arboretum is central to the nature study programs; it was begun in 1960 when Dr. Alf Gundersen, one of the founders of the Gundersen Clinic in La Crosse in the 1920s, purchased an old Coon Valley farm, built a pond and planted ornamental trees and shrubs. His gift of the 110-acre property in 1977 marked the beginning of the Norskedalen project. That initial gift reflects another dimension of the region's ethnic development. Dr. Gundersen's father, the leading spirit in founding the Gundersen Clinic, came to La Crosse in 1891 from Norway to practice with Dr. Christian Christensen. While they served all, they appealed greatly to the large Norwegian-American segment in the La Crosse region.

36. From La Crosse to Prairie du Chien on the Great River Road, Hwy. Wis. 35

The drive from La Crosse to Prairie du Chien along the Great River Road is extraordinarily beautiful, taking the traveler very close to the river and its adjacent wetlands for a close look at waterfowl, especially ducks, snowy egrets, and blue heron. The river bluffs rise dramatically on both sides of the Mississippi. The villages of Stoddard, Genoa, Victory, DeSoto, Ferryville and Lynxville lie along the route. Residents of these villages include a combination of people: some whose lives have long been associated with the river; some more recent residents who work at places like the power plant and fish hatchery; and still others who are newcomers have developed summer homes near the river.

The shops along the route look to the recreational traffic on road and river and serve the needs of their immediate communities. Some who live here have made their living for decades through commercial fishing. A cheese factory at Ferryville does well. Antique shops, the occasional fish market selling Mississippi smoked carp and catfish, and a roadside orchard market appeal to the passing trade. The villages are quiet and picturesque and their residents friendly and conversational with travelers who stop to visit and shop.

Many themes in the river's history converge at Genoa, estimated 1988 population of 303. Here in 1852 Joseph Monti of Galena bought the site of the village and in 1854 helped to plat it. First known as Hastings' Landing, later as Bad Axe City, it was renamed Genoa in 1868 at a time when Genoa, Italy, was playing a significant role in Italian unification. The Monti family were leading business and civic figures from the outset. Over the next few decades a sizeable, but not exclusively, Italian population of several hundred people developed Genoa into a farming service center, a supplier of cordwood for steamboats, and a fishing village. St. Charles Catholic Church, organized in

1862, had a distinctively Italian congregation led by an Italian-speaking priest. It had grown to 300 members by 1884. The Federal Writers' Project research team noted that in 1941 Genoa retained much of its distinctively Italian flavor. Many of the ancestors of its 20th century residents are buried in the Mount St. Charles Cemetery overlooking the river.

At Genoa, 2 pearl button factories once flourished as part of the larger upper Mississippi River clamming industry which began at Muscatine, Iowa, in 1889. Within a decade the clambeds were showing signs of exhaustion as a result of a sudden rush into clamming and pearl button production. Initial overharvesting without consideration of the size and age of clams taken (clams require 12 years to become full-grown), followed by the effects of human and industrial pollution, silting in of clambeds, and dredging and other transportation "improvements" make them comparatively scarce now and in need of protection. Recently barge traffic at a Prairie du Chien grain loading dock came under fire by state authorities because it threatens the already environmentally-endangered Higgins Pearly Eye mussel. The conservation efforts to maintain Mississippi River fish and wildlife are well represented at the Genoa National Fish Hatchery and across the main channel in an extensive part of the Upper Mississippi River Wildlife and Fish Refuge.

Just south of Genoa, the Dairyland Power Cooperative's smokestacks at Station Number 3 tower over the landscape, a prime example of urban-industrial America's use of huge quantities of river water in generating electricity using steam turbines. A nuclear generator, built here in 1969, was shut down in 1987. Genoa also well represents efforts over the centuries to keep the Mississippi usable for transportation, for here Lock and Dam Number 8 in the river system are located.

South of Genoa lies an area involved in 2 famous clashes between Indian peoples and U.S. troops, the Red Bird Uprising and the Black Hawk War. These points along the road are rather obscure and quite easy to miss. Key to pinpointing them is the Highway 35 crossing of the Bad Axe River about 2.75 miles south of the Dairyland Power Plant. At this point in the adjacent National Fish and Wildlife Refuge is the Bad Axe boat landing, accessible from Highway 35. Further south on the highway at Victory is an official historical marker titled, "The Battle of Bad Axe." You will also note the Black Hawk Recreational Area marker, part of the National Refuge under jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. About one mile south of Victory, a gravel road leads into that recreational area to Black Hawk Memorial Park lying between the highway and the Mississippi main channel, separated from it by Battle Island and Battle Slough. Its beauty belies the tragedy that occurred on August 1-2, 1832, for in this area many followers of Black Hawk, a minor Sac Indian chief, lost their lives as they tried to retreat across the Mississippi.

The Black Hawk War and the Red Bird Uprising that preceded it are in the broadest sense the bitter fruit of the cultural clash between Indian peoples and Americans of Western European origins, characterized by differences in attitudes toward the land, religion, economy, government, and in ways of life. The immediate background of the Red Bird and Black Hawk clashes with federal troops was the rush of settlers into the lead mining frontier of the Galena, Dubuque, Mineral Point-Platteville area before Indian title had been

extinguished by treaty. The Winnebagos, demoralized by the poverty, death, alcoholism, and other disease left in the wake of the fur trade, deeply resented the coming of settlers onto their lands.

These were the underlying currents behind the action of Winnebago Chief Red Bird and 3 companions in June of 1827 when they murdered 3 persons at Prairie du Chien. This incident had been preceded by the murder of a white family making maple sugar on Winnebago lands near there the year before. The 1827 incident precipitated a panic among white settlers and the calling of the territorial militia and federal troops from Fort Snelling, Fort Howard, and elsewhere. Red Bird, following the Prairie du Chien attack in 1827, had moved up the Mississippi to the mouth of the Bad Axe River and encamped there temporarily before attacking 2 keelboats passing on the Mississippi. No match for the federal forces and the territorial militia, Red Bird surrendered at the portage between the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers in early September. He died the following winter while imprisoned at Prairie du Chien.

The Black Hawk incident at the Bad Axe River is a variation on the same theme. Only in the case of the Sac Indian leader, the lands in question had been ceded to the U.S. government by the Sac and Fox in the Treaty of St. Louis of 1804. Black Hawk claimed that the treaty was invalid because the federal authorities had negotiated it with persons not representative of the Sac and Fox, and not sent to St. Louis to negotiate about tribal lands. Both claims were well founded, but the U.S. government took the position that the treaty was legally binding. By its terms the Sac and Fox could use the ceded lands, an enormous area in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Missouri, until settlers came into the area.

The coming of the lead miners led to friction. Black Hawk refused to follow Keokuk who crossed the Mississippi into Iowa leading most of the Sac and Fox. Finally Black Hawk and his followers crossed into Iowa in June of 1831 under threat of attack by the Illinois militia. They missed making a corn crop and nearly starved on inadequate federal rations during the winter of 1831-32. In the spring of 1832 Black Hawk led 2,000 people — warriors, old men, women, and children — across the Mississippi near the mouth of the Iowa River and then proceeded to the mouth of the Rock River in Illinois. Singing and beating drums, they headed upriver to find the Winnebago Indian, named The Prophet, who had promised to help them.

Thus began the Black Hawk War which ended at the Battle of Bad Axe, August 1-2, 1832, where hundreds of weak, emaciated Sac and Fox were either cut down by bullets fired by soldiers on the east bank of the Mississippi or by the cannon fire of the U.S. gunboat *Warrior* on the Mississippi or slaughtered by the Sioux on the west side of the river. William T. Hagan, in his study, *The Sac and Fox Indians,* published in 1958 by the University of Oklahoma Press, commented on the Bad Axe tragedy: "The warriors were able to put up only token resistance, and after the initial exchange the 'battle' was little more than a massacre." Most of the 2,000 who crossed the Mississippi in April of 1832 had already been killed or died of starvation during the intervening months. They had spent most of that time in the Koshkonong Swamp. You will find further discussion of the Black Hawk War in connection with the Battle of Wisconsin Heights (p. 286). In his *Autobiography,*

Black Hawk gives an illuminating account of how he understood the issues and explains his reasons for returning to the Rock River.

From the site of the Battle of Bad Axe to Prairie du Chien, the Great River Road hugs the riverbank passing through Ferryville and Lynxville, finally entering Prairie du Chien, one of Wisconsin's communities with 17th century French roots.

37. Prairie du Chien (Wis.), Hwy. Wis. 35

People have lived in the Prairie du Chien area for at least 4 or 5000 years. Many centuries before the coming of the French, prehistoric Indians of the Archaic period made their homes in the Mississippi Valley and left archaeological evidence of their presence at Prairie du Chien. Other inhabitants included the Hopewells of the Middle Woodland period, the Effigy Mound peoples of the Late Woodland Indian period, and the peoples of the Middle Mississippian culture (1000-1500 A.D.). Archaeological evidence confirms their presence at that location near the juncture of the Mississippi and Wisconsin Rivers, a site attractive because of its transportation advantages and its wealth of fish and game. While much evidence has obviously been destroyed, much may remain to be discovered and analyzed to increase our knowledge of earliest human occupation.

Tradition has it that Marquette and Jolliet were the first Frenchmen in the area when they made their famous Fox-Wisconsin-Mississippi voyage in 1673, but they may have been preceded by adventuresome French fur traders. Nicolas Perrot established a fur trading post, Fort St. Nicolas, in 1685 in what is today the lower portion of Prairie du Chien in his efforts to build a lucrative fur trade along the Mississippi (see pp. 111-112). Prairie du Chien developed as a key location in the fur trade during the French period and so continued during the British years, a rendezvous point for fur traders and Indians, as well as a depot for the shipment of goods along the river. Probably the French did not take up residence in any sizeable numbers. It has been estimated that a few dozen may have resided there before the fall of New France, but they gave the rendezvous place its name in honor of the chief of a well-established Fox village. His name was Alim, translated as "dog" in English and "chien" in French.

When Prairie du Chien came under British control after 1763, the French residents remained and were joined by British Canadians and the occasional American colonial. The fur trade proceeded relatively untouched either by the American Revolutionary War or nominal American control after 1783. In 1800 the French Canadian-British Canadian fur trading community there numbered 65 by official count. Not until the War of 1812 did the American presence make itself felt when a detachment of soldiers from St. Louis arrived to build Fort Shelby on St. Friole's Island in early June 1814. Theirs was a brief stay because the British-recruited fur traders, along with the *voyageurs* and settlers from Mackinac and Green Bay, and Sioux and Winnebago warriors who forced their surrender on July 19, 1814, in the "The Battle of Prairie du Chien", the only "battle" of the War of 1812 fought in Wisconsin. The British renamed the little fort Fort McKay and there they remained until May 1815, when they evacuated having set fire to it. The Americans, in con-

trol at last, promptly built Fort Crawford as part of a general plan to protect American interests, to overawe the Indians, and to quash the British influence in the fur trade. The United States also established a government trading factory to insure fairness to the Indians. Nicholas Boilvin became the American Indian agent.

In 1817 John Jacob Astor's American Fur Company established a post at Prairie du Chien. For a time Joseph Rolette, a very successful fur trader and landowner, served as Astor's chief representative. After 1826 Hercules Dousman, who ultimately amassed a fortune of one million dollars in various enterprises, including the fur trade, looked after American Fur Company interests. Dousman and Rolette were very powerful persons in Prairie du Chien and, given the policies of John Jacob Astor, wielded enormous influence over the fortunes of individual traders. The company so disliked the U.S. fur factory system that Astor succeeded in 1822 in having it abolished.

Mississippi River fishermen. Photograph by Gerhard Gesell. (SHSW WHi(G472)44)

As a military post and a center of the fur trade, Prairie du Chien became a logical location for treaty negotiations with the Indians. Keenly aware that the westward tide of settlement soon would engulf the Mississippi Valley and more specifically responding to the movement of miners into the lead region, the U.S. government called the first in a series of great councils of Indians and whites which convened near Fort Crawford in August of 1825. The purpose of the council was to have the tribes of the northern Mississippi Valley define the boundaries of their lands. They came by the hundreds: Sioux, Chippewa, Winnebago, Menominee, Ottawa, Potawatomi, Iowa, Sac, and Fox. James Otto Lewis, artist in the American official party, painted the gathering and many of the individual tribal leaders. He captured for posterity the showmanship of federal authorities in staging the council beside the Fort Crawford stockade, and the faces of proud, somber Indian emissaries. There they

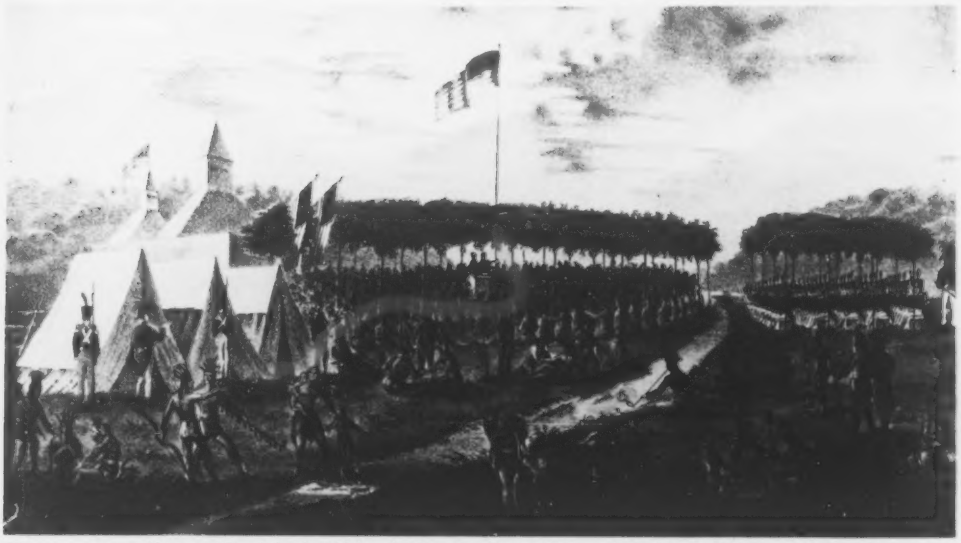
agreed to their tribal land boundaries. Again in 1829, following the Red Bird Uprising (see pp. 216-217), American commissioners and the Winnebago plus representatives of the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi tribes met at Fort Crawford. As punishment for the uprising, the Winnebago were forced to cede a large section of their lands in Wisconsin and northern Illinois, and the other 3 tribes a lesser amount in Wisconsin, but a huge area in Illinois — 3.5 million acres stretching from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan. Other negotiations followed at Prairie du Chien in succeeding years.

The frontier settlement through the 1820s and 1830s grew largely due to its geographical location as a center for the fur trade, a frontier military post, and a symbol of American authority. Henry Schoolcraft in 1820 found Prairie du Chien a village of about 80 buildings, 500 people and 96 garrisoned soldiers. Clearly it had expanded far beyond its diminutive size of 20 years earlier. Yet the village slumped after the Panic of 1837 for reasons other than bad times nationally. Many of the Indian tribes had ceded their lands and either had been, or would soon be, removed farther west to make way for the inrush of settlement. Their part in the fur trade as procurers of pelts had deteriorated with the decrease in furbearing animals. The merchants associated with the trade lost business as well. In 1849 Fort Crawford, no longer needed for defense, was abandoned and the business generated by the garrison vanished. The military-fur trading frontier era was over.

In the 1850s Prairie du Chien's fortunes revived with the development of farms and towns in the northern Mississippi Valley largely because of its geographic location. Steamboat traffic on the Mississippi River and the completion of a railroad line in 1857 connecting Milwaukee on Lake Michigan with the Mississippi at Prairie du Chien once more put the village in a very advantageous position. For 3 decades it flourished as a point of transshipment. The railroad carried goods and passengers from Milwaukee and westward-bound settlers, who switched from railcar to river steamer at Prairie du Chien on their way west. On the return trip, the railroad carried wheat, much of which came to Prairie du Chien by steamboat from west of the river. Commerce and transportation became the life blood of the village. It grew from a population of about 1,500 in 1855 to 3,000 in 1870.

As happened all along the Mississippi, by the mid-1880s the progress of railroad construction markedly eroded steamboat transportation at Prairie du Chien. The village also found that the new railroad network syphoned off its previous rail traffic into a Minneapolis-St. Paul-Milwaukee-Chicago pattern. Transportation-generated commerce languished and the town had to rely on its service functions to the immediate community and on a modest manufacturing component for its well being.

Among the major assets of Prairie du Chien are the remainders of its rich historic past which attract visitors by the thousands every year. They are a major factor in the recreation and tourism of this city of 5,895 (1988 estimate). Many, but not all, of the historic structures are concentrated on St. Friole's Island where the busiest part of commercial-transportation oriented economy of the 1855-85 period was concentrated. There the boats landed and there the trains arrived. This is the same part of Prairie du Chien where Forts Shelby, McKay, and the first Fort Crawford stood. Here is where Her-



Treaty proceedings at Prairie du Chien in September 1825, painted by J.O. Lewis, *The Aboriginal Portfolio....* (1835). (SHSW WHi(X3)2812)

cules Dousman, Michael Brisbois, and Joseph Rolette lived, along with many less well-known persons engaged in the fur trade and the later commercial development. And before all of this, here lived prehistoric Indian peoples. St. Friole's Island is currently being considered for addition to the National Register as the "Old Main Village Archaeological and Historical District." Several of the individual structures already have been placed on the National Register. Listed below are some of special significance in the history of Prairie du Chien.

*St. Friole's Island and Villa Louis**, Third and Bolvin Streets

Easily the most impressive looking of the existing historic structures on St. Friole's Island, this massive cream-colored brick Italianate mansion was constructed in 1872 by the widow of Hercules Dousman and by Hercules Dousman II. During her lifetime Jane Rolette Dousman called the magnificently appointed mansion the "Chateau Brilliante". The name Villa Louis came to be used after her death in 1882 when Hercules Louis Dousman II and his family made the mansion their permanent residence and developed the extensive properties as an Artesian Stock Farm where Kentucky-bred horses were kept, raced, and bred. The house today reflects the period 1872 to 1913.

Historically Villa Louis shows what heirs of the fortune left by Hercules Dousman did with his money, and the lifestyle they were able to maintain from the wealth amassed by one of the upper Mississippi Valley's very successful early entrepreneurs. Dousman's first house on the mound, which was torn down when Villa Louis replaced it, reflected his unusual business success in the fur trade, steamboating, railroads, and other business enterprises that made him a millionaire. Built in 1843, it was a red brick Georgian style mansion with a glassed-in porch around much of it. The elegant home stood on the site of Fort Shelby and the first Fort Crawford. This site is believed to have been a very large Hopewell mound dating from before 400 A.D. It

subsequently became the location of the Fox Indian villages which the French came upon during their explorations and pursuit of the fur trade. Villa Louis is owned and operated by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin as a public museum.

You will also want to visit the *Astor Fur Warehouse and American Fur Company Warehouse**, a 2-story rectangular stone building believed to have been built by Joseph Roulette about 1828 to replace an earlier log structure. It contains excellent displays of the fur trade in the Mississippi Valley. The warehouse is located at Bolvin and First Streets.

The *Brisbois House** on Water Street was once thought to have been constructed by Michael Brisbois, French-Canadian fur trader who settled at Prairie du Chien in 1781. More recent evidence suggests that his son built this structure in 1837 on the location where the elder Brisbois' house had stood. The son was a prominent businessman in Prairie du Chien during its prosperous second period as a commercial-transportation center on the Mississippi. On the other hand, the *Rolette House**, a 2-story frame structure, is apparently a house which Joseph Rolette built. He was a prominent fur trader associated with the American Fur Company from 1811 and the principal in charge of Astor's interests at Prairie du Chien from 1820-26. He was Jane Fisher's first husband. (Hercules Dousman was her second.) Rolette built the house in 1841-42. It is located at the northeast corner of North Water and Fisher Streets.

*Second Fort Crawford Military Hospital**, Rice Street at Beaumont Road

High water repeatedly drove out the garrison at the original Fort Crawford on St. Friole's Island. In 1829 the army began construction of a new fort, a stone structure not completed until 1835, although occupied by some of the troops as early as 1831. It was continually garrisoned until 1849 given the critical importance of the Mississippi River. In 1872 the U.S. government sold the site. Many of the buildings were dismantled and the stone used in other structures. The Military Hospital is a reconstruction of the original, made possible through the combined efforts of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Works Progress Administration of the New Deal. These efforts resulted in reconstruction of portions of the outer walls. Several agencies, principally the State Historical Society and the State Medical Society, created a museum of medical history in the reconstructed building in the 1960s. The building and the adjacent Stovall Hall constitute the Fort Crawford Medical Museum, which portrays army life at frontier Fort Crawford.

*Crawford County Courthouse**, 220 North Beaumont Road

Constructed in 1867 of dolomite limestone in the Italianate style with later additions in 1896 and 1931, the Crawford County Courthouse stands in an expansive setting, the symbol of local government for well over a century. One feature of the structure, other than its impressive dignity, is the well preserved mid-19th century jail in the basement. Here are cells measuring 7 feet long and 5 feet high with heavy iron bars and without outside windows. Other smaller cells were used for solitary confinement. They are a grim commentary on the 19th century penal system. The jail was closed in 1896, and the basement is currently used for storage.

St. Gabriel's Church

The cornerstone for St. Gabriel's was laid in 1839, a surprise to the casual viewer today who would probably judge the church's age from the appearance of the facade which was added to the much plainer original structure in 1908. Yet its 2-foot thick stone walls belie construction at the turn of the century. The church has historical significance for its designer was Father Samuel Mazzuchelli, a Dominican missionary priest, who received an assignment in 1832 to serve the lead mining region's Irish, German, and French Catholics. Mazzuchelli's home was Milan, Italy, and his family background was one of wealth. He choose the priesthood and made it his goal to become a missionary priest in America for the Dominican Order. In 1828 he arrived in New York, studied for 2 years in Cincinnati, and then was assigned to the upper Great Lakes region where he served at Mackinac Island and Green Bay. After that came the reassignment to the lead fields. Mazzuchelli chalked up a very distinguished record of service to the people of southwestern Wisconsin during the next 32 years. One of his principal techniques to encourage an active religious life among his communicants was to build churches for them. A number of his churches remain today, at Benton, Shullsburg, New Diggings, Potosi, (see p. 231) and this one in Prairie du Chien. He is probably most noted for founding a school for boys, Sinsinawa Mound College, in 1848, and schools for children, as well as 2 teacher training schools for the Sisters of Saint Dominic. He was stricken with pneumonia contracted while traveling to the bedside of a dying parishioner in bad weather in 1864.

38. Effigy Mounds National Monument (Iowa), Hwy. Iowa 76

To see a well preserved and readily accessible cluster of woodland Indian mounds, visit the Effigy Mounds National Monument, a federally-owned site under the supervision of the National Park Service. It lies in a beautiful Mississippi bluff woodland setting 3 miles north of Marquette, Iowa, and less than half an hour's drive from Prairie du Chien. Cross the river via the US Hwy. 18 bridge to Marquette and then follow the river north on Iowa 76 to the National Monument. Here an interpretive center contains displays explaining the Effigy Mounds and the Hopewell Mounds found in the immediate area.

To fully appreciate the extent and richness of the mounds, it is best to climb the switchback hiking trail that takes you to the top of the bluff past Little Bear and Great Bear Mounds. Four scenic areas provide unforgettable views of the river. A one-hour walk on the self-guided trail will reveal examples of both Effigy and Hopewell mounds and provide a view of the river from a 300-foot bluff. It is best to begin with the displays at the visitor center.

The Hopewells (see Perrot State Park, pp. 204-206), an extraordinary trading people who left a rich legacy of their culture, disappeared in this region around 400 A.D., or at least there is no evidence of their presence after that time. The Effigy Mound builders are associated chiefly with the Late Woodland Cultural period, dating from possibly as early as 300 A.D. (before Late Woodland) and extending as late as the mid-17th century, beyond Late Woodland. The distinctive mounds they built in the shapes of panthers, ea-

gles, waterfowl, birds, bears, buffalos, turtles, and lizards as well as in linear and conical shapes sometimes contained burial remains and other times not. Anthropologists, after puzzling over the meaning of the mounds for many decades, have now concluded that they were used primarily to mark territorial boundaries, or meeting places, and probably the shapes denoted clans. They may also have been used for ceremonial purposes.

The Effigy Mound culture is apparently unique to a limited geographic area. Evidence of these earthworks is found primarily in Wisconsin from Green Bay and southern Burnett County south to the Illinois-Wisconsin boundary. It extends for a short distance into northern Illinois and into eastern Minnesota and Iowa along the St. Croix-Mississippi. The eastern border is Lake Michigan. The Effigy Mound builders, whatever their reasons, chose locations along rivers and lakes for their earthworks. Their culture was based on hunting, fishing, gathering, and perhaps some gardening. They were potters and weavers. Thousands of their mounds originally existed; most have been destroyed. However, surviving mounds can still be seen in a number of locations, preserved for public access. The Effigy Mounds National Monument is the best of these because of its educational component. It was created by federal legislation in 1949 which designated 1,000 acres. Iowa added another 204 acres by gift to the federal government in 1951. In 1961 Congress added 263 acres, including 99 mounds. See also High Cliff State Park (pp. 260-261), another location where panther and other shapes of effigy mounds are found.

39. McGregor (Iowa), Hwy. US 18

This Mississippi River town of about 1,000 residents turns into a bustling center for tourists and vacationers during the summer months. Its streets, filled with old 19th century buildings reminiscent of its heyday as a busy shipping port, are now used for shops and restaurants. The town is nestled in a ravine with bluffs rising about 400 feet on either side. McGregor Heights is a towering bluff overlooking the business district. A French missionary named the place Coulee des Sioux. Alexander McGregor renamed it McGregor's Landing after he first ferried settlers across from Prairie du Chien in 1836. Once the good times of the 1850s brought a railroad connection to Prairie du Chien, McGregor blossomed as a busy shipping center. Grain and livestock from eastern Iowa's developing farms came to McGregor to be shipped to Prairie du Chien and then by rail to market.

As Mildred Hartsough has noted, at its peak McGregor annually received millions of bushels of wheat at its mile-long row of warehouses. "[S]ometimes as many as a thousand teams and wagons arrived in the town in a single day during the marketing season, bringing in the products of the farm and taking back a variety of manufactured goods bought with the proceeds."[28] Seven barges stayed busy carrying grain and merchandise back and forth across the river. By the late 1870s the railroads held the competitive edge in grain shipment and the trade at McGregor dwindled. Passenger boats continued to arrive in its "picturesque cove", as Charles E. Russell called it in his *A-Rafting on the Mississip'*, for a very special reason. The owner of the Diamond Jo steamboat line, Joseph Reynolds, lived at McGregor.

Reynolds first came into the upper Mississippi buying furs and hides for his Chicago tannery business. He was yet another in the long list of New York State transplants to the developing Midwest who sought and found greater business opportunities. About 1860 he moved to McGregor and delved into the grain trade on the upper Mississippi, thus encountering the problem of transporting his grain purchases from the river towns on the west bank to the railroad connection at Prairie du Chien. Twice he found arrangements with the large upper river steamboat companies less than satisfactory. On second try he locked horns with William F. Davidson of La Crosse, a ruthless competitor sometimes called the "Commodore Vanderbilt" of the upper Mississippi, who, in the early 1860s, was well on the way to building a steamboat monopoly on the upper river. Reynolds had sold Davidson one or 2 barges and his *Diamond Jo*, a 242-ton stern-wheeler. When Davidson subsequently left some of Reynolds barge loads of wheat sitting on the west bank instead of delivering them to Prairie du Chien as the contract required, Reynolds reportedly upbraided him and threatened to make the neglect very costly.

Reynolds began to develop his own steamboat line, at first carrying chiefly freight and utilizing barges towed by steamboats. His boats ran from Fulton to St. Paul and after 1879 as far south as St. Louis, achieving for the Diamond Jo line its greatest financial success in the 1870s and 1880s, a time when Davidson's fortunes were declining. Not until 1879 did Reynolds branch out into passenger service. Company headquarters and the boat yard were established at Dubuque in 1874. As traffic declined, his company in its later years built and operated some very elaborate upper Mississippi River passenger steamboats. By 1890 the traffic was light, but Reynolds had prospered in other ways through investments in railroads and in mining, becoming a wealthy businessman.

Hopewell Mounds, Effigy Mounds National Monument. (Photo by Margaret Bogue)

As Mildred Hartsough has noted in *From Canoe to Steel Barge on the Upper Mississippi* (from which the information on the Diamond Jo Line has been drawn), in the waning years of the steamboat business, Reynolds authorized his director of passenger traffic to develop a *Tourists Manual and Guide to the Upper Mississippi River*, but Diamond Jo Reynolds died in 1891 before it was published. The business had moved within the space of 35 years from freight to tourism. As for the origin of the name Diamond Jo, Hartsough suggests that it came from the identifying mark Reynolds put on his wheat sacks, a diamond with the lettering JO in the center. The Diamond Jo warehouse at Prairie du Chien has been demolished, as have many other structures on the river associated with what was at one time the major steamship line on the upper Mississippi. The Diamond Jo Boat Store and Office at Dubuque is on the National Register of Historic Places. At McGregor an important Reynolds structure remains:

*"Diamond Jo" Office Building and Residence**, located at the northwest corner of A Street near its intersection with Main Street (US Hwy. 18).

This Romanesque 2-story structure was built of red brick in the early 1880s when Joseph Reynolds' steamship company achieved its greatest prosperity. Note especially the rounded arches, the fine brickwork, and the use of terracotta. Only minimal changes have been made to the building, the principal one being the bay window at 2nd-story level dating from the turn of the century. The National Register nominating papers for the structure noted that the exterior is much the same as when Reynolds and his wife lived and worked there. The interior is somewhat altered, but retains such original features as woodwork, doors, and fireplaces. Now the building houses commercial establishments and several apartments.

40. Pikes Peak State Park (Iowa), Hwy. Iowa 340

Along the Mississippi River south from McGregor lie park areas — Point Ann State Park, McGregor State Park, and Pikes Peak State Park, all in succession. Pikes Peak, a 970-acre choice location along the Mississippi about 2 miles south of McGregor, has special historical significance. Pikes Peak, rising 540 feet above the Mississippi, is named for Zebulon Pike, the American explorer whose name is usually associated with Pike's Peak in Colorado. A year prior to his 1806 Colorado expedition, young Lt. Pike was sent by the United States on an expedition up the Mississippi from St. Louis to explore the river, to find out about British fur trading activity in the region, and to ease the tension between the Sioux and the Chippewa. In August of 1805 he set out from St. Louis, ascending the river and arriving just below the Wisconsin River on September 4. The next day, with the assistance of 3 residents of the Prairie du Chien trading community, he crossed the Mississippi in search of a good location for an army post. Pikes Peak was his choice, the spot "which I thought most eligible, being level on the top, having a spring in the rear, and commanding a view of the country around."[29]

While his recommendation was not followed, Pike's name has been associated with the bluff. The commanding views from the peak with the Mississippi Valley visible for 20 miles to the north and 10 to the south and the overview of the confluence of the Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers are very

striking. During the 1930s Civilian Conservation Corps workers built shelter houses, tables, benches and outdoor fireplaces. Today the park has excellent facilities for camping with a total of 80 sites.

The park trails invite hikers to explore the wooded bluffs and valleys. Take the Pictured Rocks Trail to see the most notable of the park's natural features. Along the trail rise sheer walls of limestone. As the Iowa Department of Natural Resources describes the formations here: "The pictured rocks are a fine display of St. Peter's sandstone — cliffs banded, molded and fancifully figured in a multi-colored coat of yellow, red, white, black, green and brown with mixed tones and shades in a variety of patterns." Beyond the painted walls is Bridal Veil Falls.

The park is here to enjoy because a grand-niece of Alexander McGregor inherited the land from him, never allowed it to be developed, and willed it to the U.S. government. Congress later conveyed it to Iowa.

41. Wyalusing State Park (Wis.), Hwy. US 18 and County Trunk C

This scenic and spacious park must be rated among Wisconsin's most beautiful and historic. Bordering both the Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers, the 2,600-acre tract overlooks the route of Marquette and Jolliet in 1673 when they explored the linkage between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River. Summer foliage masks modern intrusions so that the blufftop overlooks provide vistas reminiscent of the way the landscape looked over 300 years ago. Across the river lies Pikes Peak (see above). Below lies the juncture of the Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers. Fourteen miles of hiking trails give a full range of the park's natural beauty from the limestone bluff tops down to river level. Sentinel Ridge trail passes by more than 2 dozen effigy mounds (see pp. 223-224), and follows the old wagon route traveled by settlers down to the river ferrying point. Canoeing, fishing, picnicking, and camping at one of the park's 132 campsites give visitors plentiful opportunities to observe waterfowl, river plants and an assortment of wild flowers, birds, and animals. During the summer months the park offers nature programs. Wyalusing also has group camping facilities with both outdoor and indoor sites. In winter Wyalusing attracts those who enjoy skiing, snowmobiling, sledding, and tobogganning.

42. Cassville, Nelson Dewey State Park, and Stonefield Village (Wis.), Hwys. Wis. 133 and 81

From Wyalusing State Park south toward Cassville, the roads veer inland from the Mississippi, obscuring the views that stirred Mark Twain on his trip upriver which he described in *Life on the Mississippi* published in 1883. Of the scenery between Dubuque and Prairie du Chien he wrote:

> The majestic bluffs that overlook the river, along through this region, charm one with the grace and variety of their forms and the soft beauty of their adornment. The steep verdant slope, whose base is at the water's edge, is topped by a lofty rampart of broken, turreted rocks, which are exquisitely rich and mellow in color — mainly dark browns and dull greens, but splashed with other tints. And then you have the shining river, winding here and there and yonder, its sweep interrupted at intervals by clusters of wooded islands threaded by silver channels; and you have glimpses of distant villages, asleep upon capes; and of stealthy rafts slipping along in the shade of the forest walls; and of white steamers vanishing around

> remote points. And it is all as tranquil and reposeful as dreamland, and has nothing this-worldly about it — nothing to hang a fret or a worry upon.[30]

Cassville's origins are intertwined with the creation of the Wisconsin Territory in 1836 and the selection of a site for the territorial capital. The first permanent white settler established a general store in 1831, but the town itself was not platted until 5 years later, at the height of 1830s prosperity. This era brought entrepreneurial Easterners into the area west of Lake Michigan in search of opportunity. As Alice Smith, historian of the territorial period in Wisconsin has pointed out, Wisconsin had a full quota of land speculators. Indeed most of those persons associated with the territorial government, with the fur trade, and with federal positions in the Wisconsin region were involved in buying U.S. land and promoting town sites during the prosperous years of the mid-1830s. Garrett V. Denniston was a partner in the Daniels and Denniston Company, New York speculators who platted Cassville in 1836 in hopes of making it the territorial capital. Nelson Dewey, Wisconsin's first state governor, came to Cassville as a clerk for the company.

In 1836 the firm started a 4-story brick building, now known as Denniston House, in the hope that Cassville would be chosen as the territorial capital. It seemed logical enough, for at the time the Wisconsin Territory included a huge area west of the Mississippi, and Cassville was centrally located. However, James Duane Doty's persuasive lobbying at the territorial legislative session at Belmont in the fall of 1836 resulted in the selection of Madison. Cassville's future lay in trade and commerce, first as a Mississippi River port, shipping lead and wheat down river, and then as a market and service center for the surrounding agricultural areas, which remains its primary function.

This town of 1,269 (1988 estimate) is also an historic town which draws hundreds of visitors who enjoy the natural beauty of the Mississippi setting. Stonefield Village, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin's major museum site devoted to Wisconsin agriculture, and the Governor Nelson Dewey home site in adjacent Nelson Dewey State Park, are nearby. Those locations, plus the Denniston House, are the major points of historical interest at Cassville. During the 1988 season, ferry service between Cassville and Iowa began to the delight of the townspeople generally and the joy of those in charge of historic sites who welcome the improved accessibility.

*Denniston House**, 117 East Front Street

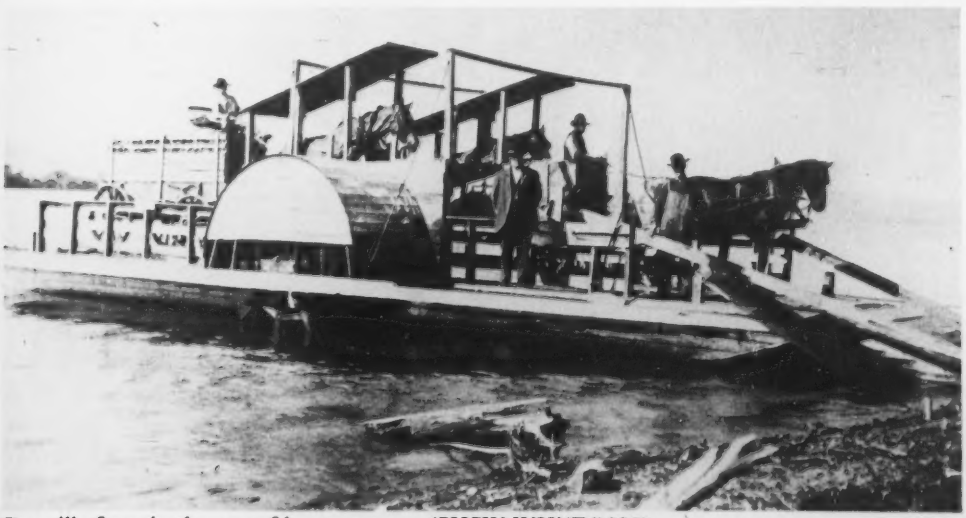
The Denniston House, begun with high hopes in 1836, failed to become the stopping place of territorial legislators, but it took on new life when Nelson Dewey acquired it and began operating it in 1854 after it had stood empty for 18 years. It has been used as a hotel ever since. As the National Register Nomination Papers described it, "The overall appearance of the building was Federal. It had a gently pitched roof marked at each end by corbie-stepped gables which rose to double chimneys, and surmounted by a square bandbox with a widow's walk. A wooden porch elevated from the street ran the length of the front of the hotel." The porch was supported by gothic arches which, along with its attractively designed entrance, gave the building a somewhat elegant look. The 4th floor was a ballroom. In this building Nelson Dewey spent his final days, dying impoverished in a room in the hotel he no longer owned in 1889.

Nelson Dewey Home Site, Nelson Dewey State Park, County Trunk VV

Nelson Dewey, born in Connecticut, came to Cassville as an employe of Daniels and Denniston in 1836 as noted above. He became a lawyer and ventured into territorial politics. He read law at the Grant County seat, Lancaster, returned to Cassville to practice, did a stint as county register of deeds, and served in the territorial assembly, before being elected as the first governor of the State of Wisconsin in 1848. Dewey served 2 terms, leaving office in 1852 to return to Cassville at a time when Wisconsin's economy was beginning to experience the general stimulation of boom times. Heavy investments in railroads, a wave of land speculation, and exceptional prices for wheat as the result of international shortages, produced a great wave of development in the newly-created state.

The economic future looked very bright when Nelson Dewey invested in Cassville village lots and farmland, as well as the hotel. On the site of the red brick house currently standing in the state park, he built a house in 1868, a 2 1/2-story red brick structure in the Gothic Revival style. It burned in 1873 and was never rebuilt. Recent research revises the earlier belief that the current house represents a scaled-down version of the original which Dewey had rebuilt. It is now clear that the extant house was built by the second owner of the Dewey farm, Walter Cass Newberry of Chicago, who bought it in 1887. While visiting the house, be sure to see the Nelson Dewey historical display in the ballroom, recently created by the State Historical Society. The farm buildings Dewey constructed remain, built of limestone and also in a Gothic Revival style. They include the horse barn*, a wine cellar-icehouse*, smokehouse-outhouse*, and a chicken house*.

Dewey, who experienced reasonable success with his law practice and business investments, had hoped to live the life of a country squire or gentleman farmer, overseeing an expansive farm where livestock, field crops, orchards, and vineyards were all part of a balanced agriculture. However, he overextended his credit, and when the Panic of 1873 turned into a very serious finan-



Cassville ferry in the age of horse power. (SHSW WHi(F4)320)

cial depression, he lost heavily. In 1879 the farm was foreclosed for mortgage debt and retained by an insurance company until Newberry bought it in 1887, 2 years before the death of the impoverished Dewey. His life is tragically sad, but hardly exceptional, when one considers how many ventured into real estate, borrowed too much, and lost everything. However, the number of persons who rose to the political prominence as state governors, saw their financial worth evaporate, had their families desert them, and who died in poverty, virtually forgotten, must be rather limited.

Nelson Dewey's grave is located in the Lancaster, Wisconsin, cemetery, quite readily accessible from the courthouse square where once he served county government and practiced law. His was the last burial here. An official historical marker notes his accomplishments, paramount among them election as governor of Wisconsin at the age of 35. His statue stands on the courthouse square. From Cassville to Lancaster is about a 20-mile drive on state highway 81.

Stonefield Village

The Stonefield Farm structures are part of the Stonefield Village historic site, which also includes an 1890 farm village and a museum of Wisconsin agriculture, all located on the original Nelson Dewey farm property. The village includes several dozen buildings moved to the site, representative of the variety of stores and service establishments found in a typical 1890s agricultural village in southern Wisconsin. Other restored buildings include a school, church, and a modest farmhouse complex complete with windmill, which is in distinct contrast to the estate-like dimensions of the Nelson Dewey farm. There is also a covered bridge. The agricultural museum has a fine display of agricultural tools, implements, and machinery characteristic of the period of settlement through the early decades of the 20th century. Both the village and the agricultural museums express different aspects of Wisconsin's agricultural development. The State Historical Society of Wisconsin owns and operates Stonefield Village. The Nelson Dewey home site is a cooperative venture with the Department of Natural Resources, the Cassville Historical Society, and the State Historical Society of Wisconsin each contributing to its maintenance, interpretation, and accessibility to the public.

Nelson Dewey State Park offers excellent camping facilities (31 family sites), hiking trails, picnic facilities, and overlooks with a panoramic view of the surrounding countryside and the Mississippi River. This location is an unusual blending of historical and natural resources.

43. Potosi, Hwy. Wis. 133 and US 61

Potosi is a picturesque village of 777 (1988 estimate) located on the hillsides and in the valley of Snake Cave Hollow, about 2 miles inland from the Mississippi. It figured prominently in the history of the tri-state lead mining region. Here Indian peoples and the French mined lead in what came to be known as the Snake Cave Mine, later the St. John Mine. A noted Wisconsin historian, Reuben Gold Thwaites, and a staff geologist of the U.S. Geological Survey, Dr. Allen Heyl, concluded after careful investigation that the St. John Mine at Potosi may be the mine Nicolas Perrot discovered in 1690 and the one Pierre Le Sueur and his party mined in 1700. Following the Red Bird

Uprising, Willis St. John, who had come into the Fever River lead mining region from southern Illinois, prospected for a good lead mining location. He ultimately decided upon Snake Cave, which he and a partner began to mine after the Black Hawk War. They constructed a smelter and sent the lead pigs south to St. Louis via Mississippi riverboat.

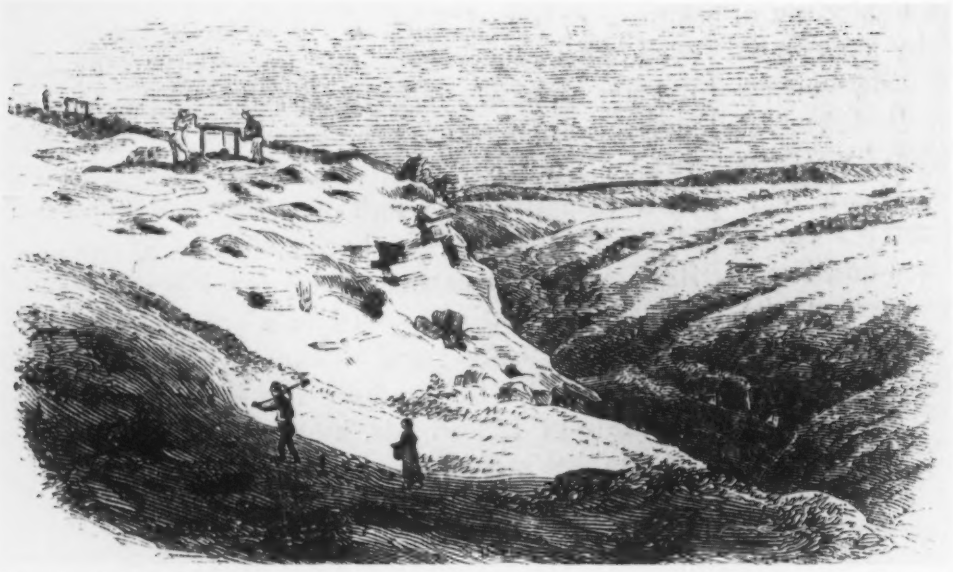
The Snake Cave mine was highly productive, enabling St. John to expand his operations to other mines at Snake Diggings, as Potosi was first called. Once he found lead, a horde of prospectors descended into the area in an effort to strike it rich. Willis St. John did just that. Given his mining and real estate properties, he became wealthy but unfortunately experienced reverses which forced him to sell the Snake Cave property in 1848. Nelson Dewey and a business partner bought it and for the next 20 years operated the mine. Its ore was exhausted by 1870, and Potosi experienced the doldrums characteristic of lead mining in the region after the Civil War. The *St. John Mine** is a National Register Site and has been opened to the public by the owner of the property. Its history is well-interpreted and the mine presents one of the relatively few places where you can see the interior of an old 19th century digging.

Across Highway 133 (Main Street) from the St. John Mine stands St. Thomas Catholic Church, a beautiful structure begun by Father Samuel Mazzuchelli in 1838 as part of his mission to the lead miners (see p. 223).

One other structure at Potosi is especially noteworthy for those interested in its history. That is the *Potosi Brewery**, built in segments. The lower 2 stories are the oldest segment, constructed of local limestone in 1852. About the turn of the century, the red brick portions were added and the building was completed. The brewery operated until 1972. Meanwhile it had served the local community and grew in later years to have a wider market in Iowa and Wisconsin. The 1852 beginnings of the brewery reflect the changing economy at Potosi. The village was then in transition from its lead mining heyday to its longer life as a place of trade for farmers. By the mid-century, agriculture was clearly the wave of the future in the southwestern Wisconsin lead mining area, which only 2 decades earlier was a rowdy frontier, with all the characteristics associated with American mining frontiers — complete disregard for the rights of Indian peoples (see pp. 216-217), lawlessness, hard-drinking, exuberance, feverish activity, and a lot of very hard, dull work.

44. Dubuque, Iowa, Hwy. US 61, 20, 151

Potosi is not more than 40 minutes away from Dubuque, a Mississippi River city rich in history relating to exploration, fur trading, lead mining, lumbering, steamboating, railroading, and manufacturing. With a 1980 population of 62,300, it is the largest of the Mississippi River towns on or adjacent to Wisconsin's western border. Lying within the tri-state lead region, the site of present-day Dubuque drew French, Spanish, and British interest in its mineral riches before Julien Dubuque began mining lead here in 1788. After the Black Hawk War and the opening of the eastern Iowa area to settlement, a flood of immigration spread into the Dubuque area in June 1833, mostly miners with get-rich-quick ideas in search of lead. Dubuque mines quickly added their tonnage to the upper Mississippi lead mine district total, but



Sketch of lead region, southwestern Wisconsin, *Harper's Monthly* (1853). (SHSW WHi(X3)14527)

figures segregated on the basis of present-day Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa are not available. Between 1835 and 1848 when Dubuque's riches were included in the totals, annual production grew from 11 million to 55 million pounds, the most productive years for the district. Until 1850 lead mines were Dubuque's greatest wealth makers.

A brawling mining village where Catholic and Protestant Irish engaged in locked combat on Sundays, it was included in the newly-organized Wisconsin Territory in 1836, a step in the direction of law and order, albeit a minor one. In 1837 the town of Dubuque was organized and in 1840 Dubuque received its first charter from the legislature of the recently-created (1838) Iowa Territory. Described as a straggling, ill-kept village of 1,000 in 1840, it suffered from clouded land titles. Auguste Chouteau of St. Louis, creditor of Julien Dubuque, did not relinquish his claims until the court settlement in 1853. Then Dubuque took on new life growing from 3,100 in 1850 to 13,000 in 1860. In the late 19th century it continued to grow, reaching 36,300 in 1900.

The Mississippi River contributed very substantially to that growth. Steamboating until the late 1870s added materially to the city's wealth. Thereafter railroads, once they bridged the Mississippi at Dubuque in 1868, played an enormously important role in growth. The river contributes much to the success of the city's economy as a bearer of barge traffic, especially since the completion of the lock and dam system in 1938. In the late 19th century Dubuque blossomed as a major lumber milling center, an industry dependent on Mississippi River-borne log rafts to keep the mills supplied.

Commerce, industry, and services including those associated with county government grew in response to the needs of lumbering, agriculture, and an expanding population. Dubuque also grew as an ecclesiastical center and the home of institutions of higher education. Here Clarke and Loras Colleges,

the University of Dubuque, and 2 theological seminaries have long contributed to the city's cultural life. In 1966 the Northeast Iowa Technical Institute opened its doors.

Recent efforts to promote industry have added diversity to the city's main reliance on meat packing, brewing, and the production of heavy machinery characteristic of its economy since the early 20th century. Vigorous promotion of commerce, urban renewal, and a campaign emphasizing heritage, recreation, cultural activities, and tourism have contributed substantially to the city's present vigor. Proud of its past, civic and cultural organizations and historic preservationists have made much progress in preserving and publicizing Dubuque's many historic places. Currently more than 2 dozen Dubuque sites, including 3 historic districts, have been added to the National Register. The best place to begin a thorough look at these historic places is at the Dubuque Convention and Visitors Bureau, 770 Town Clock Plaza, where detailed information about public historic places is readily available.

Those visiting the old river city, arranged so charmingly up the bluff and along the flats, will want to note the following places, keeping in mind the lead mining and steamboating history of the area:

Julien Dubuque Monument and Mines of Spain Conservation Area, US 151 westbound from Dubuque to Grandview Exit, turn left and proceed to Julien Dubuque Drive, turn right to Memorial.

Julien Dubuque was a well-educated, socially polished French Canadian, who came to Prairie du Chien about 1785. Sometime during the next few years he befriended the Fox Indians living on the west side of the Mississippi

Bridges on the Mississippi at Dubuque, Iowa, with the Old Shot Tower in the background, 1872. From W.C. Bryant, editor, *Picturesque America, Volume I* (1872). (SHSW WHi(X3)44655)

in Spanish territory, and gained their permission by formal agreement in 1788 to mine lead near Catfish Creek, in the Mississippi River bluffs south of the city which bears his name. Using French Canadians as supervisors and rivermen, and the Fox Indian women and old men as laborers, he developed mines, a smelter, and a trading post. His lead and furs went downriver by boat to St. Louis, and trade goods came back on their return. He called his monopoly "The Mines of Spain" and received formal recognition of it from the Spanish governor of Louisiana. When Dubuque died in 1810, impoverished and deeply in debt to Auguste Chouteau, the powerful St. Louis merchant, the Fox Indians buried him at the site of his mining operation. When in 1897 the limestone monument to his memory was being constructed, workmen found his grave and that of a Fox Indian chief. Dubuque's remains were placed at the base of the tower.

The monument stands in the 1,260-acre Mines of Spain State Conservation Area which is characterized by heavy forest and deep ravines, steep slopes, and rock outcrops. Unglaciated, as is all of the lead mining region, the rock formations you see are dolomite bedrock formed 425-500 million years ago. Bald eagles roost in the trees along Catfish Creek in the winter and the river otter, another endangered species, lives in this area. Headquarters is at the E.B. Lyons Nature Center and Preserve, where the Iowa Conservation Commission encourages nature study. It is open year round.

*The Old Shot Tower**, Commercial Street and Riverfront

The Old Shot Tower is in the commercial and industrial part of the city, on the riverfront, clearly visible from the Highway 20 bridge. Its history is a curious one in the sense that it was used very little for making shot and in modern parlance, one would say it was the victim of a business "takeover". This 150-foot tower, the lower 110 feet constructed of limestone and the top 40 of brick, remains standing as a symbol of Dubuque's beginnings as a lead mining community, because a 1959 citizens' group raised the funds to repair and preserve it.

For several decades following the demise of Julien Dubuque, the Fox Indians refused to allow miners to come onto their tribal lands west of the Mississippi and mine lead. Supported in their tribal rights by the U.S. government, the Fox managed to stave off the invasion until the Treaty of 1832, following the Black Hawk War. It opened their holdings to settlement. With Indian removal in 1833, a rush ensued and for the next several decades lead mining became the major economic activity. Dubuque lead was marketed in St. Louis where much of it was made into shot.

Dubuque entrepreneurs decided in 1854 to build their own shot tower. The ensuing competition with St. Louis and the depression of the late 1850s put the Dubuque shot tower in severe financial difficulties. With the onset of the Civil War, the St. Louis shot producers maneuvered the takeover, purchased the Dubuque tower and abandoned it. Until 1911 it was used as a firewatch. Now owned by the city, the tower is on the National Register of Historic Places.

*Mathias Ham House**, Eagle Point Park, 2241 Lincoln Avenue

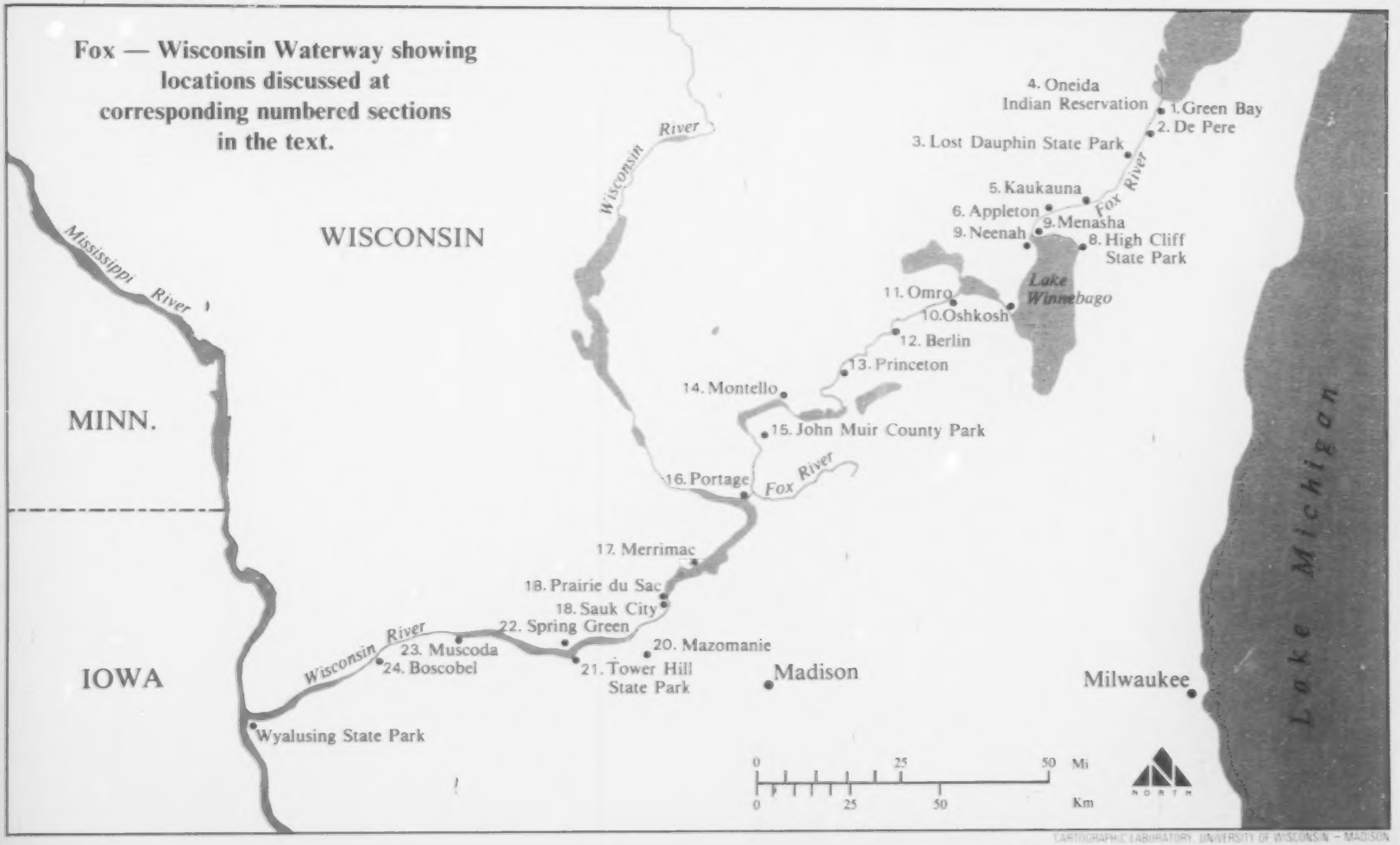
Mathias Ham settled in Dubuque in 1833 and established mines and a smelting furnace at Eagle Point. Unlike many lead miners, Ham struck it rich and in 1857 may have had John F. Rague design this beautiful Italian villa-styled home. The home is a significant statement about the way wealthy frontier entrepreneurs lived, about the fortunes made in lead, and about the architect. Rague designed a number of important structures in the Midwest, including the first capitol in Springfield, Illinois; the Old Capitol in Iowa City; North Hall and South Hall on the University of Wisconsin-Madison campus; and the Egyptian Revival-style Jail, City Hall, and the Langworthy Octagon House at Dubuque. Ham House is owned and operated by the Dubuque County Historical Society. It is furnished and interpreted to depict life in the mansion during Dubuque's pre-Civil War lead mining-steamboating era. Eagle Point Park is adjacent and offers fine vistas of the river and Lock and Dam No. 11.

The riverfront museum complex merits the attention of those interested in Mississippi River transportation history, for here at the Ice Harbor is the *Fred W. Woodward Riverboat Museum*, depicting 3 centuries of Mississippi River history from the era of exploration and the fur trade to the present. Included in this new museum operated by the Dubuque County Historical Society is the National Rivers Hall of Fame, commemorating Americans prominent in national river history. Nearby is the side wheeler *William M. Black**, a former U.S. Army Corps of Engineers dredge built in 1934, one of the last of the steam-powered side wheelers, now turned into a museum. River cruises are available close to the museum.

PART THREE

THE FOX — WISCONSIN WATERWAY

Beginning at the mouth of the Fox River where it flows into Green Bay and ending where the Wisconsin's island-strewn mouth empties into the Mississippi, the Fox-Wisconsin water route linking the Great Lakes with the Great River provided the explorers, missionaries, and fur traders of New France with a vital line of communication within the arc of empire stretching from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. The importance of the route had long been apparent to the Indian peoples of North America before the coming of Western Europeans, and it would remain important to the British and the Americans well into the 19th century. While quite possibly Frenchmen used this Fox-Wisconsin linkage to the Mississippi before 1673, credit for its "discovery" goes to Jesuit Father Jacques Marquette and to French fur trader and explorer Louis Jolliet. From the Marquette Journal and from the descriptions of others who traveled the route during its wilderness period, a clear image of what it originally was like remains. Marquette compressed into the space of 8 printed pages his experiences between May 17 when the exploring party left Michilimackinac, and June 17, 1673, when, as Marquette noted, "we safely entered Missisipi [sic] .... with a joy that I cannot express."


Fox — Wisconsin Waterway showing locations discussed at corresponding numbered sections in the text.
WISCONSIN
MINN.
IOWA
Mississippi River
Wisconsin River
Fox River
Lake Winnebago
Lake Michigan
4. Oneida Indian Reservation
1. Green Bay
2. De Pere
3. Lost Dauphin State Park
5. Kaukauna
6. Appleton
9. Menasha
9. Neenah
8. High Cliff State Park
11. Omro
10. Oshkosh
12. Berlin
13. Princeton
14. Montello
15. John Muir County Park
16. Portage
17. Merrimac
18. Prairie du Sac
18. Sauk City
22. Spring Green
20. Mazomanie
23. Muscoda
24. Boscobel
21. Tower Hill State Park
Madison
Milwaukee
Wyalusing State Park
0 25 50 Mi
0 25 50 Km
NORTH
CARTOGRAPHIC LABORATORY, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN – MADISON

The beauty of the Fox flowing gently at its mouth impressed him as he left the waters of Green Bay. "It is full of bustards, ducks, teal, and other birds, attracted thither by the wild oats, of which they are very fond." The party of Frenchmen soon met with the navigational challenges which impressed all who tackled the passage up the Fox to Grand Chute (present-day Appleton). He wrote: "after ascending the river a short distance, it becomes very difficult of passage, on account of both the currents and the sharp rocks, which cut the canoes and the feet of those who are obliged to drag them, especially when the waters are low." Of the passage through Lake Winnebago and Lake Butte des Morts he made no comment, picking up his description again in the vicinity of present-day Berlin. Two natural phenomena in that area which he had heard about, waters from a mineral spring and a medicinal plant used to cure poisonous snake bite, piqued his curiosity. He visited the Miami, Maskouten, and Kickapoo village in the Berlin vicinity, where Claude Allouez had sought Indian converts in the recent past. Delighted at finding "a handsome Cross erected in the middle of the village, and adorned with many white skins, red belts, and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the great Manitou....", he spoke of the beauty of the natural surroundings. All around lay prairies "extending farther than the eye can see, interspersed with groves or with lofty trees. The soil is very fertile, and yields much Indian corn."

Here the exploring party succeeded in securing the services of 2 Miami Indian guides to take them over the portage between the Fox and Wisconsin. This assistance was essential to their success, for as Marquette noted, although they understood their general direction, "the road is broken by so many swamps and small lakes that it is easy to lose one's way, especially as the river leading thither is so full of wild oats that it is difficult to find the channel." The guides took them to the portage, helped them over, and then returned home as Marquette noted, "leaving us alone in this unknown country, in the hands of Providence." He continued, "Thus we left the waters flowing to Quebec, four or five hundred leagues from here, to float on those that would thence forward take us through strange lands."

Of their descent of the Wisconsin, Marquette wrote relatively little, less than one-half of a printed page, yet the concise statement noted those natural characteristics which impressed all who followed.

> It is very wide; it has a sandy bottom, which forms various shoals that render its navigation very difficult. It is full of islands covered with vines. On the banks one sees fertile land, diversified with woods, prairies, and hills. There are oak, walnut, and basswood trees; and another kind, whose branches are armed with long thorns. We saw there neither feathered game nor fish, but many deer, and a large number of cattle [buffalo].[31]

And finally there was the Mississippi, narrow, he observed, at its meeting with the Wisconsin, its current "slow and gentle".

More than two centuries after the Marquette-Jolliet voyage, an historian well-known as head of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin and as a prodigious writer and editor of Midwestern history, Reuben Gold Thwaites, traveled large parts of the Fox-Wisconsin route and commented about what he as an historian saw along the way. He noted, the canoeist of 1887 "will find solitude .... [and] can float, if historically inclined, through the dusky

shadows of the past, for every turn of the bank has its story, and there is romance enough to stock a volume."

Evidence of vast change keynoted much of the Portage-Green Bay leg of the journey from the time Thwaites' canoe slipped into the "tan-colored" water of the government canal at Portage and headed downstream in the direction of the historic Fox. The canal, a grand project of the mid-19th century (see pp. 117-118), contrasted starkly with the long walk over the 2-mile portage trail many had made from 1673 to 1853 when the canal connecting the 2 rivers was a complete, but an "imperfect and perishable structure." As Thwaites reminded his readers in describing the progress of his journey, the improved Fox-Wisconsin waterway as a major carrier of people and goods between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi failed to produce the hoped-for results. At Portage he described the deterioration of improvements: "the canal, like most of the Fox and Wisconsin river-improvement, is fast relapsing into a costly relic. The timbered sides are rotting, the peat and sand are bulging them in, the locks are shaky and worm-eaten, and several moss-covered barges and a stranded old ruin of a steamboat turned out to grass tells the sad story of official abandonment." Beyond the canal, downstream in the sluggish waters of the upper Fox, he canoed for a dozen miles through a channel, like a big ditch, "dredged out through the swamp" by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in an effort "to render it navigable for the vessels in vogue today." With historical hindsight, he was struck with the folly of it all, an enormous expenditure for what on balance was a failure. As for use of the upper Fox for transportation, Thwaites noted: "There is no navigation on the Fox worthy of mention, above Berlin, and even that below is insignificant and intermittent."

Along the sluggish upper Fox, winding lazily for more than 100 miles with an average fall of 4 inches per mile, the 1887 canoeist found stretches much

Wild rice on the Fox River. (DNR 13630)

like those in Marquette and Jolliet's day, vast areas of wild rice marshes inhabited by great flocks of waterfowl. Like the explorers, he found it hard to make his way downstream because "the bayous, the cul-de-sacs, are so frequent, and the stream switches off upon such unexpected tangents, that it is sometimes perplexing to ascertain which body of sluggish water is the main channel."

The Thwaites voyage took full note of the extensive agricultural development of the upper Fox Valley. He and his companion often went for food and shelter at night to farm homes along the way as they proceeded from Portage toward Lake Winnebago. Agriculture had changed the face of the upper Fox as had the rise and decline of small river towns, initially born in high hopes of prosperous ports on the Fox-Wisconsin waterway. Much more notable in 1887 were cities like Portage, Montello, Princeton, Berlin, Omro, Winneconne and Oshkosh, focal points of 19th century development in trade, agriculture and manufacturing.

At the bustling sawdust city of Oshkosh, Thwaites' observations take on a very different character, for at that point the 19th century development pattern makes a sharp break from the agricultural development of the upper Fox, to the urban-industrial of the lower. There he noted the homes of mill workers, principally in former Algoma on the south side of the Fox, and the homes of the wealthy mill owners like Philetus Sawyer and the Paine brothers (see p. 268) on the opposite side of the river. To the sound of steam whistles and the 6 o'clock steam-gong marking the end of the work day, Thwaites' canoe passed "the gantlet of the mills, with their outlying rafts, their lines of piling, and their great yards of newly sawn lumber." Viewing the mills and industrial growth at Neenah-Menasha, Appleton, and Kaukauna, he concluded that the great benefit of the Fox-Wisconsin waterway improvement was the harnessing of the river's waterpower. "If the improvement scheme is a flat failure elsewhere, as is beginning to be generally believed, it certainly has been the making of this valley of the Lower Fox." Having made it downstream from Portage to Green Bay, Thwaites lifted his canoe and stayed on to thoroughly explore this old community in the throes of change.

Later in the summer of 1887 Thwaites tackled the other end of the Marquette-Jolliet route. He paddled downstream again in a canoe, leaving from Portage for a memorable journey on the Wisconsin River, where the sparse population and great natural beauty spreading on all sides of the river for miles all the way to the Mississippi led him to select chapter titles like "Alone in the Wilderness", "A Panoramic View", and "Floating Through Fairyland". He quickly disposed of the question of the river's navigability at the outset of his gentle journey downstream:

> [T]he Wisconsin remains, despite the hundreds of wingdams which line her shores, a fickle jade upon whom no reliance whatever can be placed. The current and the sand-banks shift about at their sweet will over a broad valley, and the pilot of one season would scarcely recognize the stream another. Navigation for crafts drawing over a foot of water is practically impossible in seasons of drought, and uncertain in all. A noted engineer has playfully said that the Wisconsin can never be regulated, "until the bottom is lathed and plastered;" and another officially reported, over 15 years ago, that nothing short of a continuous canal along the bank, from Portage to Prairie du Chien, will suffice to meet the expectations of those who favor the government improvement of this impossible highway.

Thereafter, the bulk of his comments related to the natural beauty of the lower Wisconsin, still notable today. His descriptions are filled with references to imposing bluffs, wide expansive bottoms, "either bog or sand plain", and to a river in the main channel sweeping swiftly along, filling up old channels and creating new, sometimes 2 or 3 parallel ones "here today and there tomorrow", creating islands, and obeying no laws except its own. Sometimes the sandbars were barren; others were thick-grown with willows and seedling aspens or well-wooded and bordered with wild flowers. They added great beauty to the river. Finally, as Thwaites neared the Mississippi, the bluffs widened to form the Mississippi River bluffs. "At their base spreads a broad, flat plain, fringed with boggy woods and sandy meadows, the delta of the Wisconsin .... cut up into floodwashed willow islands, flanked by a wide stretch of shifting sand-bars black with tangled roots and stranded logs, the debris of many a spring-time freshet." This was the view at journey's end.[32]

Now, a full century after Thwaites canoed the Marquette-Jolliet route, the Fox-Wisconsin offers a rich array of evidence of its recorded history over the past 300 years and some hints about prehistoric Indian life as far into the dim past as 9000 B.C. There also remains the evidence of Indian peoples of the historic period, the fleeting influence of New France, the wilderness chapters in fur trading, the era of lead mining, the record of the military frontier, the age of early canal and railroad promotion, lumbering, the growth of a heterogeneous population and culture, the development of agriculture, the complexities of the urban-industrial era, and insights into conservation issues and environmental problems. In essence, the areas adjacent to the Fox-Wisconsin provide a cross-cut of human experience in the upper Great Lakes region. Perhaps most notably there remains the very beautiful, lightly-populated lower Wisconsin River Valley.

In the 1980s the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers made news as environmentalists, conservationists, and historic preservationists worked to save the historic waterway. While severe pollution and dying fish in the lower Fox generated public criticism in the 1920s, not until a half century later did effective management begin under 1965 and 1972 federal legislation. The attack on point pollution came first followed by the continuing campaign to control non-point pollution. The latter has emphasized treating urban and industrial sewage to diminish levels of toxicity from substances like PCB's and dioxins.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is trying to rid itself of the task of maintaining and operating the lock and dam system, an obligation it assumed in 1872 to keep the lower Fox navigable. Forces favoring the locks and dams include: paper manufacturers who need to have waterflow maintained for paper production and occasional barge use; cities which depend on the river for water and hydroelectric power; historic preservationists who want to see the lock and dam system retained as part of the region's cultural heritage; and those who consider it essential for recreation.

In 1984, the Corps, facing budget restraints, ceased operating the locks, turning that function over to the Fox River Management Commission and becoming merely "caretaker". Meanwhile concern over the possibility that the sea lamprey (see pp. 148-149) would find its way up the Fox and into the Lake Winnebago-Lake Butte des Morts-Wolf River system led the Depart-

ment of Natural Resources to seal off the lock at Wrightstown and to modify the dam.

The plot thickens further. In 1985 Congressman Robert Kastenmeier introduced a bill in the U.S. House of Representatives to establish the Fox-Wisconsin Heritage Corridor Commission to "study methods to protect and preserve the Portage Canal-Fox River Corridor". At Portage, local government and preservation groups have joined forces to restore the canal, making it the centerpiece for city revitalization. At Appleton, the Friends of the Fox are organized to fight for the river. In 1988 the governor of Wisconsin refused to accept state responsibility for lock and dam maintenance and operation. The Fox River is a very live issue. So is the current plan, long on the drawing board, to create a lower Wisconsin Scenic Riverway.

As Reuben Gold Thwaites noted a century ago, the Fox-Wisconsin waterway falls into very distinctive segments, each with a dominant character in contrast with the others. The first, the lower Fox from Green Bay to Neenah-Menasha, has a strongly urban-industrial economic component. So does the Lake Winnebago west shore of "the pool", a designation for the segment of the Fox that flows through Lakes Winnebago and Butte des Morts. The upper Fox meanders through a predominantly agricultural region varied in character. Much of it has excellent soil, but there are some parts of the central plains where sandy soils tend to be less suitable for agricultural purposes. Municipalities in this area like Omro, Berlin, Princeton, and Montello basically cater to the needs of the surrounding farming areas as trade and service centers. The lower Wisconsin segment from Portage to the Mississippi is, in general, much more lightly populated compared to the Fox. Beginning at Sauk City, the river valley assumes a scenic character with a few towns or villages, all of them set well back from the river — a paradise for

Vessels on the Fox River at Green Bay with American Can Paper Mill (Northern) in background. (DNR 20917)

canoeing, fishing, hunting, hiking, camping, and appreciation of nature. Those who drive or canoe the ancient Marquette-Jolliet route will find great diversity from the urban hum of Green Bay to the silent, beautiful woods and waters at the mouth of the Wisconsin River.

The notations about historically significant places along the Fox-Wisconsin which follow are not inclusive, but rather highlight representative and notable examples.

I. THE LOWER FOX: FROM GREEN BAY TO NEENAH-MENASHA

1. Green Bay, Hwys. US 41, 141, I-43; Wis. 57, 54, 29

Of the Fox-Wisconsin urban communities, the city of Green Bay lays claim to earliest beginnings, for it was the gateway to huge sections of the mid-continent. The French found it strategic for exploration, mission activity, the fur trade, and in exerting influence upon the Indian peoples so essential to the success of all of these activities. When the British took over a dilapidated Fort St. Francis in 1761, they inherited the French village with its farms stretching back from the river in a ribbon-like pattern. Here they held sway, trading furs with the Indians until the close of the War of 1812.

Then the Americans took possession of what had legally been theirs since 1783, inheriting at Green Bay a village of 40-45 families generally disgruntled with their new masters. The Americans promptly built Fort Howard, complement to Fort Crawford at Prairie du Chien. They appointed a resident Indian agent and built a government factory to ensure fairness in the fur trade with the Indians. In the protective shadow of the fort, John Jacob Astor's American Fur Company quickly established a post, vital as a trade link between the Mackinac Island headquarters for the upper Great Lakes and Prairie du Chien.

By the prosperous years of the 1830s fur trade at Green Bay was declining. With the age of settlement upon them the fur traders, utilizing Eastern capital, embarked instead on town site promotion to make Green Bay a key Lake Michigan port. They promoted harbor improvements and the Fox-Wisconsin waterway initially, and later encouraged all manner of roads and railroad connections which would bring people and foster commerce. Green Bay emerged in the mid-19th century as a sawmill town, lumber port, trade and immigrant-outfitting center for northeastern Wisconsin, and as the seat of Brown County government. At a disadvantage because of its northerly location and the presence of the Door Peninsula (see p. 118), Green Bay promoters enthusiastically supported the Sturgeon Bay Ship Canal which, when completed in 1882, cut about 80 miles off northbound ship travel into port. By then, southbound cargoes of iron ore from the Michigan Upper Peninsula had found their way to charcoal-fired blast furnaces at Green Bay and De Pere.

While the forests provided one natural resource-based industry for a few decades at Green Bay, the abundant fish in Lake Michigan and particularly in the bay, a prime fishing area, provided another. The lake also supplied the raw material for the ice business, a major source of income from 1880 to 1920 when Green Bay provided as much as 300,000 tons of ice annually to Chi-

Hazelwood, facing the Fox River, a prime example of the long-standing appeal of waterfront locations for residences. (DNR 19660)

cago. In the long run, however, farm produce proved to be a more important resource-based stimulant to the city's economy.

Green Bay promoters worked strenuously in the wake of the decline of lumbering to attract industries to the city. Significant new additions to the city's long-standing food processing and wood-related industries at the turn of the century included paper mills, a vegetable canning factory, a wood working machine firm and a gasoline engine company. By World War I the directions of future industrial development in Green Bay were visible. Paper milling would grow and so would the metal industry. And Green Bay's long established role as a wholesale distribution, retail trade, service, and financial center would continue. Green Bay with a 1988 estimated population of 95,247, serves as an ecclesiastical center, and also claims a major 4-year campus of the University of Wisconsin System and an area technical college. The world-famous Green Bay Packers professional football team has far outstripped Curly Lambeau's expectations when he founded the team in 1919 with a $500 contribution for sweaters and stockings from the Indian Packing Company, a short-lived meat-canning firm.

Green Bay developed a very distinctive population profile, attracting people of many national backgrounds from the era of the fur trade through 1914. Added to the small number of Canadian French, were the American-born and, before 1860, Germans, Irish, Dutch, Belgians, and Norwegians. Thereafter peoples from many more European countries came in search of economic opportunities, filling the jobs created by lumbering, fishing, industry, commerce, and agriculture. Early in the 20th century, Green Bay was home to Austrians, French and British Canadians, Danes, Finns, French, Dutch, Hungarians, Italians, Russians, Scots, Swedes, Swiss, Turks, and Welsh. In

1920, persons of foreign-born stock (foreign-born and people with one or more foreign-born parents) constituted 53 percent of the city's population, yet no one group was large enough to dominate Green Bay's ethnic character. Present-day Green Bay reflects this diversity with a wealth of churches established to serve parishioners of various ethnic backgrounds. They are fascinating and often quite beautiful places to visit, and they offer insights into the origins of the city's population.

Here are a few of the locations which reflect the city's history:

The Neville Public Museum of Brown County, 210 Museum Place

This spacious new museum is an excellent place to gain an overview of the history of the area and the city. An exceptionally fine display, "On the Edge of the Inland Sea", traces the history of northeastern Wisconsin from the Ice Age to the present, utilizing 7,200 square feet of space.

Hazelwood,* 1008 South Monroe Avenue

Both a lovely home and a structure of historical importance for Green Bay and the State of Wisconsin, Hazelwood, built about 1837, was the home of Morgan L. Martin. Martin, politically prominent in the territorial period, served as a member of the Wisconsin Territorial Council and as the territory's representative in Congress. In 1847-48, he was president of the Second Constitutional Convention. It has been said that the second Wisconsin Constitution was written in this house. The Neville Public Museum has carefully restored Hazelwood to the 1830-70 period and provides an interpretation of the site for visitors 5 afternoons each week.

Heritage Hill State Park, off Hwy. Wis. 57 at 2640 South Webster Avenue

Heritage Hill is a collection of historical buildings which was developed by the Brown County Historical Society on a 43-acre site formerly used as the

Replica of the original Brown County Courthouse at Heritage Hill State Park. (Photo by Margaret Bogue)

Wisconsin State Reformatory's truck garden. The property was transferred to the Department of Natural Resources in 1971. Many of the buildings were moved to the site to preserve them and to make them more readily accessible to the public. The park includes 21 structures grouped into 4 main categories — pioneer, military, small town, and agricultural — all of which were main themes in the area's development. Some of the structures are originals moved to the site and others are replicas. Chronologically they portray a time span of mid-17th to late-19th century. A few of the historically outstanding are noted here, among them the *Roi-Porlier-Tank Cottage**, often said to be the oldest extant building constructed in the State of Wisconsin. The original portion, built in 1776 by Joseph Le Roi, a French fur trader, utilized wattle and daub construction. Jacques Porlier, its next owner, served as a Green Bay justice of the peace and taught school. In 1850 Nils Otto Tank, a retired Moravian missionary, bought the house, expanded it, and used it as a base for his efforts to establish a model Moravian communal colony. The house changed greatly with successive owners and renovations now obscure its 1776 origins.

Heritage Hill also contains the remaining *Fort Howard Buildings**. By 1863 Fort Howard, the American installation which had been at Green Bay since 1816, was no longer needed. Abandoned and sold, the fort buildings were razed except for 2, which were removed from the original site and used for residences. One, a rear wing from the Fort Howard Hospital, has been restored to suggest its original use. The other, a kitchen formerly attached to the commanding officer's quarters, is furnished as quarters for Fort Howard officers. A replica of the Fort Howard school is included in the fort complex.

*Baird Law Office**, another of the Heritage Hill structures on the National Register of Historic Places, was originally built in 1835 as a federal land office where persons wishing to purchase federal lands could officially pay for their purchases and enter them in federal records. Here a federal register and receiver conducted all the transactions for the Green Bay Land District, one of 2 created in 1834, the other being at Mineral Point. Henry Baird purchased the building for his law office in 1841.

Members of the Scandinavian Moravian group who came to Green Bay under the leadership of Nils Otto Tank and Rev. Andreas M. Iverson built the beautiful white-frame *East Moravian Church** in 1851-52. It is considered a fine example of the blending of Greek Revival and Gothic styles. It is also an impressive reminder of the efforts of the Scandinavian Moravians to develop an ideal community based on common ownership of property under the philanthropic leadership of Tank, a retired, wealthy Moravian missionary.

Other Green Bay locations well worth visiting are the *National Railroad Museum*, 2285 South Broadway and the *Green Bay Packer Hall of Fame*, 1901 South Oneida Street, off Hwy. Wis. 32. The *Brown County Courthouse**, 100 South Jefferson Street, a fine example of Beaux-Arts architecture built in 1908-10, is a National Register site and well-worth viewing inside and out. Note as well Sidney Bedore's statue, "Spirit of the North West", with its 3 figures representing Nicolas Perrot, Claude Allouez, and an Indian. It stands on the southeast corner of the courthouse square.

2. De Pere, Hwy. Wis. 57

Like Green Bay, De Pere is one of Wisconsin's venerable settlements for here, at the first set of rapids on the Fox River, Fathers Claude Allouez and Louis André established the mission of St. Francis Xavier in 1671-72 as a base for work among the Indians. French soldiers sent to guard the missionaries and fur traders called the site *"les rapides des pères"* and from this the city has taken its name. The Fox Indians burned the mission in 1687. The Jesuits rebuilt it and remained until 1717, when, in the face of protracted warfare between the French and the Fox, they moved closer to the protection of Fort La Baye.

Thereafter the rapids remained a favored place for Indians and fur traders. The Indians, using weirs, harvested the bountiful fish of the Fox River. All this changed in the 1830s when a group of Green Bay merchants built a wooden dam-lock structure at the rapids in anticipation of a Fox-Wisconsin waterway. Hard times following the Panic of 1837 delayed American western development generally. The old dam, more a navigational hazard than a help, washed away in 1847 and with the economic upturn of the late 1840s, work on the Fox-Wisconsin project, aided by the federal land grant (see p. 118), went forward. De Pere acquired a new dam in 1849, a development which laid the foundation for its future growth as a manufacturing city utilizing the waterpower of the Fox. In 1860 De Pere had a population of 500 and in 1890, when the separate towns on the east and west banks of the river consolidated, its population numbered 3,600. Initially the waterpower of the Fox ran gristmills, sawmills, and lath and shingle mills.

The late 19th century challenged De Pere's business community to develop alternative industries to those based on lumbering. Papermaking assumed great importance in the economy by 1900. Businesses, catering to the needs of the surrounding agricultural community, by then included grain elevators, a flour mill, creameries, a hay press and warehouse, and a cannery. Although the old charcoal blast furnace dating from the 1860s closed down in 1893, De Pere had made modest beginnings by the turn of the century in the metal industries. Thus 3 components of the economy which have remained important were apparent at the turn of the century. The city's greatest population growth came between World War II and 1970 when the population doubled from 6,300 to 13,300. The 1988 census estimate for De Pere was 16,546.

Recently De Pere has embarked on a campaign to improve the Fox River waterfront more extensively. Old warehouses are being turned into condominiums. Close to the riverbank, park developments are in progress. One section has an official historical marker — "Rapides des Peres-Voyageur Park" — worth visiting because it gives an idea of what the portage area at the rapids was like. A tablet at the eastern end of the Claude Allouez Bridge memoralizes the work of the pioneer Jesuit missionaries. Some of the other places of special historic note in De Pere include:

St. Norbert College

A striking part of the city's profile at the Fox River Bridge, St. Norbert College was established well over 2 centuries after the coming of the Jesuit fathers. Founded in 1898 to train students for the priesthood, it grew from

the efforts of Norbertine missionaries who came to Green Bay from Holland in 1893 at the invitation of the bishop of Green Bay, to do missionary work among the Belgian Catholics under his jurisdiction.

White Pillars, 403 North Broadway and *North Broadway Street Historic District**

Built in 1836 as the office of the De Pere Hydraulic Company, White Pillars, somewhat altered from its original Greek Revival appearance, now houses the museum and research center of the De Pere Historical Society. The society's extensive collection includes maps from the early French period to the present, government records, newspapers, photographs, military equipment, and many other tangible reminders of the area's long history.

White Pillars lies within the *North Broadway Street Historic District**, a 5-block area of North Broadway extending from Cass Street to several blocks north of Randall Avenue. It includes primarily the residences of community business, professional, civic, and social leaders of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. While many of the homes are altered, the district still reflects the atmosphere of a prestigious residential neighborhood.

3. Former Lost Dauphin State Park Site, 5 miles south of De Pere on County Trunk D

Although no longer a state recreational park, the Lost Dauphin Park site is located in such an historically significant and beautiful place that it well merits a visit. Here lived one of the more controversial individuals in the history of Wisconsin's Indian people, Eleazer Williams. Usually written off by historians as a fraud because in later years he claimed to be the Lost Dauphin, the lost son of Louis XVI of France, he deserves attention because of his work with the Oneida Indians. Of British, French, and St. Regis Indian lineage, well-educated and trained for missionary work, he was involved with Episcopal mission activity among the Oneidas of New York State and advocated their removal farther west, away from white influence. In 1821 he came to the Green Bay area with an Oneida delegation and representatives of other eastern tribes to plan a settlement west of Lake Michigan. He eventually settled at this location on the Fox River with its magnificent view and built a home, where he lived with his wife and ministered to the needs of the Oneidas. Williams, a controversial figure among the Oneidas, died alone and impoverished in 1858 in New York State. Honor finally came to him in 1947 when, in recognition of his work with the Oneidas, his remains were reburied in the churchyard of the Holy Apostles Episcopal Church at Oneida, Wisconsin.

When Reuben Gold Thwaites canoed the lower Fox in 1887, he made a special point of visiting the Williams home site. Though the house no longer exists, here is what he saw:

> Above this [river beach] and commanding delightful glimpses of forest and stream and bayou and prairie, a goodly hillock is crowned, some seventy-five feet above the water's edge, with a dark, unpainted, time-worn, moss-grown house, part log and part frame, set in a deep tangle of lilacs and crabs .... The ground is historic. The house is an ancient landmark. It was the old home of Eleazer Williams, in his day Episcopal missionary and pretender to the throne of France.[33]

Iroquois longhouse at Oneida Nation Museum, Oneida Reservation. (Photo by Margaret Bogue)

4. Oneida Indian Reservation, Hwy. Wis. 54, west of Green Bay

Although the village of Oneida, the heart of the Oneida Indian Reservation, lies to the north of the Fox River, the history of Oneida efforts to acquire a reservation is closely tied to the history of the Fox. In 1831 one of the Oneida settlements, with a population of 86, was on the west bank of the Fox River (see p. 249). In the literature of American Indian history, the Oneidas in Wisconsin are technically classed as "intruded" Indians, because they were removed from the East and established on a reservation created from the lands of the resident Menominees. That status greatly influenced their early history.

Famous in American colonial history as one of the Five (later Six) Nations of the powerful League of the Iroquois, the Oneidas were divided in their loyalties at the time of the American Revolution. Some actively supported the Revolutionaries and some the British; at the end of the Revolution part moved to Canada and part were assigned a reservation in upper New York State. Pressures of white settlement upon Oneida reservation lands after the War of 1812 led to the tribe's removal to Wisconsin. A long series of negotiations with the Menominee for part of their lands for the use of the Oneidas and other Eastern tribes began in 1821 and continued in 1827 and 1833. The treaty ratified in 1838 established an Oneida reservation of 65,000 acres, centered along Duck Creek which parallels the Fox River a few miles to the northwest, much of it richly timbered with hardwoods. Often cheated by the unscrupulous and land hungry, over time the Oneidas lost title to much of this land through the sale of tracts allotted to individual Indian owners under the Dawes Act of 1887. By the 1930s their tribal holdings amounted to less than 1,000 acres.

The Oneida Nation has in recent years turned its fortunes around and begun to prosper using the income from a very successful bingo business for building schools and housing for low income groups and the elderly, improv-

ing the library and the school, and embarking on a motel business. They have also developed a first rate museum reflecting Oneida culture. Places of interest at Oneida include the Oneida Nation School, the Oneida Indian Museum, and the Holy Apostles Episcopal Church. Begin by stopping at the Museum located at the intersection of Outagamie Trunks E and EE. The staff there can help you locate all of the places mentioned. The excellent museum displays introduce visitors to the history of the League of the Iroquois, Oneida culture, the move westward, the establishment of the reservation, and the history of the Oneida experience in Wisconsin during the 19th and 20th centuries.

5. Kaukauna, Hwy. US 41 and Hwy. Wis. 55

As one travels southwest from Green Bay and approaches Appleton, industrial development, powered by the Fox River, dominates the landscape at Kaukauna, Combined Locks, Little Chute, and Kimberly. Paper production has shaped river town life from Green Bay to Neenah-Menasha for so long that the lower Fox has been dubbed 'Paper Valley'.

The French called the mile-long stretch of cascading waters at Kaukauna the Grand Kakalin, "the long portage". Here the Fox drops 50 feet in less than a mile. Reuben Gold Thwaites described the rapids in 1887 when he and his canoeing partner found themselves confronted with the choice of either going through them or using the locks.

> I went down through a boggy field to view the situation. It is a grand sight, looking up from the bottom of the rapids. The water is low, and at every few rods masses of rock project above the seething flood, specimens of what line the channel. The torrent comes down with a mighty roar, lashing itself into a fury of spray and foam as it leaps around and over the obstructions, and takes great lunges from step to step.[34]

Indian peoples with lightly loaded canoes navigated them in high water; the French always portaged, carrying their canoes and their packs. By 1820 a portage wagon road existed.

Kaukauna ranks as one of the places of early settlement on the Fox. It was here, before 1760, that Pierre Grignon, Sr. and Charles de Langlade, often cited as 2 of Green Bay's earliest permanent settlers, established a trading post. While the Grignons figured prominently in the fur trade of the upper Fox, earlier residents at the Grand Kakalin were the Ducharmes. Jean, a French fur trader, and his 3 sons bought furs from the Chippewa and Menominee, who had a large village at the rapids. In 1793 Dominique Ducharme obtained several hundred acres from them in return for rum paid in installments through 1799. The agreement is recorded at Green Bay and is often popularly called "Wisconsin's first deed". This choice location on the Fox had also appealed to prehistoric Indian people who constructed 30 oval and conical mounds at the site much earlier. The Ducharmes eventually lost their Kaukauna holdings to John Lawe of Green Bay for debt.

Meanwhile Pierre Grignon, Sr.'s son, Augustin, settled at Kaukauna and engaged in the fur trade and farming. He built both a gristmill and a sawmill. A small group of French farmer settlers followed and so did the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians, who moved westward from upper New York state along with the Oneidas. The Indians lived at Grand Kakalin from 1822 to

1832 until the federal government again moved them, this time to the eastern shore of Lake Winnebago. Thus, long before George Lawe platted the first townsite, the Grand Kakalin had a lengthy record of Indian-French occupation.

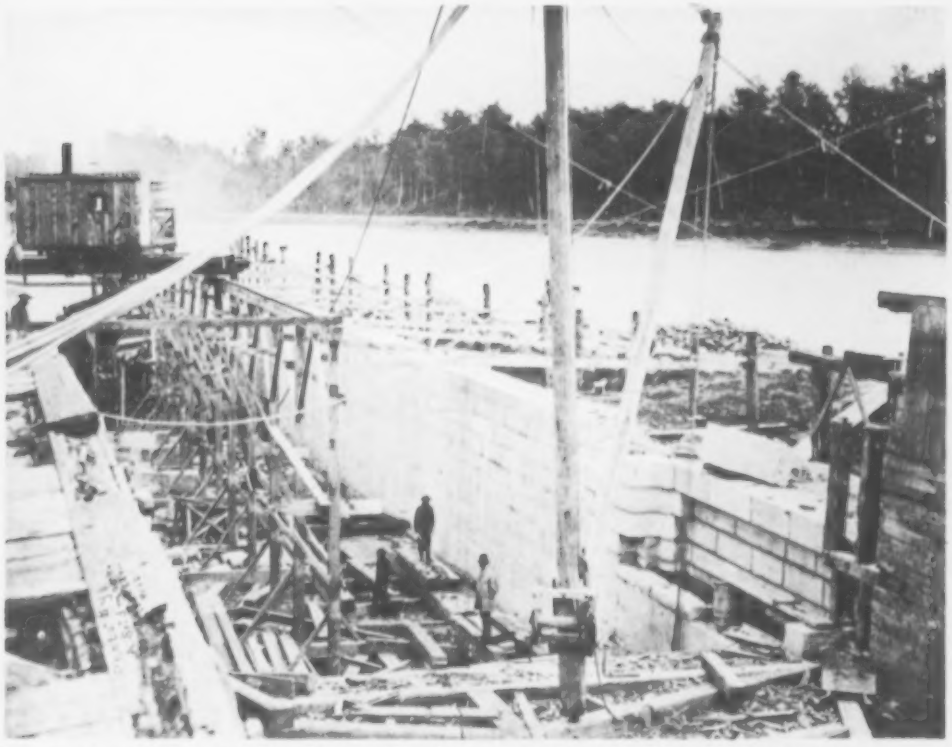
With the initial platting of Kaukauna in 1850, a new era began. One year later Kaukauna turned into a construction boom town when workers began building the dam and locks at the rapids as part of the long discussed Fox-Wisconsin waterway. For a few years in the early 1850s, the village mushroomed with houses and stores to accommodate 500 construction workers. This temporary prosperity vanished when the improvements at the Grand Kakalin were completed and the workers left. Depression spread across the nation in the fall of 1857, severely dampening Wisconsin's general growth. The influx of population, farm development, and canal traffic so optimistically predicted failed to materialize. With the coming of the Civil War, times improved as demand for wheat and wool inflated produce prices and encouraged agricultural development. Kaukauna revived and the coming of the railroad stimulated its growth, providing an access to a broader market and creating construction jobs. The Chicago and Northwestern reached town in 1862.

By 1870 Fox River waterpower turned the stones of 2 large flour mills and furnished the energy for 2 barrel stave mills and for sawmills which made railroad ties and such finished wood products as sashes, doors, and blinds. When in the early 1880s a second rail line was built to Kaukauna and located its repair and maintenance facilities there, 200 families came to supply the work force. In the same decade the construction of power canals enabled industry to harness the energy of the Fox more readily.

In 1872, Colonel H.A. Frambach and his brother built Kaukauna's first paper mill, the Eagle Mill, utilizing the ground wood process for making paper stock. It was small and experimental, but it worked and was a harbinger of Kaukauna's and the lower Fox River Valley's industrial future. In 1886 Frambach and Joseph Vilas of Manitowoc built a huge stone 3-storied paper mill, the Badger, another pioneer in production technology. By then pulp- and paper mills had literally mushroomed at Kaukauna with 8 in operation besides the Badger. Oscar Thilmany and Norman Brokaw came to be known as innovators in Kaukauna's pulp and paper industry. Thilmany Pulp and Paper, which traces its beginnings to 1883, operates today, the only survivor of 7 such Kaukauna firms in business in 1900.

By the turn of the century the pattern of Kaukauna's industry for decades to come was clear. Pulp and paper production was by far the most important. Another segment processed the products of surrounding farms, and yet another which has grown significantly in importance utilized metal. Three metal-based industries are important employers today. Kaukauna's only brewery closed in 1947 after almost a century of production.

The city, the "Lion of the Fox" as turn of the century promoters liked to call it, has grown from a population of a few hundred in 1860 to an estimated 12,240 in 1988. People of widely diverse origins have provided the leadership and the labor as Melanie Betz and Carolyn Kellogg note in their *Final Report: Intensive Resources Survey City of Kaukauna, Wisconsin.* "The people



Constructing locks in the Fox River at Kaukauna in 1874. (SHSW WHi(X3)32050)

who shaped Kaukauna included Native Americans from the East and West, French missionaries and traders, Yankee investors, Dutch farmers, and Irish and German craftsman. All of them used the Fox River — early as a highway, later as a workhorse."

The City of Kaukauna has published an excellent guide for persons interested in its historic buildings, *A Walking Tour Through Old Kaukauna,* containing notations and photos for more than 70 significant structures, 15 of which are on the National Register of Historic Places. It is available at the Planning Department in City Hall, 201 West Second Street, during business hours.

Of the many locations it cites, 2 are noted here for special attention:

*Charles A. Grignon House**, 1313 Augustin Street

For almost 100 years members of the Grignon family, so influential in the early history of Green Bay and the lower Fox River Valley, lived in this house built in 1837 in Greek Revival style, truly a mansion in the woods at the time. As noted above, Augustin Grignon settled at Grand Kakalin early in the 19th century. He engaged in the fur trade, farming, milling, and made money by portaging goods around the rapids. He lived here until the 1830s when he moved to Butte des Morts leaving his son, Charles Augustin Grignon, in charge of affairs at the rapids. Augustin built an inn at Butte des Morts village on the north shore of Lake Butte des Morts in 1843 which still stands, well-preserved, and on the National Register of Historic Places. Lyman

Draper of the State Historical Society conducted oral interviews with Augustin at the inn in 1857 and later published them in his *Recollections*.

Charles Grignon, who was very skillful in Indian relations, and who was used by the United States as an interpreter during treaty negotiations with the Menominees, had the Grignon house built for himself and his bride in 1837. A handsome structure in its day, it remains so today. Open to visitors from Memorial Day through Labor Day, it is operated as a museum by the Outagamie County Historical Society staff, who carefully interpret its history and importance.

Thilmany Pulp and Paper Company Buildings, Thilmany Road

Representative of the growth of the pulp and paper industry at Kaukauna, the Thilmany buildings provide an example of a firm which has expanded over the years. The earliest structure dates from 1889. Currently the firm is among the larger employers in Outagamie County. Its history has been characterized by innovation and adaptation to changing conditions and by growth since 1883. Now, it is a division of Hammermill, Inc., and is well known for production of speciality papers, many designed for the food industry. To understand the city's economy and its close association over the years with the waterpower of the Fox, visitors will find it helpful to drive along Augustine, Thilmany, Island, Elm, and Canal Streets adjacent to the canals and river. Thilmany Pulp and Paper occupies the entire 120-acre island which is accessible from Island Street.

6. Appleton, Hwy. US 41

In many ways Appleton's development parallels that of other Fox River industrial towns where paper production has been so important for so long. In other ways, it presents distinctive variations on this theme. It has grown into the second largest city in the Paper Valley. A consideration of its development is highly important to understanding varied human use of the Fox River's natural resources. The French called it Grand Chûte, a beautiful, turbulent, roaring rapids where Indian people for centuries had fished, and the site of historic and prehistoric Indian villages. In historic times the Fox, the Winnebago, and finally the Menominee Indians frequented it. Not until 1836 did the Menominees agree to cede the lower Fox River Valley and a large area bordering Green Bay, 4 million acres in all, to the Americans at the Treaty of the Cedars. With the beginnings of settlement in eastern Wisconsin, Hippolyte Grignon built an inn and trading post at Grand Chûte. He probably repeated the Grignon formula used at Grand Kakalin of assisting people at a natural break in boat travel on the Fox. The Indian-French fur trade period faded rapidly after the departure of the Menominees.

Appleton's new era dawned when in 1846 the beautiful rapids location, where the river falls 38 feet, appealed to the Methodist search committee seeking a location to establish a college. In the Methodist tradition of promoting Christianity, "civilization", and moral fiber on the frontier, Amos Lawrence of Boston gave $10,000 to establish the school, and the Methodist church matched the sum. Chartered in 1847 and with one building usable in 1849, Lawrence College became the nucleus around which the village grew. When incorporated in 1853, the village of Appleton boasted over 1,000 per-

sons. It grew rapidly, spurred by the dam and lock construction, the opening of the Fox-Wisconsin waterway in the mid-1850s, and the wave of settlement and agricultural development which accompanied expansive prosperity before the Panic of 1857. In that year Appleton was incorporated as a city of 2,000.

First uses of waterpower included the usual gristmills and sawmills and, in order to supply newsprint, the first paper mill — the Richmond Brothers Mill built in 1853. In the following year reportedly 14 Appleton industries depended on Fox River waterpower. The lock and dam system for a time also turned the Fox into a new-styled transporter of goods and people. The freight canoes, the bateaux, and the Durham boats gave way to steamboats. Very shortly railroads proved to be a more important transportation stimulus to Appleton's economy. The first rail line reached the city in 1861 and 3 other lines broadened Appleton's markets in the early 1870s.

By then population approached 5,000 and, while the production of lumber, woodenware, furniture, flour, and cloth and yarn constituted a significant part of the goods created by Fox waterpower, more and more local entrepreneurs were experimenting with woodpulp production. They followed the successful lead of H.A. Frambach at Kaukauna, who introduced the Keller groundwood process from Germany in 1872, a process which came to dominate papermaking in the area. Fox Valley paper production grew in response to national demand, and it benefited from local advantages including plentiful clean water, proximity to pulpwood supply, good geographic positioning, and accessibility to national markets by rail.

When the federal census made an extensive report on waterpower in 1880, the prosperous state of manufacturing in the lower Fox drew much attention. The business transactions of Appleton manufacturers for the year totalled

Grande Chûte (now Appleton) in 1856, showing the lock and dam. Painting by Samuel M. Brookes and Thomas H. Stevenson made for the Fox-Wisconsin River Improvement Co. (SHSW WHi(X313)1899)

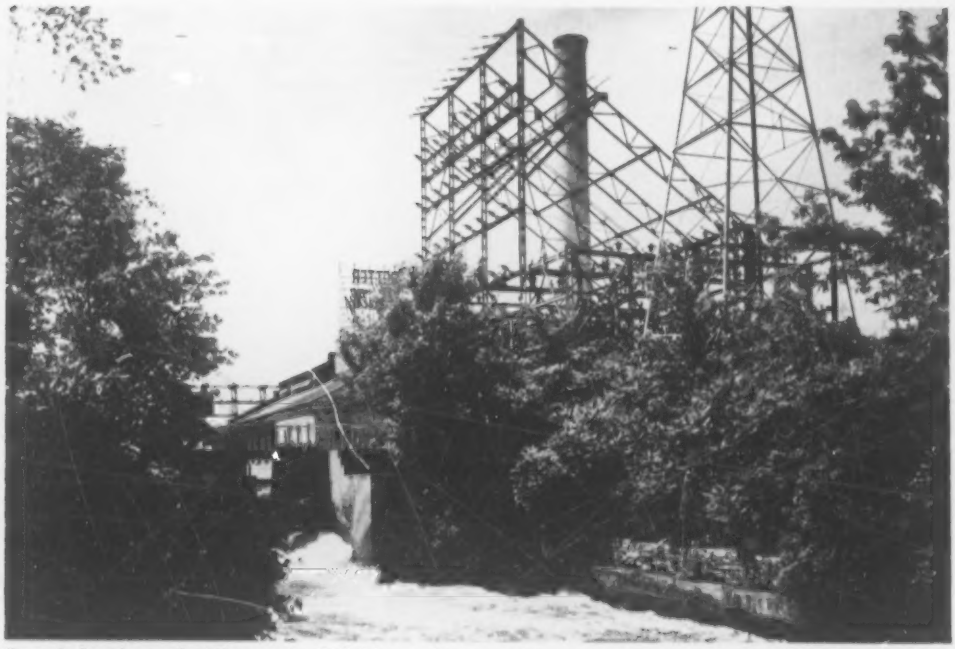
over $3 million with paper and pulp production accounting for one-third. Flour milled from locally-grown wheat, formerly the leading industry, now placed second, accounting for somewhat less than one-third. Metal industries were well represented. Appleton industry included businesses which processed a variety of farm products other than wheat and those which made many of the goods consumed by the farming community. Also businesses manufacturing machinery and other needs of Appleton's milling industries had emerged. These are patterns still apparent in Appleton industry in the 1980s.

Historian Reuben Gold Thwaites' observations about Appleton in 1887 are worth noting:

> It is a beautiful city — the gem of the Lower Fox. The banks are nearly one hundred feet high above the river level. They are deeply cut with ravines. Hillside torrents, quickly formed by heavy rains, as quickly empty into the stream, draining the plateau of its superfluous surface water, and in the operation carving these great gulches through the soft clay. And so there are many steep inclines in the Appleton highways, and the ravines are frequently bridged by dizzy trestle-works; but the greater part of the city is on a high, level plain, the wealthy dwellers courting the summits of the riverbanks, where the valley view is panoramic. The little Methodist college, with its high-sounding title of Lawrence University, is an excellent institution, and said to be growing; it gives a certain scholastic tinge to Appleton society, which might otherwise be given up to the worship of Mammon, for there is much wealth among the manufacturers who rule the city, and prosperity attends their reign.[35]

Before landing his canoe at Appleton at dusk on June 10, Thwaites had slipped past "the piercing rays from the windows of the electric works". While he did not comment about the importance of these piercing rays, they deserve more than passing note, for Appleton pioneered in hydroelectric power generation. Appleton's station was the first in the world. The plant originated in the summer of 1882 when Henry J. Rogers, Appleton financier and industrialist, and H.E. Jacobs, a sales agent for the Edison Electric Light Company, went black bass fishing and Rogers came home sold on the idea of installing an Edison plant. He bought the Edison rights for the Fox River Valley, as Forrest McDonald, historian of the electric utility industry in Wisconsin, has noted in his 1957 work, *Let There Be Light: The Electric Utility Industry in Wisconsin 1881-1955*. Less than 3 months after the fishing trip, Rogers had an Edison generator installed in one of his pulp mills, and he had his new home wired for electricity. The lights went on in late September, and 3 months thereafter, the world's first hydroelectric central station went into operation at Appleton, marking as well the beginning of more than a century of electrical generation from Fox River waterpower. Electric power stimulated the growth of Appleton industry, and enabled the city to claim another electrical first when in 1886 "the first commercially successful" electric street railway went into operation. Appleton entrepreneurs provided the capital and leadership for both of these developments and weathered the ups and downs of the early period. In large measure, paper mill earnings financed the early ventures into electrical power.

The Institute of Paper Chemistry, founded at Appleton in 1929, set the city apart as a community with claims to unique resources. The Institute is a direct outgrowth of the paper industry, founded by its leaders as a graduate



Canal Lock and Wisconsin-Michigan Power Company Plant at Appleton. (SHSW WHi(X2)13865)

school awarding advanced degrees in paper chemistry and engaging in research for the industry. It is affiliated with Lawrence University. Currently, the Institute plans to move to the South.

Because paper manufacture is so closely tied to Appleton's history many other significant community functions and developments tend to get overlooked. The community from its beginning served as a trade and service center. Since the earliest days when farmers in the developing countryside turned the sod, felled the trees, and built homes, the agricultural population looked to the adjacent city both as a place to market their crops and to purchase their needs. They came to secure professional services of all kinds, legal, medical, financial, and to conduct personal business at the county courthouse, for Appleton from the time of county organization in 1851 was the seat of government. Today people come for many of the same reasons; the city provides services to a very extensive trade area stretching miles in all directions and containing a population of about 350,000 persons. Appleton has also always been a major cultural center in the lower Fox Valley.

From a village of 2,000 in 1857, Appleton had grown to 5,000 by the mid-1870s. Its population doubled in the next decade, and by 1900 it stood at 16,000. The post-World War II period brought enormous growth and technological changes in industry and rapid population increases. Its impact led to the organization of the Fox Valley Regional Planning Commission in 1956. According to census estimates, Appleton boasted 64,411 residents in 1988.

The city's 19th century settlement followed a pattern familiar in Wisconsin, with the initial Indian-French inhabitants engulfed by New England-

New York Protestant entrepreneurs in the 1830s and 40s, who in turn, had to share the newly-founded village with Irish, German, and Dutch immigrants of Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish cultures. During the period 1860-1914 Appleton's ties with the wider world were perhaps most obvious, for then a large influx of German-speaking people strongly influenced the community's cultural institutions, its political life and its economy. Yet those ties have always been there, at times drawing widespread attention as in the case of Harry Weiss, who became known internationally as Houdini, and the outstanding American novelist Edna Ferber, who did her first professional writing for the Appleton newspaper. A claim to brief international fame could be made for the Fox Valley Irishman, Joseph R. McCarthy, who emerged as a widely publicized and controversial Cold War Republican senator in the 1950s. Less obviously, international ties also contributed much to Appleton's industrial technology and to the success of Lawrence University and the Institute of Paper Chemistry. Both the region's industry and agriculture serve an international market.

Appleton offers many opportunities for visitors to learn about the city's history. Here are some suggestions about places to visit:

The Outagamie Museum of Industrial History, 330 East College Avenue

Opened in 1987, the new Outagamie Museum interprets the history of the Fox Valley region in a series of exhibits developed around the themes of tools, agriculture, lumbering, manufacturing, power, home appliances, light, structures, financial services, government and management, and communications. Other displays focus specifically on settings like the doctor's office, print shop, and a domestic work area from the early period in Outagamie County history.

College Avenue Historic District,* 100 East-200 West College Avenue

This National Register Historic District includes most of the commercial structures on the south side of the 100 block of East College Avenue and on the south side of West College Avenue in the 100 and 200 blocks, plus a smaller grouping on the north side of College, 100-110 West College, 100-102 East College, and 106-114 North Oneida Street.

Appleton's "prime business corridor" since the mid-19th century, College Avenue remains very significant commercially in the 1980s. The 4 block area of College Avenue included in this district will reward those interested in commercial architecture. The earliest structure, the Adkin's Stone Block, 100-102 East College, was built in 1857. The expansive building period of the 1870s and 1880s is well represented, as is the commercial architecture of the 1920s and 1930s. The 19th century structures retain many of their decorative details above the first story, so look up as you walk. From the more recent period you will find examples of Art Deco chrome, variegated commercial style brick, and terra-cotta trimmed Neo-Classical structures among many others.

Soldiers Square Civil War Monument, Soldiers Square at South Oneida Street

Gaetano Trentanove created this 15-foot, 500 pound bronze interpretation of 3 Union soldiers in 1911 as an entry in a design competition for a memorial

to Civil War soldiers, specifically the brother of an Appleton industrialist, A.W. Priest. As the winning design, it stood in front of city hall, since demolished. The statue now stands in the midst of parking lots. Trentanove was a notable turn-of-the-century Italian sculptor who gained recognition in the United States for a statue he created specifically for the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, "The Last of the Spartans". One year later he was commissioned to create a statue of Father Marquette to represent Wisconsin in Statuary Hall in the U.S. Capitol a very controversial statue that brought him more publicity.

*Main Hall**, Lawrence University, 400-500 East College Avenue

Main Hall is the oldest building on the Lawrence University campus. Constructed in 1853-54 from grayish white limestone taken from the bottom of the Fox River, Main Hall is an example of Federal style architecture, "a rare example of Bostonian Neo-Classicism in Wisconsin", according to the National Register nomination papers. It reflected the tastes of Amos A. Lawrence, the school's benefactor.

Lawrence University is a Wisconsin Registered Landmark, chartered in 1847 as Lawrence Institute, becoming the second coeducational institution of higher learning in the United States. (Oberlin College in Ohio, founded in 1833, was the first.) Lawrence accepted women on an equal footing with men more than 2 decades before the University of Wisconsin adopted full coeducation. Lawrence's first graduating class in 1857 totalled 7 students, 4 men and 3 women.

From 1857 to 1899 Main Hall, measuring 120 feet by 60 feet, was Lawrence's only building. It housed classrooms, living quarters, and administrative offices all under one roof. The structure has been well-maintained and today it is viewed as a university treasure and symbol of the prestigious role

Lawrence College campus, showing Main Hall in 1860. (SHSW WHi(X313)2932)

Lawrence has played for more than 125 years as a liberal arts college drawing students from all over the nation and the world.

While on campus note as well Lawrence Memorial Chapel built in 1918 in Georgian Revival style, a second obvious reminder of the college's Boston roots. The chapel has fulfilled many purposes over the years but primarily serves as a cultural center for the Appleton area.

*"Hearthstone"**, 625 West Prospect Avenue

Henry Rogers built Hearthstone between 1880-82 as a fine home, as legend has it, to please his wife who did not want to leave Baltimore social circles for life in Appleton. While the beautiful, 3-story brick Queen Anne house was under construction, Rogers decided to try an Edison generator in one of his paper mills (see p. 138) and in the process wired Hearthstone for electric lights. Thus, this fine Victorian mansion, at twilight on September 30, 1882, became the first residence in the United States to have electric lights. This National Register home is privately-owned, but is open to the public at specified times.

World's First Hydroelectric Central Station, 825 South Oneida Street

This replica of the original stands near the site of the world's first hydroelectrical central station which began operation on September 30, 1882. The official historical marker at this point notes: "The station .... was known as the Vulcan Street Plant and had a direct current generator capable of light-

Replica of world's first hydroelectric station at Appleton. (DNR 21076)

ing 250 sixteen-candle power lamps, each equivalent to 50 watts. The generator operated at 110 volts and was driven through gears and belts by a waterwheel operating under a ten-foot fall of water."

Appleton Lock No. 1, 1/4 mile West of Oneida Street at South River Street

Built of stone in 1884, this lock rests on a rock foundation and is operated with wooden gates. It is one of a series of 19 built for the Fox-Wisconsin waterway, 4 of which were at Appleton. This is a good place to see one of the government locks at close range.

Atlas Mill, 425 West Water Street

Still owned by Kimberly-Clark, the company responsible for its construction, the old cream brick Atlas Mill building is one of the few remaining older industrial structures associated with Appleton's paper industry in the late 19th century. Built in 1878, probably on the site of an old flour mill, the structure stands close to the location of the first paper mill built in the Fox Valley in 1853 and close to the site of the first Edison hydroelectric generator built in 1882. The Atlas Mill has special importance in the history of papermaking in the Fox Valley for here a number of significant technological innovations were first tested, among them the sulfite process of making paper.

7. Butte des Morts and the Fox Indians

Traveling south on US Highway 41 from Appleton as you approach Neenah-Menasha you cross a body of water where in the warm months you see a host of pleasure craft and fishing parties. You also cross it on the state Highway 441 bridge leading into Menasha. It is Little Lake Butte des Morts, a widening in the Fox River, named by the French for reasons noted below. A look at the road map reveals another much larger body of water west of Oshkosh marked Lake Butte des Morts, and a small village, Butte des Morts, on the north shore of the lake. All of these are closely associated with the efforts of New France to retain a grip on the fur trade of the mid-continent using the Fox-Wisconsin route to the Mississippi as an avenue of travel and trade.

The French have often been represented as the Western European power which did the best job of cultivating positive relations with the Indian peoples so essential to their success in exploration and fur trading. In reality, their success was mixed and showed some of the worst, as well as the best, in cultural relationships. Between 1701 and 1738, vicious warfare raged between the French and the Fox Indians who then occupied the Fox River Valley. Never especially friendly with the French, they used their strategic location astride the river to block French canoe traffic.

The French, once freed from the strains of the War of the Spanish Succession, moved against Fox interference in 1716 with a punitive expedition of 800 soldiers equipped with mortars and ammunition. Sweeping up the Fox River from Green Bay, the invading army made its way to the south shore of Big Lake Butte des Morts where the Fox maintained a fortified village. Under French cannon fire and a threat to mine the stout oak stockade, the Fox sued for peace. The French victors built Fort St. Antoine at Green Bay the next year. This did not end the conflict for the Fox gathered allies and

defied the French along the waterways of Wisconsin and Illinois. The complex events of the struggle reached one of many climaxes on Little Lake Butte des Morts in 1733 when the French and Fox and their Sac allies clashed with a very heavy loss of life. Peace was not concluded until 1737. Some have said that the bodies resulting from one or more bloody encounters were mounded up and covered with earth, hence Butte des Morts. Others suggest that the term has a much less negative origin, simply a designation for a traditional burial place. The village of Butte des Morts had nothing to do with either of these engagements in the Fox-French wars, but was the site of an Indian village. The Grignons found the Menominee living there early in the 19th century.

Red Bird statue overlooking Lake Winnebago at High Cliff State Park. (Photo by Margaret Bogue)

8. High Cliff State Park, Hwys. US 10 and Wis. 114 and 55

For a panorama of the countryside and an unforgettable view of Lake Winnebago, the 200-foot bluff tops of the Niagara Escarpment on the lake's eastern shore located in High Cliff Park make an excellent observation point. The 1,137-acre park offers natural and human history as well as recreational opportunities. The 12-foot bronze statue of Winnebago Chief Red Bird speaks to the history of the Winnebago Indians (see pp. 216-217) and to their long occupancy of the Lake Winnebago area (see p. 264). This is a very

appropriate place for the statue — Red Bird knew the High Cliff area well and it is associated with more positive parts of his life in contrast to his final years when he and his people, embittered over white intrusions upon their lands, struck back and were subdued by the U.S. Army.

Representing an earlier period in Indian history, the Late Woodland, a dozen effigy mounds are sited among the maple-basswood-hickory forest east of the cliff edge. Four of them are panther mounds, the largest 285 feet long. These probably date to the period 800-1300 A.D. (see p. 224). Another outstanding historical feature of the park is the lime kiln area where remnants of a lime-making industry which operated from 1895-1956 are found. The kilns, where quarried rock was heated to produce lime, remain standing.

The park's principal natural assets include 215 square mile Lake Winnebago, the centerpiece, and the limestone bluffs where visitors may hike on designated trails. The visitor center has interpretive exhibits of the park's natural and human history. Facilities included 112 campsites, 7.2 miles of hiking trails, and a 40-foot observation tower. Fishing, boating, swimming, and golfing are popular in the summer; cross-country skiing, snowmobiling, and ice fishing in winter.

9. Neenah-Menasha, Hwy. US 41

Like the other founders of lower Fox River towns in the 1840s and 1850s, the promoters of Neenah-Menasha could have scarcely imagined the day when a metropolitan strip would run virtually all the way from Fond du Lac to Green Bay, but they readily recognized town sites with great potential. They saw one at the twin rapids, Winnebago Rapids, on either side of Doty Island where the Fox River flows out of Lake Winnebago. The waterpower potential of the river's 10-foot drop at that point made the location choice for town site development. Two notable political figures in Wisconsin's territorial history seized the opportunity, James Duane Doty (see p. 228, 292), and Morgan L. Martin (see p. 244). Both purchased federal land at the site of the future Neenah-Menasha when it was first offered for sale in 1835.

Not until the next decade were the villages platted, Neenah in 1846 and Menasha in 1849. Alice Smith's *Millstone and Saw: The Origins of Neenah-Menasha* notes that the families involved in these beginnings were all of the educated, middle-class, New England-New York Protestant segment so influential in early Midwestern development. Most well-known were the Dotys. After briefly harmonious relations, the founding fathers soon became rivals for control and development of the waterpower. They were all short of capital, but they had much enthusiasm for the future and vigorously promoted the location to attract businessmen with investment capital and settlers in general.

From the vantage point of historical hindsight, the Neenah-Menasha villages, beginning as they did in the expansive late 1840s and 1850s, were assured of early success. The hint of a future in manufacturing appears in the 1850 census when the villages' population was well over 1,000, and 9 industrial businesses included 2 sawmills and a gristmill. The decade brought very substantial development. Transportation improvements, essential for growth, greatly concerned the village fathers. They placed more faith in rail-

roads than in the Fox-Wisconsin waterway, but not until 1861 did their efforts to promote rail connections meet with success. In that year the twin villages were linked to Chicago and a year later to Green Bay by the Chicago and Northwestern. In 1872 the Wisconsin Central connected Neenah-Menasha with Stevens Point. In 1873 the growing industrial towns secured a linkage with Milwaukee, a long-desired goal.

During the 1850s the villages made remarkable progress building flour mills despite the lack of rail connections, as settlers in the region participated in the wheat growing boom. Sawmills and woodworking mills, made possible by the proximity of the Wolf River lumbering district, furnished building materials. Merchants in the cities also prospered, catering to the needs of the growing urban and farming population, and outfitting persons passing through on their way to new farmlands. The population grew to 3,340 in 1860 and Neenah-Menasha factories produced nearly $500,000 worth of goods. The Civil War decade brought great stimulus to Neenah-Menasha industry. It was especially notable as a period when newer, more efficient mill technology began to make vast changes in production methods.

At the very end of the war a new industry came to the twin cities — paper milling. In 1866 the Neenah Paper Company built a mill, a successful pioneer venture, which set an example for the future. In the 1870s flour milling still dominated, but clearly that would not continue given the rise of the milling industry at Minneapolis and the long run competitive advantage of western wheat growing lands compared to Wisconsin fields. In the 1870s, with concerns growing about the future of flour milling in the Fox Valley and with stories circulating about large profits in papermaking, flour mill owners began to make the transition. In 1872, Kimberly-Clark and Company provided leadership with the capital backing of the very successful flour milling Kimberly family. The mill was an almost immediate success and others began to follow the lead. Five paper mills had been established by 1880, and Kimberly-Clark, failing to get sufficient waterpower rights, expanded by founding the Atlas Paper Company in 1878 at Appleton. In the fall of 1887 Kimberly-Clark became a pioneer in papermaking methods when it tried the untested sulfite process of making paper from woodpulp and succeeded.

The U.S. Census reported nearly $250,000 invested in paper manufacturing at Neenah-Menasha in 1880 and a product value for that industry of $428,000. At that time the capital investment in flour milling was still larger than in paper, but that would rapidly change in the 1880s. While paper became dominant, other types of industry based on waterpower developed in the twin cities as well, notably Menasha Wooden Ware, a huge woodenware plant employing 1,000, and smaller establishments including breweries, a boot and shoe factory, a woolen mill, and a plow works. Another sizeable business made wagon and agricultural implement parts.

Industrial growth required a labor force and, given the open immigration policy of the United States, workers for rapidly growing manufacturing plants were plentiful. Like the other mill towns of the Fox, Neenah and Menasha were small compared to mill towns in the Northeast. Their combined population in 1900 was 11,500, and of these, 2,500 worked in industry, mostly in woodenware and papermaking. Charles Glaab and Lawrence Lar-

sen in their history of industrial development in Neenah-Menasha have noted about half the workers, including women and children, were American-born and the balance largely German, Scandinavian, and Polish. The large proportion of foreign-born workers resulted from their willingness to start at the bottom of the wage scale. Here, as in other American industrial mill towns, differences in language, varied religious loyalties, ethnic tensions, and poor living standards characterized life for factory workers. Glaab and Larsen observed: "Neenah-Menasha had become representative of a typical American community, the 'mill town.'"[36] Growth in production of pulp and paper during 1880-95 was notable, from a product value of less than $500,000 to a total of over $2 million generated by the 7 pulp and paper mills.

Prior to the financial Panic of 1893 and the ensuing depression, Neenah-Menasha displayed a good deal of commercial vitality as the transition to paper milling brought new found prosperity. Thereafter forces within the paper industry changed that buoyant city growth. Paper mill owners invested in mills elsewhere in the state and concentrated on national and international organization, consolidation, and markets. In response to the 1911 reciprocity agreement with Canada, Fox River Valley mills shifted away from newsprint and rougher papers to consumer-oriented paper like tissues, waxed paper, and cardboard. The community leadership of the early years, generated by the first and second generation resident industrialists, gradually dissipated.

During the prosperous post-World War II period, newer leaders began to view the historic preservation of the architectural legacy of the area as a worthy objective. Because of that heightened interest, many older structures were added to the National Register of Historic Places. As is often the case, in Neenah the trigger for action was the destruction of the home of a prominent industrialist in 1966 to make way for a new post office. As a result of the

Menasha from *Valley of the Lower Fox* (1887). (SHSW WHi(X3)20679)

Doty's Loggery at Neenah, built by James Duane Doty about 1845. (Historic American Buildings Survey photo, 1936, Library of Congress)

preservation effort, a number of historically-significant structures have received special recognition. They include:

*Smith Park Mounds**, Northwest of the intersection of Nicolet Boulevard and Park Street, Menasha

Prehistoric Indian people built at least 17 mounds, 13 of them effigy mounds, on Doty Island. Of these, 3 effigy mounds remain, similar to the panther effigies found in High Cliff State Park on the eastern shore of Lake Winnebago. The balance of the earthworks have been destroyed. Now on the National Register of Historic Places, the mounds represent one period in Indian use of the island. When Jean Nicollet made his famous voyage to Green Bay in 1634, the Winnebago had their principal village here. They were in continuous occupancy of the island until 1832. In 1766 English explorer Jonathan Carver, visited the tribe's village and found 50 strongly palisaded houses, 200 warriors and 1,000 people and among their leaders, a chieftess, Glory of the Morning, Hopokoekaw, "a very ancient woman, small in stature". Married for 20 years to a French fur trader, Sabrevoir Des Carrie, she and her 2 sons remained with their people when in the late 1740s Des Carrie returned to Canada with their daughter and remained there. When her father died, Glory of the Morning was chosen peace chieftess of the Winnebago and to her sons passed the tradition of preserving the peace. Known as the Dekorahs, they became the most important family in the Winnebago tribe.

*Grand Loggery**, Doty Park, Lincoln Street, Neenah

In 1845 James Duane Doty built a double log house on Doty Island facing Lake Winnebago. Because of its generous proportions compared to other log houses of the era, Mrs. Doty named it "The Grand Loggery". One and one-half stories, with a T-shaped floor plan, it contained a large living room,

dining room, kitchen, and central hall downstairs, and 4 bedrooms upstairs. The city owned the original house which it moved a short distance and used for years as a museum. In 1948 it had to be torn down. An exact replica replaced it. Reflecting the role that the Dotys played in the early history of the twin cities and James Duane Doty's importance in Wisconsin history, the house has been added to the National Register.

*Upper Main Street Historic District**, 163-240 Main Street, 3 Mill Street, 56 Racine Street, 408 Water Street, Menasha

Located in the commercial center of Menasha, the historic district of about 6 acres includes 32 buildings built 1884-1934, with examples of Queen Anne, Romanesque, Second Empire, and Classical Revival influences and vernacular brick construction. Two outstanding structures date from the early 20th century, the *Hotel Menasha* at 177 Main Street, built 1905-16, and the *Elisha D. Smith Library*, 3 Mill Street, built in 1898 with a 1930s addition. Elisha D. Smith, one of Menasha's greatest industrialists and owner of the Menasha Wooden Ware Company, gave the stone, 2-story Neo-Classical structure to the city as one of his benefactions. Both the hotel and library merit a look inside and out. The older commercial district as a whole is well worth a visit.

*Wisconsin Avenue Historic District**, 106-226 West Wisconsin Avenue, 110 Church Street, Neenah

Nominated to the National Register because, in the broader sense, the district has many of the characteristics of "commercial districts in small Wisconsin cities during the late 19th and early 20th centuries", the structures more specifically represent the various periods in Neenah's commercial life. Also they were associated with the business lives of prominent industrial leaders, and they reflect dominant types of commercial construction over a considerable time span from the era of Victorian architecture through Art Deco. Among these is an example of the Chicago school of architecture, the *Jandrey Company Building*, 120 West Wisconsin Avenue, constructed in 1916 in the style of Louis Sullivan. Note the ornamented terra-cotta cornice with its intricate foliage design. The *Wheeler and Leavens Block*, 132-134 West Wisconsin Avenue, of vernacular red brick, built in 1858, is the oldest remaining commercial building in Neenah.

Industrialists' Mansions and the Bergstrom Art Center and Museum

Neenah has at least 5 examples of mansions built by successful industrialists. These include the *Charles R. Smith House**, 824 East Forest Avenue, and the *Henry Spencer Smith House**, 706 East Forest, both massive residences built by the sons of Elisha D. Smith, founder of Menasha Wooden Ware. The *Franklyn C. Shattuck House**, 547 East Wisconsin Avenue, built 1890-93 in Georgian Revival style, was the home of one of the founding partners of Kimberly-Clark. Similarly the oldest in the group, the *Havilah Babcock House**, 537 East Wisconsin Avenue, was constructed in 1883 for another Kimberly-Clark founding partner. It is a magnificent Queen Anne home, unusually significant architecturally for the Eastlake design of its interior and furnishings. Neenah's paper millionaires lived in lavish style. All of the above are on the National Register of Historic Places and are privately owned. The fifth structure, the Bergstrom mansion, is more accessible to the

public because it is now the *John Nelson Bergstrom Art Center and Museum*, 165 North Park Avenue, Neenah. This impressive Tudor Revival mansion, built in 1929, reflected the success of John N. Bergstrom, who in partnership with his father, Dedrick Waldemar Bergstrom, a Norwegian by birth, founded the Bergstrom Paper Company in 1904. The Bergstroms gave their home to the city for a museum. The museum is famous for Evangeline H. Bergstrom's magnificent collection of paperweights. It also houses a variety of paintings, glassware, and an art library.

The Lower Fox in the Urban-Industrial Age

Neenah marks the southwestern boundary of paper mill development on the lower Fox River. The series of modest-sized urban centers from there to Green Bay, whose growth from the late 19th century to the present constitutes an important part of the history of the Midwestern papermaking industry, all have visible reminders of that growth period. Less obviously noticeable are the consequences of urban-industrial development on the environment. In the growth process, the Fox River and Green Bay experienced a very serious deterioration in water quality. The Fox turned into a severely polluted stream, used mainly as a human and industrial waste disposal system. State and local governments began making gestures to correct the problems in the 1920s, although not a concerted effort to solve them. A Department of Natural Resources spokesman, Charles Higgs, director of the Lake Michigan District, noted that by the 1950s and 1960s the river could scarcely be called a natural resource. "It had immense value as a sink for wastes, but that was all. Game fish largely left the area, fish kills were almost annual events, and the river and bay went anaerobic from time to time." A change came in 1972 with amendments to the 1965 Federal Water Pollution Control Act which established specific objectives, target dates, and a federal-state administrative framework for enforcement. Hundreds of millions of dollars of private and public money went into the campaign to clean up the Fox River and Green Bay. The river and lower bay began to recover with removal of "gross and visible pollutants", Higgs noted. Ironically at the same time there was a buildup of invisible toxic substances such as PCBs and dioxins in river sediments and in fish and water birds. Hard to trace and hard to control, they remain the greatest continuing challenges today.[37]

II. THE POOL

10. Oshkosh, Hwy. US 41

Oshkosh, with an estimated population of 52,758 in 1988, is a bustling urban center with a variety of manufacturing establishments and important service and commercial sectors, a generalization that comes close to characterizing the city's economic life a century ago. Oshkosh ranks among those "sawdust cities" which made a successful transition away from a lumbering-dominated economy. Located on the western shore of Lake Winnebago astride the entrance of the upper Fox River into the lake, in an area of wonderfully fertile farmland, it hardly seems like the typical location for a lumbering town. The intricacies of the lake and river systems shaped its early

economic development. The Wolf River's rich, extensive pineries provided the saw logs via a ready-made delivery system. The Wolf discharges into Lake Poygan, which in turn flows into Lake Butte des Morts, where its waters are joined by those of the upper Fox. From there both flow to Lake Winnebago, a kind of giant catch basin for these 2 rivers, as well as the Fond du Lac River. For decades Lake Poygan served as a storage pond for logs destined for Oshkosh sawmills. Proximity to the timber source ultimately gave Oshkosh the edge in a sharp rivalry which developed between it and Fond du Lac for primacy as the milling center for Wolf River timber.

With the Menominee treaty of 1836 (see p. 252) and federal surveys, the lands on the north bank of the Fox became legally available to settlers, preceding the Panic of 1837. Despite bad times, by 1839 2 small villages, Athens and Algoma, formed distinct communities on the opposite sides of the river. Athens changed its name to Oshkosh in honor of Menominee Indian Chief Oshkosh in 1840. By 1846 with the return of more prosperous times in the West, a stream of settlers made their way to the area. Selected as seat of Winnebago County in 1847, the growing town acquired its first steam sawmill. Two years later 7 sawmills operated at Oshkosh. In 1853 Oshkosh incorporated as a city with a population of 2,800.

In the prosperous 1850s, Wolf River timber came into demand for construction in growing cities and on developing farms in the Midwest. While by 1855 the Fox-Wisconsin improvement made possible shipments of sawed lumber to Green Bay, because of the relatively light regular traffic into that port, the waterway had its limitations as a route to market. For a time in the late 1840s and 1850s, steamboats running to and from Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, and Green Bay, up the Wolf to New London, and up the Fox to Berlin carried hundreds of passengers, towed log rafts, and along with a small fleet of 2-masted schooners, enhanced the development of the Lake Winnebago area. The Rock River became an outlet for Oshkosh sawed lumber. The real

Riverside Park, Neenah, about 1880. From Richard J. Harney, *History of Winnebago County Wisconsin and Early History of the Northwest* (1880).

transportation salvation came with the extension of a rail connection from Fond du Lac to Oshkosh in 1859 which provided an entree to Chicago and made the products of the city's mills accessible to a national market. A direct connection to Milwaukee in 1871 and a subsequent series of rail connections further strengthened market ties.

The 1850s were momentous years, a period when 2 of the entrepreneurs most prominent in the city's lumbering history — Philetus Sawyer and Edward L. Paine — laid the groundwork for their fortunes. The former is perhaps best known for his role in state and national Republican politics and particularly as the *bête noire* of Robert M. La Follette. The latter founded the Paine Lumber Company which became a giant in the industry and a dominant force in the Oshkosh economy. Both arrived on the shores of Lake Winnebago in 1849. Both came from upper New York State where they had been associated with the lumber and woodworking industry.

From 1861 on to the Panic of 1873, given the stimulus of railroad connections to market and the Civil War and post-war demand, the Oshkosh lumbering industry expanded. The period of growth and prosperity in the production of lumber, finely finished milled products, and furniture carried the Oshkosh economy until well into the 20th century. In the 1980s it is difficult to visualize the banks of the Fox lined with sash, door and blind factories, sawmills and related wood product establishments. In contrast to developments in the lower Fox, waterpower was lacking and steam provided the energy essential to run the mills, yet the waterways delivered the logs to the mills and the river provided the water necessary for steam generation.

By any measure the growth of Oshkosh, the "sawdust city", was remarkable. Mills numbered 11 in 1860; 30 in 1866. The capital invested in lumbering in the 1860s increased 5-fold and the number of persons employed was 6 times as large in 1870 as in 1860. Mill output in 1860 was 27 million board feet and 6 years later it had grown to 85 million. In 1869 the output reached 85 million board feet of lumber and 141 million shingles annually. The 1880 Census recorded production of 103,768,000 feet of lumber and 126,680,000 shingles. While volume in these 2 categories decreased as the Wolf River pineries yielded less and less, Oshkosh lumbermen found great profits in producing sashes, doors, blinds, and other finished items consumed by the building industry. The mill owners purchased timberlands in various parts of Wisconsin and elsewhere to hedge against dwindling supplies closer to home, and continued their operations by shipping in the necessary raw materials and ultimately by turning to hardwoods.

Most notable among the sash and door factories, the Paine Lumber Company, expanded into the world's largest. In 1929, on the eve of the Great Crash, the company employed 2,200 and stood at the height of its production. In becoming number one, it gained a reputation for abrasive labor relations, and made Oshkosh nationally known in 1898. In that year a famous city-wide woodworkers strike erupted in protest of the company's employing women and children at very low wages, instead of hiring men who were paid an average of 96 cents for a 10-hour day. Such an arrangement permitted mill owners to save 30-40 cents per worker per day. The struggle with Paine Lumber became especially vitriolic. Low wages, failure to pay

workers weekly, as required by state law, and employment of children in violation of state law were some of the issues. Others involved a demand for shorter hours and the recognition of the right to organize. The strike failed when the Paine Lumber Company and other employers hired scabs and kept the mills running. Protesting workers were routed by the National Guard. The Paine Company sued 3 officers of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union for organizing the strike and thus engaging in a conspiracy in restraint of trade. Perhaps the company, powerful as it was, would have won had not the union employed the celebrated attorney Clarence Darrow for the defense.

Darrow, in fighting form after his 1895 defense of Eugene V. Debs, eloquently defended the union representatives and they were acquitted of conspiracy. In the process the nation learned about the wretched living conditions of Oshkosh mill workers, their poverty, and their callous treatment as factors of production. Unions in the Fox Valley industries in the late 19th century, as elsewhere in the nation, were suppressed in a paternalistic age when the public generally admired "the captains of industry" and regarded labor organizations as radical, dangerous, and un-American.

The Wolf River pineries reached a dizzying height of production in the early 1890s when the maximum drive of 150 million feet came downriver into Lake Poygan. Yet the end was in sight for the big cut had leveled most of virgin pine stands. In the early decades of the 20th century those lumber firms which prospered were a mere handful compared to earlier decades — 3 besides the Paine Company. Oshkosh, meanwhile, had grown and changed in many ways. The population, with a substantial foreign-born component, characteristic of lumbering towns generally, grew rather steadily but modestly over the decades. In 1867 it had 12,000 inhabitants, including significant numbers of Germans, Irish, English, and Welsh, and it had virtually doubled in size from 1860. The period 1890 to 1910 brought new nationality groups, German-Russians and Poles, in search of economic betterment and escape from military service and religious problems at home. Many of them came at the invitation of lumbermen eager to find a cheap source of labor to run their mills. Although the peak of the foreign-born influx passed with World War I, the impact of diverse nationality groups on the cultural life of the city remained obvious for many decades in the city's residential patterns, politics, and in its schools and churches.

While lumbering still lingered, Oshkosh developed more diversified industries which maintained its economic vitality and permitted a continuing growth pattern in the 20th century. By the centennial year of 1953, 5 wood-based industries remained significant, including Diamond Match, and 6 metal-based industries dating from the late 19th century through 1928. They produced motors, foundry products, axles, trucks, and agricultural specialty equipment. Oshkosh B'Gosh overalls was another very successful business, dating from 1903. Three printing establishments and 3 breweries operated as did an assortment of other manufacturing businesses, notable among them a firm making grass rugs which then employed more than 400 workers.

Oshkosh, at its centennial, gave particular attention to its Wisconsin State College, a 4-year degree granting institution with a student enrollment of

about 1,000. It had evolved from the Oshkosh State Normal School opened to students in 1871 to train teachers. Now it is one of the campuses in the University of Wisconsin System. Other cultural institutions that drew special notice in 1953 were the public library, the Oshkosh Public Museum, and the Paine Art Center.

While the era when Oshkosh's vitality relied on the waterways as a conduit to transport lumber to market has long since ended, the city has evolved into a modern urban-industrial center which still relies on those natural waterways for a wide range of needs — recreation, power generation, waste disposal, and aesthetic benefits.

Given the community's interest in the city's historic past, there are a number of places to visit which reflect that heritage. A few are suggested here. It is worth noting that the city includes no less than 23 National Register sites, something of an indicator of the richness of its historic resources.

Oshkosh Public Museum, 1331 Algoma Boulevard

Edgar Sawyer was the son of Philetus Sawyer, prominent Oshkosh lumberman, long-time Republican Party boss in Wisconsin, and U.S. senator. Edgar Sawyer had this 3-story red brick English Gothic mansion designed and built as his residence in 1908 and landscaped it with native trees and shrubbery as a home befitting a person of great wealth and prestige. In 1922 he gave it to the City of Oshkosh, a philanthropic gesture which so intensely annoyed his rival in wealth and philanthropy, Nathan Paine, the grandson of the pioneer founder of the Paine lumber business, that the latter brought suit in circuit court to prevent the city from accepting the gift. The State Supreme Court finally dismissed Paine's objections in 1924 and the City of Oshkosh developed the Sawyer Home as a museum. Those interested in interior design will note the interior created by Tiffany Studios. Especially important are the woodwork, fireplace tiles, stained glass windows, and opalescent light fixtures. The 4 floors are devoted to exhibits of Oshkosh and Fox Valley history, a lecture room and class rooms, and a library. The museum is a major city cultural center.

Paine Art Center and Arboretum,* 1410 Algoma Boulevard

Diagonally across the street from the museum stands the Paine Art Center, Nathan Paine's answer to Edgar Sawyer. Construction of this Tudor Gothic country house began in 1927; by the 1929 Crash, the exterior was complete. Thereafter business reverses and then World War II slowed the interior work which was done with meticulous care by local craftspeople, as well as artisans brought in from Milwaukee and Grand Rapids to execute the designs of Phelps D. Jewett of New York. As president of the Paine Lumber Company, he relished lavish display of his wealth, but the closing of the lumber company and the failure of the Paine Bank, made such conspicuous display particularly irritating to unemployed workers. He ultimately called a halt to work on the house and died in 1947 before it was complete. Jesse Kimberly Paine, his widow, a member of the paper millionaire family of Neenah, completed the interior and helped establish the art center which Nathan Paine initiated a few years before his death. The Center is open to the public and includes an arboretum. The art collections contain a wide variety of furniture

and French, Dutch, English and American paintings and sculptures. The magnificent craftsmanship in the period rooms of the house utilize select woods — pine, oak, maple, walnut, and ebony — collected well in advance of the construction of the house.

*Paine Lumber Historic District**, East bank of Fox River, between New York, Congress, and Summit Avenues

The district is small, comprised of 13 buildings and a retaining wall along the Fox River. Significant among these are the Paine Thrift Bank and the Paine Row Houses. Built at the height of Paine Lumber Company productivity in the late 1920s, the district is an example of a company-built industrial community, significant in Oshkosh economic history because of the size and importance of Paine Lumber. In 1929 the company employed 2,200 workers there. The row houses on Summit Avenue, built of concrete block and stucco, contained company-owned apartments rented to workers. They were built to replace similar structures erected in 1898 to house strikebreakers. The Paine Bank on Congress Street, Neo-Classical in design, attempted to handle all company business and to attract worker savings accounts as well. It failed in 1929. The district is an interesting example of industrial paternalism, reminiscent on a smaller scale of Pullman, Illinois.

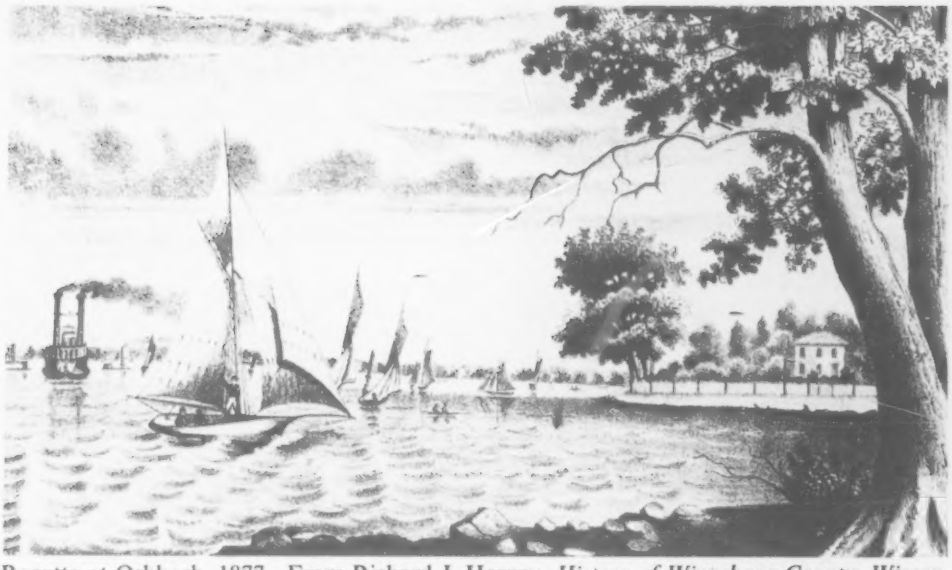
*Oshkosh Grand Opera House**, 100 High Avenue

One of the National Register sites which reveals something of the cultural activity in 19th century Oshkosh is the Grand Opera House which was restored to its late 19th century grandeur and reopened to the public in September 1986. Built in 1883, the Grand Opera House became a cultural center where nationally prominent performing artists appeared on tour. It has been transformed into a 20th century center for performing arts, following the November 1980 decision of the citizens of Oshkosh to restore it.

*Jessie Jack Hooper House**, 1149 Algoma Boulevard

Added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1978, the Jesse Jack Hooper House is significant both in the history of American women and in architectural history. It is an example of Shingle style, relatively rare in Wisconsin, designed by William Waters, a local architect, and built in 1888.

Oshkosh about 1861. From *Oshkosh Illustrated* (1887). (SHSW WHi(X3)2324)



Ragatta at Oshkosh, 1877. From Richard J. Harney, *History of Winnebago County, Wisconsin....* (1880).

Jessie Jack Hooper had the inclination and the necessary leisure as the wife of a well-to-do businessman, to take a very active part in community affairs in Oshkosh. She was involved in the work of the Oshkosh Ladies Benevolent Society, the visiting nurses movement, and the drive to establish a tuberculosis sanitarium. Her interest in social reform led her to become involved in the woman suffrage movement and later in the 1920s, in the international peace movement. Meanwhile she worked both at the state level and in Washington for the woman suffrage amendment. She was the Wisconsin Democratic Party's candidate for the U.S. Senate in opposition to Robert M. La Follette in 1922, and in 1934, one year before her death, ran unsuccessfully for the state senate.

Other areas of special interest well worth visiting include:

*Oshkosh State Normal School Historic District**, 800, 842, 912 Algoma Boulevard, 845 Elmwood Avenue

This compact district located in the heart of the University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh campus includes: Dempsy Hall, constructed in 1916-17, collegiate Gothic in style; Harrington Hall, a 3-story red brick structure, also collegiate Gothic (1912); Swart Educational School, the last to be erected in 1928; and Oviatt House, the chancellor's residence at 842 Algoma Boulevard, constructed of limestone in 1882-83 and considered among the finest Victorian residences in the Fox River Valley.

*Washington Avenue Historic District**, 802-1395 Washington Avenue; 902-1275 Merritt Avenue; 400 blocks of Hazel, Linde, and Stevens Streets

This eastside district includes an extensive residential area with large homes dating from the late 19th through the early 20th centuries where many of the city's leading families lived. One highlight is the Oshkosh Yacht Club, built in 1903, at 1395 Washington Avenue.

Experimental Aircraft Association, EAA Aviation Center, Wittman Airfield, Hwy. US 41

Oshkosh's newest museum facility at the EAA Aviation Center has excellent displays of many types of aircraft. The facility was opened in 1983.

III. THE UPPER FOX: FROM OMRO TO THE PORTAGE CANAL

Moving southwest from Oshkosh through the upper Fox River Valley, the traveler leaves the urban-industrial region and enters a rural-agricultural river environment with small towns and villages located at rather regular intervals. The towns along the way, Omro, Berlin, Princeton, and Montello, are all basically trade and service centers for the surrounding farms. They serve as shopping centers where farm families come to buy groceries and other basic necessities, to attend school, to bank, to visit the doctor, the lawyer, the dentist, and in the case of Montello, to transact courthouse business as well. In comparison with the cities of the lower Fox Valley, these towns are small. Berlin is the largest with a 1988 estimated population of 5,530. The other 3 in descending order of size are Omro, 2,860; Princeton, 1,560; and Montello, 1,396. Each owed its early development in large measure to the Fox River in varying and quite distinctive ways.

11. Omro, Hwy. Wis. 21

For some years the site of temporary trading posts, the village of Omro acquired its first permanent settler in 1848. An entrepreneur, David Humes, came downriver from Marquette on Puckaway Lake in a skiff, secured land, erected a cabin, and developed his strategy for town building. Local historians portray Humes as determined to make a success of the town site by promoting sawmilling. To help the project he designed a special boat for bringing logs from the Wolf River watershed out of Lake Butte des Morts and upstream to the town site. Known as a grouser towboat, it used a steam-propelled tow and a windlass to pull log rafts containing many more board feet than would otherwise be possible.

By 1849 Humes had platted the village, and 2 sawmills had been built. So impressed and optimistic about the future were the village people that on the eve of the Panic of 1857 they pledged $90,000 for a railroad connection. The line arrived in 1861. After 1866 Omro expanded remarkably as did nearby Oshkosh, a growth based on Wolf River timber stands. The population rose to over 2,000 by 1880 with most of the increase occurring before 1873. By 1873 no less than 2 sawmills, a sash and door factory, a barrel factory, and several establishments building wagons and carriages were in operation. The larger of the 2 sawmills was owned by Hiram Wheat Webster, a Yankee from New York State who came into the area in 1848 and whose mill turned out 4 to 5 million board feet annually.

Three decades later, the woodworking industries had vanished and Omro had become primarily a market and service center for surrounding farms. According to the village history, the thriving dairy farms generated a "lively country traffic" in its numerous "well stocked stores", and Omro had become a "handsome" village noted for its "thrift and air of prosperity and neatness" as well as its electric lights. The population, largely Wisconsin-born, had

shrunk to 1,360. The principal industry was the Union Felt Company. Thus by 1910 the transition from lumbering to an economy based on manufacturing and market and service functions had occurred.

*Omro High School, Webster Manual Training School, and High School Annex**, 515 South Webster Street

This National Register site which recently served as a middle school is worth viewing for several reasons. Built in 1893, the handsome Romanesque Revival structure is Omro's oldest remaining public school and still impressive. Small wonder Omro residents were very proud of it in 1893. Upon its completion, high school enrollment is said to have doubled. The Webster Manual Training School opened its doors in 1906, built with money left by Hiram Webster, and it became a pioneer in manual training in Wisconsin. Omro's most successful lumberman, Webster believed strongly in educating youth in manual and domestic arts. The lannon stone annex was built in 1934 to relieve the school's overcrowded gymnasium facilities.

12. Berlin, Hwy. Wis. 116

The need to construct a road from Fond du Lac to Stevens Point with a Fox River crossing at the most feasible place led to the founding of Berlin. Following 2 previous surveys of possible crossing and landing points, an 1846 search party chose the site of present-day Berlin. In June of 1847, 3 of the party purchased land there, and the fourth, Nathan Strong, preempted a tract, built a shanty and lived among the Menominees and Winnebagos at that location. A ferry began running in 1848, the year the Menominees ceded their tribal lands lying northwest of the Fox River. Soon afterward a float bridge was built and replaced in 1856 by a more substantial one. Berlin developed as a transfer point under the stimulus of the bridge and the road to Stevens Point, a linkage completed in 1849. The railroad connection with Milwaukee via Ripon, opened in 1858, again made Berlin a transfer point, from rail to stage and wagon road. The river contributed to Berlin's early growth, bringing passengers on steamboats from Oshkosh, and carrying heavy freight.

Berlin, from the very early years, served as a supplier of goods and services for the developing rich farmlands on the prairie stretching south to Ripon and in the originally timber-covered areas to the north. With a population of only 250 in 1850, it grew to almost 2,800 by the Panic of 1857, and after a brief period of decline in the late 1850s, continued growing to an estimated 5,530 in 1988. It has remained a center for trade and commerce for an extensive part of Green Lake and Waushara Counties.

Berlin's growth encompassed a variety of nationalities. The initial New York-New England settlers were joined by Germans, Irish, Poles, and Welsh, creating a town with varied religious and educational institutions and distinctive neighborhood patterns. One significant part of the business sector was devoted to handling farm produce from the surrounding lands; another was a wholesale center for a wide trade area; yet another centered on retail trade drawn from miles around the town. Berlin had a variety of service-oriented businesses and some small factories. It became a rather self-sufficient community with diversified employment.

Two developments drew state and regional attention — cranberry production and the granite quarries. Utilizing the marshy lands of the Fox River Valley, Berlin in the early 1870s became the center of a cranberry growing boom which turned into a permanent part of the region's agriculture. The granite beds 2 miles east of the Fox River provided most of the jobs in Berlin between 1883 and 1916. An 1890 description of these "great hills of stone covering many acres, and rising high above the surrounding prairie land" noted that the Montello Granite Company purchased the site in 1884 for development[38]. In 1890 the quarries employed more than 300 men, many skilled and well paid. The railroad carried away as many as 2,000 carloads of paving blocks, building stone, and crushed stone for use in highway and street construction in a season. Today Berlin remains the principal marketplace for the area lying to its north and its west.

The fine 1976 study done by Lulubelle C. Gillett, *Early Houses in Berlin, Wisconsin, and the People Who Lived in Them*, suggests some of the 19th century homes of Berlin's business and the professional leaders which visitors may see. While the Gillett study notes 30 fine old structures meriting attention, a walk down the 100 and 200 blocks of East Park Street will reveal a good sample of them.

Historic Houses in 100 and 200 Blocks of East Park Street

109 East Park, built in 1848, was the home of Nathan Strong, Berlin's founder.

151 East Park is a Queen Anne-style residence, built in 1881 for William Williams, dealer in wholesale produce.

165 East Park, dominantly Italianate in style, was built in 1875 by Deville L. Harkness, manager of the Berlin Woolen Mill.

169 East Park, an early Victorian Gothic-style home, is one of Berlin's early structures, built in 1849 by John Ayers for his family.

181 East Park was built in 1893 for Charles Wright, son and business partner of Stillman Wright, a very successful Berlin flour mill owner. The massive brick home is Richardsonian Romanesque in style and was built according to the detailed plans of a Chicago architect. It is "the last of the Victorian houses in Berlin [built] with great pride and no expense spared."[39]

199 East Park, built in 1894, was the late Victorian-style home of Henry R. Laing. He was an abstractor and manager of cranberry marshes for nonresident owners.

209 East Park is a wonderful late Victorian conglomerate, built in 1882 as a home for David Junor, who owned the local newspaper and for a time was the Berlin high school principal.

217 East Park is a fine example of Greek Revival style, built in 1854 for Horatio and Harriet Ward. Ward was a man of means involved in many Berlin business enterprises, who called himself simply a broker.

13. Princeton, Green Lake County Trunks F and D from Berlin

Using the county roads from Berlin to Princeton provides the traveler with a feel for the valley lowlands and marshes of the meandering Fox River. On County Trunk D you drive through the White River Marsh State Wildlife

Area. The White River is one among many streams and rivers flowing into the Fox to the confusion of canoeists seeking the headwaters of the Fox.

Royal C. Treat, Princeton's founder, arrived in April of 1848, fully 5 months before the Menominees ceded their lands lying to the west and north of the Fox River. He built a claim shanty and proceeded to live among Indian neighbors who were troubled by his presence as one more in the flood of whites engulfing their lands. Treat and a brother platted the village in 1849 and named it Princeton. As town site promoters they probably thought its main attraction would be as a landing place for riverboats which were expected to increase soon in size and number with construction of the projected Fox-Wisconsin waterway. The potential for agricultural development in the area also looked good.

It was assumed the village would become a center for trade and commerce with the erection of gristmills and sawmills. However, in the 1850s the waterpower of the Fox proved insufficient to run a flour mill. Thus, state permission to build a canal through 7 miles of countryside to the Mecan River came as a boon to the village. Completed in the 1860s, the 10-foot wide canal did provide essential power for the Princeton gristmill. Later dredged to increase power, the canal enabled the 3-story Princeton gristmill to become Green Lake County's largest.

The major contribution of the Fox to Princeton's early growth came from the river's use as a transporter of people and goods, especially before the completion of the railroad from Fond du Lac to Princeton in 1872. Princeton's resident historians rate the use of the Fox for travel and trade between 1848 and 1920 as very important to the local economy. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers completed the Princeton locks and dam in 1878. They were located about 1.5 miles southwest of the village and thus did not have the maximum impact upon the village site. The river remains a distinct Princeton asset today despite the fact boat traffic has been dwindling since the 1930s. The Fox and its lakes, especially Green, White, and Puckaway Lakes, provide the setting for resorts and summer homes which bring many hundreds of people to Princeton business establishments.

Princeton's founders predicted that the village would grow as an agricultural trade and service center, and they were right. As pioneer farmers developed their lands they brought their produce to Princeton where purchase, storage, and sale of farm commodities became an important part of the village economy. Businesses such as the flour mill, brewery, feed and sorghum mill, and later a creamery and a cheese factory, all drew their income from agriculture as did the merchants, bankers, professionals, and skilled craftsmen whose services were essential. Small industries made items like overalls, wagons, and carriages which were available for local sale. One very notable institution, the monthly cattle fair, generated a great deal of business. It began in 1869 and continues to the present. Attracting people for miles around, the fair is a marketplace where cattle and livestock are bought and sold. It has also stimulated a lively hotel, saloon, and restaurant business. When Princeton decided to publish a town history on its 125th anniversary, the sub-title chosen was "Home of the Original Cattle Fair".

Princeton remains a modest-sized town of about 1,500. It was close to the same size at the turn of the century after 50 years of gradual growth. As early as the 1850s its people came from diverse places, the eastern United States, England, Germany, Ireland, and Poland. Princeton's schools and churches clearly reflected that diversity in 1910 when the town had one public school; 2 parochial schools, one German and one Polish; and 5 churches, one German, one Irish, one Polish, and 2 American. Two of the most impressive public structures in Princeton are churches with distinctive 19th century ethnic origins.

St. John the Baptist Catholic Church, near the intersection of Fulton and Harvard Streets

This beautiful Gothic structure built in 1887, reflects an early decision of the Polish Catholics of Princeton to have a congregation separate from the Irish. Their first church in the 1850s was a log structure and the second, built in 1871, was frame. From early in the congregation's history it supported a parochial school. One block farther on Harvard Street stands another St. Johns.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Intersection Harvard and Clinton Streets

Organized as a congregation in 1864, the German-speaking immigrant Lutherans of St. John's Evangelical built a simple wooden church 3 years later. The present impressive Gothic structure is the congregation's third, constructed in 1908-09. German services prevailed until 1915 when English was added. German was discontinued in 1961. St. John's Lutheran also has a parochial school dating from very early in its history.

The powerhouse and dam of the Montello Granite Co. about 1910. (SHSW WHi(X3)44658)

14. Montello, Hwy. Wis. 23

Driving west from Princeton to Montello, a noticeable change in the agricultural landscape reflects the lower productivity of the central sandy and peaty lands which cover most of Marquette County. Montello is a small town with an estimated 1988 population of 1,396, beautifully sited on the Fox River at the eastern end of Buffalo Lake. County seat of Marquette County, it has remained for more than a century primarily a trade and service center for the surrounding rural area.

The site of present-day Montello attracted its first settler in 1849, the same year Princeton was platted. In the expansive mid-1850s Montello saw a business boom as optimism grew about the waterpower and transportation potential of the Fox-Wisconsin waterway. The year 1856 marked the voyage of the little steamer *Aquila* from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to Green Bay. The sight of its passing through Montello must have fired the imaginations of the village's promoters. The first village plat had been filled in 1851; another in 1855. In the years 1856-57, no less than 5 additions to Montello and North Montello went into the county records.

The sobering effects of the Panic of 1857 dashed many grandiose plans and Montello's growth slowed. It succeeded in becoming and remaining the Marquette County seat of government despite 7 hotly contested elections. The first courthouse was built in 1864 of brick and stone, and Montello received village status in 1868. In 1882 the Wisconsin Central Railroad built the village's first railroad connection from Packwaukee to Montello. By 1890 its population had grown to almost 800. In addition to an assortment of retail and service businesses it then had an extensive brickyard, a planing mill and a sash and door factory, a gristmill, and a feed mill.

The granite quarry, opened in 1879, employed more men and generated more income for Montello than any single business. Montello red granite became nationally known. It was used for the tomb of Ulysses S. Grant and for other public monuments and buildings. By 1883 the Chicago developers acquired the Berlin granite quarry site as well, and the company came to be known as the Montello and Berlin Granite Company. The Montello payroll included 80-100 men in 1890. In 1939 the rapids created by the government dam still provided the power to run the Montello Quarry machinery, and the quarry remained the town's sustaining industry.

Montello is a very attractive community with pleasant homes and old churches situated at the northern edge of John Muir country. The bold bluff of red granite standing "conspicuously in the center of the business section" as the *WPA Guide to Wisconsin* noted, and the falls of the Fox River at the dam and locks remain beautiful natural features of the town. Now, as at the turn of the century, it styles itself as a vacationers' paradise for swimming, boating, fishing, and hunting with the beautiful Fox River and Buffalo Lake, a widening of the Fox, as aesthetic attractions. As the Montello *Express* presented the case in 1890: "It is admitted by the most intelligent people that Montello is most favorably situated to make it an attractive and delightful Summer Resort."

15. John Muir County Park, County Trunk F from Montello

Driving south from Montello on County Highway F, the farms on either side of the road give a good sample of the efforts of the successful and the unsuccessful to farm the light sandy soils of western Marquette County. Approximately 7 miles south of Montello, John Muir County Park lies on the left side of the road, inconspicuous and easy to slip past without noticing. It is the site of the home of a leading American aesthetic conservationist, John Muir, between the years 1849 and 1860. He is usually associated with California, Yosemite National Park, the Sierra Club, and with the National Park system, yet the original natural beauty of Marquette County's undeveloped wilderness so captivated his imagination as a boy of 11, newly arrived from Scotland with his family, that it made an indelible impression upon him. This he recorded in his autobiographical account, *The Story of My Boyhood and Youth*, a wonderful insight into the joys, the harshness, and the creativity of his life on the Fountain Lake and Hickory Hill farms. The park is the site of the Fountain Lake farm, and the lake labeled "Ennis Lake" on detailed county maps is in reality John Muir's Fountain Lake. As the park's red granite marker commemorating Muir states:

> He came to America as a lad of eleven. Spent his 'teen years in hard work clearing the farm across this lake, carving out a home in the wilderness. In the "Sunny woods, overlooking a flowery glacial meadow and a lake rimmed with water lilies," he found an environment that fanned the fire of his zeal, and love for all nature, which, as a man, drove him to study afoot, alone and unafraid, the forests, mountains and glaciers of the west, to become the most rugged, fervent naturalist America has produced, and the father of the national parks of our country.

In the 20th century not far to the southwest of Fountain Lake on the sandy south shore of the Wisconsin River, another very distinguished conservationist, Aldo Leopold, found the beauty and the reflective solitude to develop much of the philosophy expressed in his classic, *A Sand County Almanac*.

IV. THE LOWER WISCONSIN: FROM PORTAGE TO WYALUSING STATE PARK

16. Portage, Hwys. US 51, Wis. 33 and 16

This historic town lies at one of the more geographically important locations for development of the mid-continent from 1673 until well into the 19th century — the 1.5 mile stretch of swampy land separating the headwaters of the Fox from the Wisconsin River, the portage identified by Marquette and Jolliet. Over the portage walked Indian peoples, fur traders, explorers, French and British military parties and American troops sent from Fort Howard in 1828 to construct Fort Winnebago. So important had the portage route become that as early as 1770 an enterprising Canadian Frenchman established a business of carrying people, boats, and freight across the swamp. To facilitate passage, portage entrepreneurs later built a corduroy road where strong wagons could haul 10-ton barges and bateaux.

In 1812 Joseph Rolette (see pp. 219, 222) established a permanent fur trading post at the portage and put it under the direction of Pierre Pauquette. In this area in 1827 Chief Red Bird of the Winnebagos (see p. 217) surrendered to American troops, and the following year the U.S. Army erected Fort Win-

nebago as a third point in the line of defense running from Fort Howard on Green Bay to Fort Crawford at Prairie du Chien, both built in 1816. U.S. soldiers thus became part of a typical military-fur trading frontier at a time when Indian peoples still retained possession of their tribal lands. Not until the conclusion of the Black Hawk War in 1832 (see pp. 217-218) when the Winnebagos ceded a substantial part of their tribal lands stretching from the southwestern shore of Lake Winnebago southwest to the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, was land in the Portage area eligible for survey and sale to settlers.

With the prosperous times of the mid-1830s Portage began to evolve from its fur trade-military era into a period when it served as a trade center for a pioneer rural population. As a transshipment point between the Fox and Wisconsin, it continued to generate business until mid-century. Trading posts turned into traditional stores carrying a wide variety of products needed for homes and farms. Portage grew at first as 3 separate towns which combined and incorporated in 1854. The combined population in 1837 was 325 and in 1860, nearly 2,900. The townspeople earned their living tending river barges and working in sawmills, flour mills, grain elevators, the tannery, hotels, stores, taverns, wholesale supply houses, and breweries. In 1847 the town was made county seat of Columbia County, a further boon to its growth. The Wisconsin River also aided Portage's growth by providing a way to move wheat by barge and flatboat. The anticipated volume of traffic to Green Bay once the Fox-Wisconsin waterway project was operational in the mid-50s did not materialize, but the waterway's potential lured many a settler to Portage and fired the imaginations of the early town fathers. From 1849 to 1851 work on the canal brought construction workers, especially Irish immigrants, and stimulated local business. Portage's railroad connection with Lake Michigan and the Mississippi, the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, was completed to La Crosse in 1858 and did far more for its economic growth, eventually making Portage something of a rail hub.

Beginning in 1840 with the harvest of timber on the upper Wisconsin well underway, the Wisconsin River served as an artery for log rafts. Portage benefited from an assured supply of pine saw logs for local consumption, and as a stopping place for exhausted raftsmen and lumberjacks bringing logs and lumber down the difficult upper river. Until the late 1870s when upper Wisconsin lumbermen increasingly turned to the railroads as they expanded into their areas, Portage businesses, particularly saloons and dance halls, profited from the boisterous invasion.

The colorful and uproarious era of the lumber rafts had declined markedly by the 1880s, and Portage continued along a pattern of development earlier apparent as a farm-trade center with some local industry. Its nationality profile mirrored the rural countryside it served, with Irish, Pomeranians, Scotch, Welsh, Germans, Yankees from New York and New England, Norwegians, Swiss, and English among its residents.

During the late 19th century the town fathers made strenuous efforts to promote manufacturing. Noting the success of some Wisconsin cities based on development of their waterpower, the city embarked on a project of building levees and a dam, bonding itself to do the work. When the project failed, other traditional ideas such as tax incentives and free factory sites were of-

fered as lures for industry. A Chamber of Commerce and a Kiwanis Club organized and entered the promotional arena. A number of small manufacturing establishments did develop and 2 national concerns located factories there by World War I.

The city grew from a population of 4,350, one-third foreign-born, in 1880 to 6,300 in 1930. In 1938 Portage industry, other than the railroads, employed about 800. The railroads remained the city's most important industry, because Portage was the hub for rail lines running north, south, east, and west, and for a time a division point. Yet retail trade remained far more important than all industry combined in the late 1930s. Portage has not become a major manufacturing city as those late 19th century promoters hoped, but it has some manufacturing along with the trade-service components. It retains a primarily rural character as a city with an estimated 1988 population of 8,545. The very large power plant on the Wisconsin River and the correctional facility, both recently built, have strengthened its economy.

In many ways Portage is a very unusual Wisconsin city. The community's lively sense of the past makes it fascinating for those with historic interests. So do the lives of 3 eminent Americans, closely associated with the Portage community, Zona Gale, Frederick Jackson Turner, and John Muir. Zona Gale was an eminent woman journalist and novelist of the Progressive period, an activist for woman suffrage, peace, and social reform, and in 1921 a

H.H. Bennett's photo, "Running the Portage Bridge", illustrates the lumber raft pilot's skills. (Bennett Studio, Wisconsin Dells)

Pulitzer Prize winner. She was born in Portage in 1874 and returned in 1904 to do much of her best creative work. Frederick Jackson Turner, born at Portage in 1861, son of the Portage newspaper editor, became the most eminent American historian in the United States before his death in 1932. He broke new ground in interpreting national development, emphasizing the influence of the frontier experience on national life. As he readily acknowledged, his early life in a Wisconsin River community taught him much about the frontier experience. Turner, too, was a Pulitzer Prize winner. Both Gale and Turner are buried in Silver Lake Cemetery at Portage. John Muir (1838-1914), while not a resident of Portage, knew it well from his youth, as he walked between his farm home and Madison while a student at the University. Later he was a visitor at the home of his brother and his parents, who moved from the farm into Portage. In reading about the lives of these eminent people no one can doubt that they learned much from their home communities and the surrounding river valley countryside. Especially worth visiting while in Portage are the following selected sites:

*Old Indian Agency House**, northeast end of Old Agency House Road

Built in 1832, this fine example of an early Wisconsin frame house was constructed as the residence for John H. Kinzie, U.S. Indian agent assigned to Fort Winnebago in 1829. The Kinzies lived here only 8 months before leaving for Chicago in search of a wider economic opportunity. Juliette Magill Kinzie, a very well-educated woman from an eminent Connecticut family, wrote about her experiences at Fort Winnebago and elsewhere in *Wau-Bun, the "Early Day" in the North-West*, first published in 1856. The National Society of the Colonial Dames of America purchased the house in 1931 for restoration, and maintains it as a public museum.

*Fort Winnebago Site**, and Surgeon's Quarters, Hwy. Wis. 33, 1 mile east of Portage

The only remaining building at Fort Winnebago is the Surgeon's Quarters. The building was acquired by the Wisconsin Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution which began restoration work in 1937. U.S. War Department plans drawn for an 1834 remodeling were used. The structure is unusually interesting because it was built sometime before 1828 by François LeRoi, operator of a portaging business. The U.S. government purchased it for use as a residence for medical officers after 1834 and built a hospital nearby.

Federal troops built the original fort complex, sited on a high plateau across from the Fox-Wisconsin portage, very close to the location of Red Bird's surrender in early September 1827. When the soldiers arrived in the fall of 1828, they established themselves in temporary quarters and during the next 2 years built the permanent quarters out of timber on stone foundations. It had no stockade and was garrisoned only until 1845. Sold by the War Department in 1853, one-third of it burned 3 years later and in 1866 all remaining buildings, except the Surgeon's Quarters, were leveled. The site of the fort was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1979. During the warm months, the Daughters of the American Revolution's local chapter conducts guided tours of the Surgeon's Quarters.

*Fox-Wisconsin Portage Site**, Wauona Trail

The Portage city street named the Wauona Trail is the location of the old portage between the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers.

*Portage Canal**.

Added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1977, the Portage Canal is a shadow of its former self. Connecting the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, the canal is 2.12 miles in length and when rebuilt to its fullest dimensions by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1876, was 75 feet wide and 7 feet deep. In recent years the Portage Canal Society has worked to preserve and restore as much of the historic old canal as possible, spearheading efforts to beautify and improve the Canal's downtown 2 blocks. The city, the society, and the Columbia County Extension staff are working cooperatively to develop a plan and find funding for large scale canal revitalization and preservation. The federal government deeded the canal property to the State of Wisconsin in 1961. You can see the canal at the Highway 33 crossing and at crossings in Portage at Adams and at Wisconsin Streets. You can also walk the Portage Canal Hiking Trail.

*Zona Gale House**, 506 West Edgewater Street

Now owned by the Portage Women's Civic League, this beautiful Neo-Classical home, sited on the bank of the Wisconsin River, holds a prestigious place in Portage history. Reportedly Zona Gale hired a New York architect to design the house with ample room for her parents to whom she gave it, retaining a study overlooking the Wisconsin River for herself. It was built in 1906. Precisely which of her works were written here we do not know, but certainly some of them. Many of them make wide use of the Portage setting. She received the Pulitzer Prize in 1921 for *Miss Lulu Bett*, a play about life in Portage. Always an activist, between 1923 and her death in 1938 she was very involved in Wisconsin public life, especially remembered as a member of the University of Wisconsin Board of Regents.

17. Merrimac, Hwy. Wis. 78

Since its beginning in 1847 with the coming of Chester Mattson, the originator of the ferry enterprise, the village of Merrimac has been known as the place where the ferry crosses the Wisconsin River. Periodically the idea of discontinuing ferry service appears in the press. The public response is always, "no". Thus the Merrimac ferry, chartered by the state in 1848, and begun as Mattson's business of hauling stagecoaches, wagons, teams, and passengers over the river in the early years of statehood continues in the 1980s. Perhaps the state should keep it because it is so novel, so much fun, and such a tourist attraction.

At the ferry crossing a cluster of businesses including a store, hotel, and tavern sprang up. After the construction of the railroad bridge in 1871, and with the coming of train service, Merrimac promised for a time to become an important shipping point for area farmers who had cattle, grain, and produce to send to market. Earlier efforts at sawmilling had failed. However, growth eluded Merrimac and dreams of building a substantial town gradually faded. The county history published in 1918 styled it "a pretty little village of about

four hundred people, with a bank, a mill and several stores, and quite a prosperous ferry." Merrimac's 1988 estimated population was 404. In 1933 the Wisconsin Highway Commission took over operation of the ferry, and it was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1974.

18. Prairie du Sac and Sauk City, Hwy. Wis. 78

Prairie du Sac, with an estimated 1988 population of 2,290, and Sauk City, with 2,883 are both named for the Sac Indians who once lived in the area, and they serve as shopping and service centers for the surrounding farming area. They are quite similar in their long-term pattern of economic development to the smaller towns in the rural upper Fox River region. Historically they developed as rival communities, each with a different ethnic base. The Prairie du Sac area acquired its first sprinkling of settlers in 1839, 2 years after the Winnebagos agreed to removal beyond the Mississippi and ceded the last of their land west of the Wisconsin River. Over the next 2 decades settlers filtered into Prairie du Sac from the East, many of them from the New England area. Sauk City's origins date from the same period with early growth spurred by an influx of German-speaking immigrants.

Most noted of Sauk City's early entrepreneurs was a Hungarian, Count Augoston Haraszthy, who hired laborers and mechanics to develop the village in 1841. He also ventured into hop and grape culture. He named his settlement Haraszthy, later renamed Sauk City, and for 7 years pushed its development. When his European grape varieties failed to stand up to Wisconsin winters and he had lost much of his venture capital on the banks of the Wisconsin River, he left for California and there tried grape growing again — this time very successfully. He became known as "the father of modern California viticulture" according to Leon D. Adams, author of *The Wines of America*.

From a rather exotic beginning, Sauk City, like its rival neighbor, developed as a more traditional farming village. Its German character clearly showed in the early 1850s when a Mr. Leinenkugel was already brewing beer and the village boasted a German-language newspaper, *Pioneer am Wisconsin*. The *Pioneer am Wisconsin* summarized Sauk City progress in 1854 this way: "There are two sawmills here, one saw and planing mill and one saw and grist mill, besides a distillery, a brick-yard, a printing office, ten stores, hotels, and saloons. There is a Humanist society, and one Catholic, one Lutheran and one Methodist Episcopal Church; a singing society, a theatrical society and a military company." The people are principally German and most are farmers, it noted in conclusion.

The population was then about 650 persons. Over the next 25 years a variety of businesses were started. In 1880, the town's assets included 4 breweries, a sash, door and blind factory, a planing mill, hotels, stores, lawyers, and doctors, a school, a fire department. Organizations included a German singing society; a benevolent society; a brass band; a secret workingman's lodge; a German Free Thinkers congregation; a German Evangelical Association; and Catholic, Lutheran, and German Reformed churches.

Meanwhile the adjacent Yankee town, Prairie du Sac, had developed its own set of institutions and its distinct identity often in acrimonious confron-

tation with its neighbor. Its initial claim to superiority, aside from its proclaimed Yankee virtues of Protestantism, was as seat of government for Sauk County. Prairie du Sac's reign as county seat was a short one, however, for 2 years later an alliance of Sauk City and Baraboo residents succeeded in having the county seat relocated at Baraboo. Akin to the county seat fight, the two villages battled over the location of the post office. Originally it was at Prairie du Sac, but when a Sauk City resident was appointed postmaster in 1851, the post office was physically removed to his place of business. Ultimately both villages secured post offices. Prairie du Sac got a bridge first, in 1852, and Sauk City followed in 1860. Later the villages battled over the issue of one or 2 high schools, where the U.S. highway should be routed, and so on and on. Differences remained in the 20th century, still obvious in the 1930s, but over time the old rivalries have lost their meaning.

Prairie du Sac, at the end of the 1850s, seemed to be primarily a center for trade with one small-scale plowmaking business. In the 1860s, it acquired a flour mill, a large grain warehouse, and a sizeable stockyard. In the next decade a reaper factory was built. The construction of the railroad to the north and west of the twin villages subsequently changed their fortunes and they remained basically trade and service centers. The village institutions of Prairie du Sac in 1880 were the school, 2 lodges, the Sauk Prairie Bible Society, a Presbyterian church, and a Union Unitarian and Universalist church.

The most well-known resident of Sauk City was August Derleth, the Wisconsin author who prodigiously wrote over a hundred books and thousands of smaller pieces, lectured at the University of Wisconsin, and for years was

Wisconsin Power and Light Company plant and dam at Prairie du Sac. (SHSW WHi(X3)14475)

literary editor of *The Capital Times* in Madison. He knew life in the twin villages and in Wisconsin very well and portrayed and interpreted that knowledge for a wide readership. Appropriately he was chosen to write the volume on the Wisconsin River in the *Rivers of America* series. It reflects the most colorful parts of Wisconsin River history.

While in the twin villages, here are some locations to visit. In winter, a major natural attraction at the twin towns are the eagles soaring and diving for fish at the Prairie du Sac dam.

Battle of Wisconsin Heights Site, Junction Hwy. US 12 and County Trunk Y, 1.5 miles southeast of Sauk City

An official Wisconsin Historical marker makes note of one of the major events in the Black Hawk War of 1832. Near here on July 21, 1832, Black Hawk and his band of Sauk and Fox Indians, exhausted and hungry, while on their way to attempt a Mississippi crossing, were overtaken by U.S. troops. Black Hawk and some of his warriors fought a holding action to allow the balance of his people to cross the Wisconsin River. The culmination of the war came at the Battle of Bad Axe, August 1-2 (see pp. 217-218).

Kehl Winery,* (Wollersheim Winery) Hwy. Wis. 188, .5 mile south of Hwy. Wis. 60, Prairie du Sac

Overlooking the Wisconsin River and Prairie du Sac and Sauk City, the Kehl Winery structures include a hillside cave used first as a residence and later as a wine cellar, a 2-story limestone home built in 1858, and a larger winery building on which construction began in 1859. Taken together these buildings are important for a number of reasons. They represent the successful efforts of Peter Kehl, a German immigrant from a wine-making family with several generations of experience, to establish a winery on a protected, south-facing slope of the Wisconsin River bank.

Using native American grape varieties, he developed a business by selling his wines to Catholic churches and to Milwaukee hotels. Peter Kehl knew his grapes. They took first prize at the State Agricultural Fair in 1860. After his death in 1870, his son continued the business and made brandy until 1899 when a severe season killed the vines. The site is also significant because Count Agoston Haraszthy owned it earlier (see p. 284). The stonework of the buildings represents a fine quality of craftsmanship by the German masons in the Sauk City area. Today the winery is operated as the Wollersheim Winery which welcomes visitors to tour the vineyards and buildings and to taste the wines.

19. Lower Wisconsin Scenic Riverway

At Prairie du Sac and Sauk City the hydroelectric dam built in 1914 holds back the natural flow of the Wisconsin River and creates Lake Wisconsin. Below that point, the river breaks from man-made barriers and winds its way uninhibited for 93 miles to the Mississippi. The natural beauty of islands, sandbars, woods, and bluffs gives an impression of unspoiled nature to the uncritical eye, and for the history-minded calls up thoughts of Marquette and Jolliet. Remarkably free from commercial and residential use, the river attracts an estimated 400,000 people a year who find it a recreational paradise.

In recent years, environmental and conservation groups and the Department of Natural Resources have studied ways this natural beauty can be retained and passed along for the enjoyment of future generations. Their concerns are well justified. As Harold C. Jordahl, Jr. pointed out in the spring of 1988:

> The subtle slow changes taking place in the lower Wisconsin River Valley are hardly visible, day to day. The inevitable slow but continuous process of nibbling away is changing forever the intrinsic health, economic vitality and great aesthetic beauty of the valley; another billboard, a stone quarry, a highway cut into a cliff, a home on productive agricultural land, strip development outward along the highway corridors from the small villages, debris used as riprap on an eroding bank, a hunting shack on a scenic riverbend.

For a time, ways of conserving the lower Wisconsin centered on creating a state forest, an idea abandoned in favor of calling the project a scenic riverway, more descriptive of its objectives. Following the DNR's presentation of a detailed environmental impact statement in July 1987 many meetings with lower Wisconsin River residents, and much testimony, on November 17, 1988, the Natural Resources Board unanimously approved a master plan to preserve the 93-mile stretch of river — "the last free-flowing stretch of major river in the Midwest."

Like most conservation plans requiring legislative approval, it is a compromise. It tries to strike a balance between some River Valley residents fearful of "government interference", and others concerned primarily about conserving the river's natural beauty who feel that the plan should assign a stronger role to the Department of Natural Resources. It calls for protection of 77,000 acres along the river either by purchase or through application of "scenic performance standards". Included is the area where the Battle of Wisconsin Heights took place in July of 1832 (see above), and 250 acres downstream from Prairie du Sac where wintering eagles feed on Wisconsin River fish in the free-flowing water at the Prairie du Sac dam. The plan may undergo revision in the legislative process.

The most scenic drive through the lower Wisconsin River Valley is State Highway 60 from Prairie du Sac and Sauk City to Bridgeport. It follows the north bank of the river.

20. Mazomanie, Hwy. US 14, Wis. 78, County Trunk Y

From Sauk City and Prairie du Sac, County Trunk Y off Highway US 12 or State 78 makes a very pleasant drive southwestward, following the river in stretches to Mazomanie, a community with a 1988 estimated population of 1,311, one of the lower Wisconsin River Valley's small towns with an obvious sense of history. A dedicated and active group of its residents, organized as the Mazomanie Historical Society, has worked for years to preserve and interpret the history of the community. A past president of the society, the late Werner Thiers, a blacksmith by occupation, who devoted much time, thought, and energy to preserving the past of this village, once wrote: "Small towns have contributed much to our culture and heritage and it has never been fully recorded." Mazomanie and its learned blacksmith came to national attention in 1976 after Harrison E. Salisbury, well-known *New York Times* reporter, decided to trace his family roots by traveling across the continent and interviewing people in the towns where his relatives had lived. His

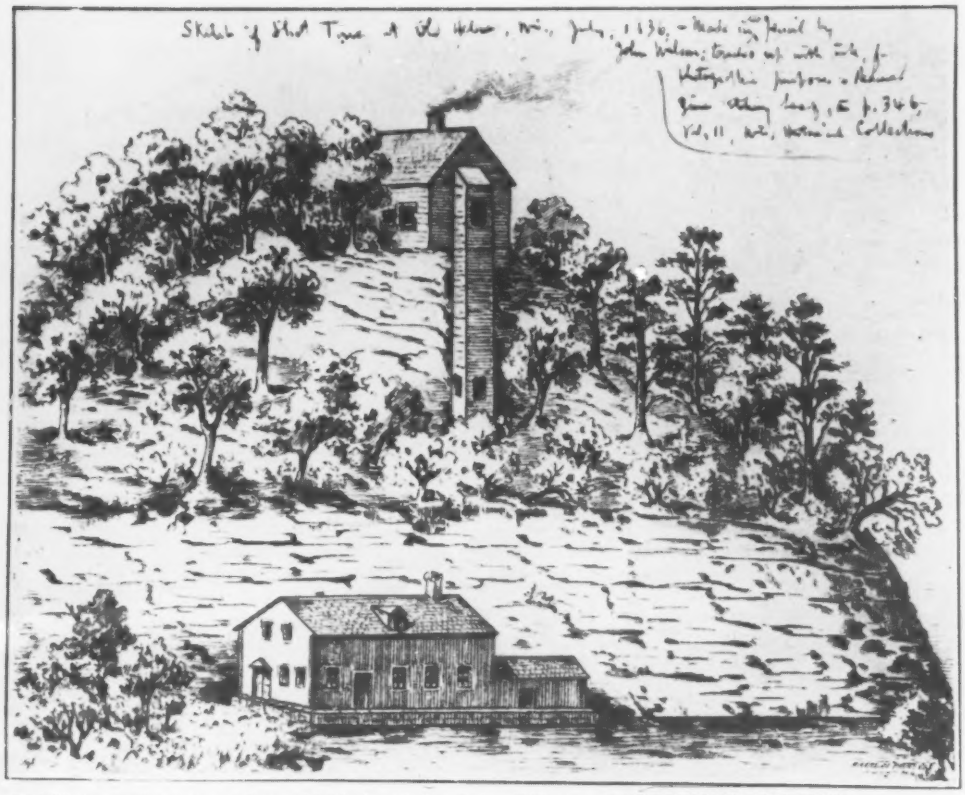
father was born in Mazomanie in a red brick house on the north side of town. He visited the home and interviewed Werner Thiers. Salisbury's findings about his family and about Mazomanie were published in the February 1976 issue of *Esquire*.

Mazomanie's beginnings are usually traced to the arrival in 1844 of a group of 700 settlers, members of the British Temperance and Emigration Society. They founded the village of Dover, but when a decade later the directors of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad had the line surveyed, they noted certain town-site advantages of the present location of Mazomanie, principally elevation and the Black Earth Creek as a source of water-power. There the village was platted in 1855. The name, tradition has it, is Winnebago meaning "walking iron". The railroad was the making of Mazomanie as a center of trade and commerce for the developing countryside. The village of Dover simply picked up and moved to Mazomanie, buildings and all. Flour mills, gristmills, and sawmills were built and the population grew rapidly reaching over 1,000 in the 1860s. Its greatest prosperity came before 1900 when a wagon works, knitting factory, brewery, and railroad maintenance shops created jobs and income over and above that generated by the mills. By 1900 the factories were gone and the village went through a period of retrenchment. Currently it continues as a shopping and service center and as a very attractive place for people to live who work elsewhere.

A number of places in Mazomanie catch the visitor's attention. *The Mazomanie Historical Society Museum* (Brodhead Street at the railroad tracks) has exceptionally fine displays explaining the history of the village. In front is an historical marker noting that John Appleby, inventor of the twine binder, perfected his invention in this village in the late 1870s. Just across the street (203 Brodhead Street) stands a remarkable home, *The Stickney House*, privately owned and hard to ignore because of its Carpenter Gothic style. Built in 1856, it was subsequently altered by the addition of intricate gingerbread trim and the turret. Farther down Brodhead Street above the *Village Store* is a hall where the Ringling Brothers performed their first show. It is marked with a plaque. At 51 Crescent Street stands the *Mazomanie Town Hall**, built to house the fire department and town offices in 1878. Until the 1960s it served the functions of government, and in 1979 the annual town meeting gave it to the Mazomanie Historical Society to use as a research center. In 1980 it was added to the National Register of Historic Places. Across the street notice the beautifully proportioned stone *St. John's Lutheran Church*, built in 1874. South of the church adjacent to the railroad station stands the *Old Stone Mazomanie Mill*, built in 1857. On Highway 14 near the intersection with Brodhead, the owners of American Antiques have erected an historic log house. They moved it from Coon Creek Valley (see pp. 213-214) in 1978 log by log and reconstructed it here for commercial use. This farm home of Torger Baekkum dates from the late 1860s.

21. Tower Hill State Park, County Trunk C off Hwy. US 14 near Spring Green

Beautifully sited above the Wisconsin River, 77-acre Tower Hill State Park provides campsites, nature and hiking trails, and picnicking facilities. The



Old Helena shot tower from 1836 sketch by John Wilson. (SHSW WHi(X3)31710)

upland forests, a wide variety of plants, shrubs, birds, and animals, and a 175-foot Cambrian sandstone cliff make the park attractive for those who enjoy natural settings.

The location has special significance in Wisconsin history as the site of the lead region village of Helena and the place where Green Bay entrepreneur, Daniel Whitney, and his partners built a tower to make lead shot, hence the park name. An energetic Yankee entrepreneur who had come to Green Bay in the 1820s, Whitney delved into a wide variety of potentially profitable ventures — lumbering on the upper Wisconsin (long before Indian title had been extinguished), fur trading, and town-site speculation. He formed a business partnerhip to manufacture lead shot in 1830 at a time when Wisconsin had no shot tower and he hoped to market lead in the East. Construction began in 1831 and was completed in 1833, having been interrupted by the Black Hawk War.

The Shot Tower.

The shot tower operated intermittently under various owners from 1833 until 1861. Shot making involved a smelting house, the shot tower itself at the top of the sandstone cliff, a 120-foot shaft cut through the rock beneath the tower, and a 90-foot access tunnel leading to a finishing house beside the Wisconsin River. Molten lead poured into a perforated ladle, dropped 180 feet, and formed shot as it fell, landing in a pool of water at the bottom of the

shaft. Cooled shot was loaded into horse-drawn railcars and drawn through the tunnel to the finishing house for drying and polishing. Then it was loaded aboard boats on the Wisconsin River which at that time flowed past the base of the bluff. Helena was a sufficiently prosperous mining community in 1836 to make a serious bid for the territorial capital. When in 1856 Spring Green secured the railroad connection and Helena was bypassed, it began to wither in the ensuing depression of the late 1850s. Foundations of Helena buildings still remain in the park.

In 1889 Jenkin Lloyd Jones, a Unitarian minister in Chicago and uncle of Frank Lloyd Wright, bought the property and established a summer resort for ministers. The Tower Hill Pleasure Company functioned until his death, and in 1922 Edith L. Jones donated the land and buildings to Wisconsin to be used as a park. In 1970-71 the State Historical Society of Wisconsin and the Department of Natural Resources reconstructed the tower and smelter house. The Old Helena Cemetery is across the road from the park. The Helena Marsh Wildlife Area lies adjacent to the park.

22. Spring Green, Hwy. US 14 and Wis. 60

Spring Green originated as a railroad village in 1856 with the building of the Milwaukee and Mississippi rail line. Construction workers built log cabins to live in which soon afterward became the homes of the village's first settlers. Platted during the spring of 1857, Spring Green and the surrounding countryside languished until the prosperity brought by the Civil War years encouraged agricultural development. Then Spring Green began to flourish as a village where farmers brought their crops for sale, storage, and shipment, and as a center supplying their needs for goods and services. Originally incorporated as a village in 1869 largely to facilitate taxation and make street and sidewalk improvements possible, it was reincorporated with a revision in governmental structure in 1878. The village grew very modestly during the late 19th century and numbered about 800 at the time of World War I. Its 1988 estimated population is 1,303.

Spring Green has a dual character, on the one hand as a very attractive rural Wisconsin town, and on the other as the place near where internationally respected architect Frank Lloyd Wright built his home, Taliesin, in 1911 and where he trained architects of the Taliesin Fellowship. More recently Spring Green has gained national recognition for good classical summer theater. The American Players Theatre performs in an open-air theater located on a 70-acre woodland site near the banks of the Wisconsin River. Now securely established as part of Spring Green, the theater is but one in an apparent series of changes developing in the community. The Wisconsin Taliesin Commission is working on plans to restore the badly-deteriorated Taliesin and to make it available to the public as a significant historic landmark in American architecture. This mammoth project will require possibly $16.4 million according to preliminary estimates prepared by the Governor's commission. Another possible change for the community may emanate from recently announced commercial plans to construct a combined recreational and housing development. According to its advocates, the project will complement the Wright tradition and the natural beauty of the Wisconsin River Valley.

Currently there are a number of places of historic interest to see in the Spring Green area. The Wright-related ones include:

*Taliesin**, Hwy. Wis. 23, 2 miles south of Spring Green

Named for a 3rd century Welsh poet and meaning "shining brow", Taliesin is beautifully sited on a low hill overlooking the Wisconsin River Valley. It includes 3 major groups of buildings. In one group near the intersection of Hwy. 23 and County Trunk C are the Wright home and offices, originally built in 1911, twice rebuilt after fires and many times expanded and changed over the years. The Hillside Home School is farther south off Highway 23. Wright built it in 1902 for the use of his aunts, Jane Lloyd Jones and Helen Lloyd Jones. They had founded the experimental home school in 1887 to teach students in an atmosphere combining classroom, garden, farmyard, and workshop with a well-rounded course of study. Remodeled and expanded in 1933, the Hillside School became work-study space for the Taliesin Fellowship. The third component of Taliesin is the farm building complex built in 1938 and standing between the school and the home-office group. One other structure built much earlier by Wright is quite well-known, the Romeo and Juliet Windmill built in 1896. Henry-Russell Hitchcock considers it "still one of the conspicuous landmarks" of Wright's career. Sixty feet tall, the wind causes it to sway several inches at the top.

Wright, born at Richland Center in 1869, internationally-known as the proponent of "organic architecture" — structures designed in harmony with users and environment — has always been controversial. With the passage of time, he has grown in stature as a critic, reformer, and pioneer in architecture. He returned to his native Wyoming Valley in 1911 at the age of 44 after his Chicago and Oak Park years at a period of both personal and professional turbulence in his life. In characterizing Taliesin, the National Register nomination papers note: "Taliesin was the home, workshop, laboratory and retreat for one of the world's most renowned architects and certainly one of Wisconsin's most significant historical personalities." He died in 1959 and was buried in the cemetery of Unity Chapel, a short distance from Taliesin. His remains were carried to the gravesite by horse and wagon. In March of 1985 his grave was opened, the contents cremated, and the ashes taken to Taliesin West at Scottsdale, Arizona in accordance with the wishes expressed in his widow's will. The only building in the Taliesin group open to the public at the present time is the School which is open during the summer months when the Taliesin Fellowship is in residence.

*Unity Chapel**, County Trunk T, .2 miles east of Hwy. Wis. 23

This charming Unitarian Church, built in 1886 following the design of Joseph Lyman Silsbee, was part of Jenkin Lloyd Jones' plan to develop a summer vacation-retreat for ministers and at the same time to establish a church and burial place for the many Lloyd-Joneses of the Wyoming Valley. In the perspective of America architectural history, the chapel is significant for its relation to Silsbee, a major Midwestern architect and to Frank Lloyd Wright, who moved to Chicago to work for Silsbee soon after the chapel was built. For years the chapel suffered from very poor maintenance. Renewed family interest in the early 1980s led to the establishment of Unity Chapel,

Inc., to restore and maintain the cemetery and the sanctuary. In 1984, when the restoration had been completed, the chapel graveyard contained the burial sites of Frank Lloyd Wright and 84 members of the Lloyd-Jones family. Thus in another historical perspective, the chapel is a monument to Wyoming Valley's creative, independent Welsh.

Wyoming Valley School, Hwy. 23

In 1957 Frank Lloyd Wright designed this public school for the children of Wyoming Valley, donating both the architectural plans and the land to the community.

Riverview Terrace Restaurant, Hwy. 23

Planned by Wright as a teahouse for Taliesen guests in the late 1940s, the Spring Green, as it is now called, is the only restaurant he designed. The plans for it and the land became part of a larger project for a hotel, homes, and golf shop as well as the restaurant, which was undertaken in the 1960s by the president of the Johnson Wax Company. The Taliesen Fellowship drew up a master plan but only the restaurant was completed. It opened in 1967 at a gala affair with First Lady Ladybird Johnson as the special guest. This beautiful 300-foot-long structure overlooking the Wisconsin River affords diners an opportunity to see a local Wright structure in detail inside and out.

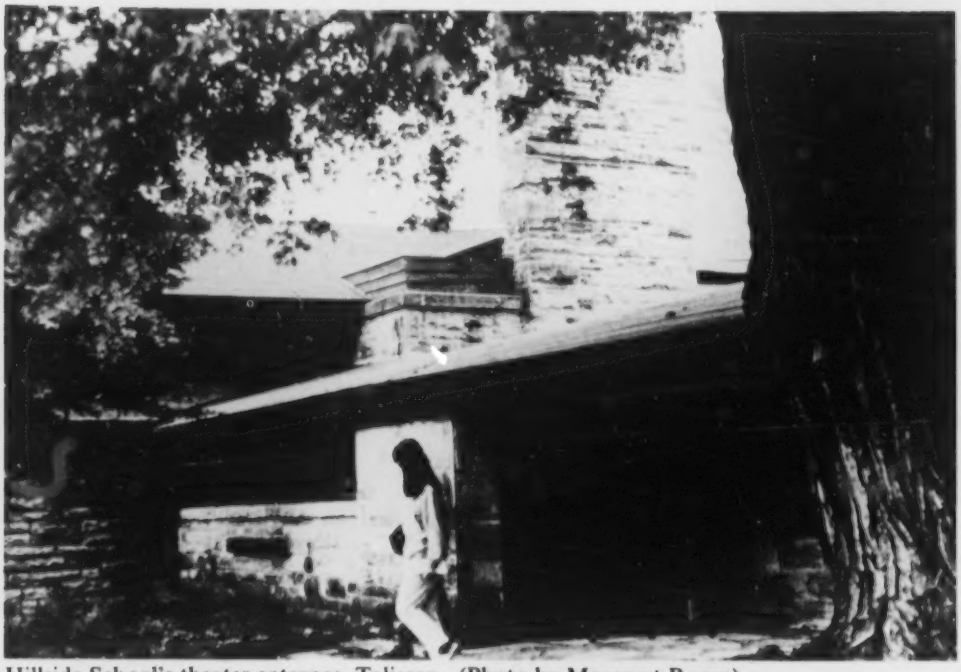
Bank of Spring Green, Spring Green

In the shopping area of the village of Spring Green stands an unusually beautiful stone bank, built in 1972 and designed by William Wesley Peters, chief architect, and the Taliesin Associated Architects of the Frank Lloyd Wright Foundation.

23. Muscoda, Hwy. Wis. 80

Muscoda, a Wisconsin River community with an estimated 1988 population of 1,382, plays a significant role as a shopping and service center for the surrounding area, but it also benefits from the lower Wisconsin's recreational appeal. The river's influence has always loomed large in this community's history. With a name apparently drawn from Longfellow's *Hiawatha* where there is a reference to "the muscoda, the meadow", the settlement's beginnings date to the prosperous 1830s when it was known as English Prairie, and relate to the business enterprises of William S. Hamilton. Hamilton, son of Alexander Hamilton, came into the lead fields of southwestern Wisconsin in 1827, having left West Point Military Academy and ventured west as a surveyor. He did very well for himself in the lead fields, an aristocrat in a mining frontier society of tremendously varied nativity, social class, and economic status. After some years of profitable mining, he built a blast furnace in 1835 at English Prairie, and it operated for a few years. Lead hauled from the nearest diggings and smelted into pigs went down the Wisconsin River by steamboat to Galena and thence to St. Louis.

A further boost came to Muscoda in 1841 when James Duane Doty was appointed as territorial governor by the new Whig administration in Washington. In short order there was a general shake up in all of the federal land offices in Wisconsin. Mineral Point, a hot bed of Jacksonian Democrats, lost its land office which was transferred to Muscoda. The need to buy federal



Hillside School's theater entrance, Taliesen. (Photo by Margaret Bogue)

land brought some business to the lead smelting site. One year earlier the settlement acquired a ferry to make it more accessible.

By 1847 the population had risen to 50 persons "pretty thickly stowed in a few log houses". The village was surveyed and platted in 1850. The first real growth came with the building of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad in 1856, unfortunately about a mile from the original site of the village. Nevertheless Muscoda expected great things and planned accordingly. A local paper boasted, "Muscoda will be, we think, the machine-shop and lumber-yard of Grant County."[40] Stores, hotels, blacksmith shops, wagon shops and a variety of other establishments went into business, but high prices for lots tended to hold down development, and in the late 1850s efforts at milling businesses failed during the general depression.

Attempts to bridge the Wisconsin finally met with success in 1868, thus making Muscoda's railroad connection available to people living on the north side of the river. That development plus good times in the late 1860s ushered in prosperous years of building and growth and a gradual transfer of much of the older town to the area surrounding the railroad depot where another village had been platted. Competing with Boscobel and Avoca for trade and commerce, Muscoda grew modestly, reaching a population of 733 in 1895, primarily German in ethnic origin. Modest growth seems to have been a forgone conclusion once the dream of becoming a port town on a heavily used Wisconsin River faded.

24. Boscobel, Hwys. US 61, Wis. 133

The site of a short-lived logging operation in the mid-1840s, Boscobel originated as the speculative town-site of a railroad civil engineer who in 1854

along with 2 partners bought the land where the city now stands. Surveyed and named Boscobel from *bosquet belle*, French for "beautiful grove", village lots were ready for sale in 1856 when the railroad arrived late that fall. In the 19th and early 20th centuries the railroad was more important to the community's well-being than the river. Scarcely a year after Boscobel's founding, the depression which began in the fall of 1857 temporarily dampened development. The town made real strides during the Civil War and thereafter until the recession of 1873 again stalled the national economy. Boscobel served as a center of trade, commerce, and services for a reasonably wide farming area lying to its south and tributary to the railroad. In the late 1870s a railroad line built to Fennimore and Montfort deflected the highly productive Fennimore prairie area's output away from the Boscobel market, but the construction of a bridge over the Wisconsin which opened for traffic from the north in 1874 helped the community offset the loss.

Needing to issue bonds for bridge construction, Boscobel sought and received approval to incorporate as a city in 1873. Boscobel, with a 1988 estimated population of 2,734, continues to be a trade and service center and has acquired several small industries as well. Since World War II the Wisconsin River has exerted a positive influence on the community with the increased utilization of the lower Wisconsin for recreation.

Boscobel has at times exerted an influence on state and national affairs seemingly out of proportion to its size. In 1898 the idea for the Christian Commercial Travelers Association of America, popularly known as the Gideons, originated here when 2 traveling salesmen had to share Room 19 in the Central Hotel. Both were serious Christians and Bible readers. They pondered the idea of forming a society to provide Christian traveling men with Bibles in their hotel rooms. The organizational meeting took place in Janesville on July 1, 1899. Fifty years later the Gideons had distributed 15.5 million Bibles to hotels and elsewhere.

Boscobel is the hometown of a leading Wisconsin Progressive, John James Blaine, who came to Boscobel to practice law in 1897, served as a Progressive Republican in the state senate, 1909-13; as governor, 1921-27; and as U.S. senator, 1927-33. A thoroughgoing Progressive, he had more of a concern for civil liberties than many in that political fold. As governor of Wisconsin, he vehemently denounced the activities and philosophy of the Ku Klux Klan. His views and Klan activities in Wisconsin intersected dramatically at Boscobel when in July 1924 the county Klan held a large public meeting. At least 7,000 people roamed the streets and at day's end the Klan held a parade. An elderly resident, a watchman by occupation and a Klan-hater by conviction, started unmasking the parading Klansman. He was knocked down and thereafter took a gun and tried to kill the offending Klansman. The gun misfired and the elderly man was arrested. Governor Blaine pardoned him and launched a tirade against the Klan that reached the pages of the *New York Times*. Blaine's home, privately owned and undergoing renovation, is located at 307 East Oak.

Boscobel has a National Register site well worth viewing. *The Old Rock High School**, 207 Buchanan Street, built in 1898, is a beautiful example of Romanesque Revival architecture. It is 3 stories high and constructed of

limestone from the Wisconsin River bluffs. It is the only remaining 19th century school in Boscobel, the largest built, and the school with the longest record of service, 1898-1984.

Crossing the river and continuing on Highway 60 the road runs southwest through Wauzeka, a village with an 1988 estimated population of 638, at the confluence of the Wisconsin and Kickapoo Rivers. In its glory in the late 19th century, Wauzeka was larger and a center for river, road, and railroad-generated trade. Now in the early fall people often turn north at Wauzeka on State Highway 131 up the Kickapoo Valley and into the apple growing country of Gays Mills to buy the new crop by the bushel. From Wauzeka, a 15-mile drive leads to Wyalusing State Park which offers a magnificent view of the joining of the Wisconsin and the Mississippi Rivers (see p. 227).

Sunset on Wisconsin Waters (DNR 19999)

FOOTNOTES

[1] *Wisconsin Natural Resources*, 12 (Jan.-Feb., 1988), centerfold.

[2] Helen Horbeck Tanner, *Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1987, p. 18.

[3] Albert Ernest Jenks, *The Wild Rice Gatherers of the Upper Lakes: A Study in Primitive Economics*. 19th *Annual Report* of the Bureau of American Ethnology. Washington: 1901, p. 1092.

[4] Reuben G. Thwaites, editor, *The Jesuit Relations*, Vol. 55. Cleveland: Burrows Bros. Co., 1896-1901, pp. 191, 193.

[5] Louise P. Kellogg, *Early Narratives of the Northwest, 1634-1699*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1917, pp. 47, 49.

[6] Robert F. Fries, *Empire in Pine: The Story of Lumbering in Wisconsin, 1830-1900*. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1951, p. 45.

[7] *Ibid.*, p. 42

[8] *Ibid.*, p. 68.

[9]Margaret Beattie Bogue, *Around the Shores of Lake Michigan: A Guide to Historic Sites.* Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1985, p. 67.

[10]The quotes in this paragraph are from Leonard S. Smith, *The Water Powers of Wisconsin. Bulletin* XX, Economic Series No. 13. Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey. Madison: State of Wisconsin, 1908, p. xvii.

[11]John Nolen, *State Parks for Wisconsin: Report of John Nolen.* Madison: State Park Board, 1909, p. 22.

[12]*Ibid.*, pp. 32-33.

[13]James Taylor Dunn, *The St. Croix: Midwest Border River.* St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society Press, 1979. Reprint Edition, p. 26. Quote in preceding sentence found on p. 27.

[14]Philip P. Mason, editor, *Schoolcraft's Expedition to Lake Itasca: The Discovery of the Source of the Mississippi.* East Lansing: Michigan State University Press, 1958, p. 92.

[15]The places marked with an asterisk as is the Brule-St. Croix Portage* are on the National Register of Historic Places.

[16]Otis Bersing and Eugene Roark, "The Brule-St. Croix Portage Trail," *Wisconsin Tales and Trails,* Vol. 10 (2) 1969, pp. 22-25.

[17]Dunn, *op. cit.*, pp. 6, 268.

[18]*Ibid.*, p.6.

[19]*Ibid.*, p. 174.

[20]Most of the information about Minnesota Parks in Part Two, "The Brule-St. Croix-Mississippi", comes from Jim Umhoefer, *All Season Guide to Minnesota's Parks, Canoe Routes, and Trails.* Madison, Wis.: Northword, 1984, a very carefully prepared and useful piece of work.

[21]Elizabeth F. Ellet, *Summer Rambles in the West.* New York: J.C. Riker, 1853, pp. 143-144.

[22]Much of the information about Wisconsin Parks in Part Two, "The Brule-St. Croix-Mississippi", comes from *Wisconsin Natural Resources,* Vol. 8, Number 3 (May-June 1984), devoted entirely to Wisconsin State Parks. An update of the issue on state parks is due to appear in 1989. See also Jim Umhoefer, *Guide to Wisconsin Parks, Forests, Recreation Areas, and Trails.* Madison: Northword, 1982 for a complete and careful account of Wisconsin parks.

[23]Mason, *op. cit.*, p. 80.

[24]Henry R. Schoolcraft, *Narrative Journals of Travels From Detroit Northwest Through the Great Chain of American Lakes to the Sources of the Mississippi River In the Year 1820.* New York: Arno Press, 1970 reprint of the 1821 edition, pp. 321-322.

[25]Fries, *op. cit.*, p. 160.

[26]Federal Writers' Project, *The WPA Guide to Minnesota.* St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society Press, 1985. Originally published in 1938, p. 262.

[27]Robert E. Ritzenthaler, revised by Lynne G. Goldstein, *Prehistoric Indians of Wisconsin,* Third Edition. Milwaukee: Milwaukee Public Museum, 1985, p. 48.

[28]Mildred L. Hartsough, *From Canoe to Steel Barge on the Upper Mississippi.* Minneapolis: The University of Minnesota Press, 1934, p. 78.

[29]*The Expeditions of Zebulon Montgomery Pike, To Headwaters of the Mississippi River, Through Louisiana Territory, and in New Spain, During the Years 1805-06-07.* Elliott Coues edition. Reprinted, Minneapolis: Ross and Haines, 1965, p. 38.

[30]Mark Twain, *Life on the Mississippi.* New York: New American Library, 1980, p. 329.

[31]Kellogg, *op. cit..*, pp. 228-236. The quotes are scattered through pp. 232-236.

[32]Reuben Gold Thwaites, *Historic Waterways: Six Hundred Miles of Canoeing Down the Rock, Fox, and Wisconsin Rivers.* Chicago: A.C. McClurg and Company, 1888. The quotes used from this work are found on pp. 21, 22, 143, 144, 146, 156-157, 186, 206, 222, 240-241, 243, 244, 290.

[33]*Ibid.*, pp. 221-222.

[34]*Ibid.*, p. 208.

[35]*Ibid.*, pp. 205-206.

[36]Charles N. Glaab and Lawrence H. Larsen, *Factories in the Valley: Neenah-Menasha, 1870-1915*. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1969, p. 221.

[37]Charles Higgs, "A New Commitment to the Bay", pp. 3-6 in *The Proceedings of the 1986 Green Bay/Fox River Research Symposium, March 24-25, 1986*. Madison: University of Wisconsin Sea Grant and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, 1986.

[38]*Portrait and Biographical Album, Green Lake, Marquette, and Waushara Counties, Wisconsin*. Chicago: Acme Publishing Co., 1890, p. 249.

[39]Lulubelle C. Gillett, *Early Houses in Berlin, Wisconsin, and the People Who Lived in Them*. Berlin: Lulubelle C. Gillett, 1976, p. 73.

[40]Castello N. Holford, *History of Grant County Wisconsin*. Lancaster: Teller Print, 1900, p. 686.

SPECIAL ARTICLES IN PRIOR BLUE BOOKS, 1958 to 1987

For 1935 to 1962 *Blue Books:* see 1964 *Blue Book*, pp. 227-232.
For 1919 to 1933 *Blue Books:* see 1954 *Blue Book*, pp. 177-182.

Agriculture

The Soils of Wisconsin, by Marvin T. Beatty, Ingvald O. Hembre, Francis D. Hole, Leonard R. Massie, and Arthur E. Peterson, 1964 *Blue Book*, pp. 149-170.

Wisconsin's Agriculture, 1958 *Blue Book*, pp. 103-113.

Apportionment

Equal Representation: A Study of Legislative and Congressional Apportionment in Wisconsin, by H. Rupert Theobald, 1970 *Blue Book*, pp. 70-260.

Budget, State

The Budget — State Fiscal Policy Document, by Dale Cattanach and Terry A. Rhodes, 1970 *Blue Book*, pp. 261-272.

Business and Industry

Wisconsin Business and Industry, by James J. Brzycki, Paul E. Hassett, Joyce Munz Hach, Kenneth S. Kinney, and Robert H. Milbourne, 1987-1988 *Blue Book*, pp. 99-165.

Wisconsin's Commerce, 1958 *Blue Book*, pp. 129-138.

Wisconsin's Industry, 1958 *Blue Book*, pp. 115-127.

Cities

The Cities of Wisconsin, 1958 *Blue Book*, pp. 149-163.

Climate

The Climate of Wisconsin, by Marvin W. Burley, 1964 *Blue Book*, pp. 143-148.

Conservation

The Forest Resource of Wisconsin, by Louis A. Haertle, 1964 *Blue Book*, pp. 113-129.

The Wildlife Resource of Wisconsin, by Ruth L. Hine, 1964 *Blue Book*, pp. 91-112.

Education

Conservation Education in Wisconsin, by Ingvald O. Hembre, 1964 *Blue Book*, pp. 212-225.

Education for Employment: 70 Years of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education in Wisconsin, by Kathleen A. Paris, 1981-1982 *Blue Book*, pp. 95-212.

The Educational System of Wisconsin, 1958 *Blue Book*, pp. 165-176.

Elections

The Election Processes in Wisconsin, 1958 *Blue Book*, pp. 177-184.

Environment

Protecting Wisconsin's Environment, by Selma Parker, 1973 *Blue Book*, pp. 97-161.

Geography

The Landscape Resources of Wisconsin, by Philip H. Lewis, Jr., 1964 *Blue Book*, pp. 130-142.

The Physical Geography of Wisconsin, by Robert F. Black, 1964 *Blue Book*, pp. 171-177.

Wisconsin's Land, 1958 *Blue Book*, pp. 89-95.

Government

In the People's Service: Wisconsin state government and the services it provides for the people of Wisconsin, by H. Rupert Theobald, 1966 *Blue Book*, pp. 71-296.

Local Government in Wisconsin, by James R. Donoghue, 1979-1980 *Blue Book*, pp. 95-218.

The State Government of Wisconsin, 1958 *Blue Book*, pp. 139-147.

History

Capitals and Capitols in Early Wisconsin, by Stanley H. Cravens, 1983-1984 *Blue Book*, pp. 99-167.

Famous People, Wisconsin's, 1958 *Blue Book*, pp. 193-202.

Governors, Wisconsin's Former, 1848-1959, by M.G. Toepel, 1960 *Blue Book*, pp. 67-206.

History, Some Landmarks in Wisconsin, 1958 *Blue Book*, pp. 213-222.

Indians

The Indians of Wisconsin, by William H. Hodge, Ph.D., 1975 *Blue Book*, pp. 95-192.

Legislative Procedure

Rules and Rulings: Parliamentary Procedure from the Wisconsin Perspective, by Dr. H. Rupert Theobald, 1985-1986 *Blue Book*, pp. 99-215.

Natural Resources

The Mineral Resources of Wisconsin, by George F. Hanson, 1964 *Blue Book*, pp. 199-211.

The Natural Resources of Wisconsin, 1964 *Blue Book*, pp. 69-225.

Population

The Population Resource of Wisconsin, by M. G. Toepel and H. Rupert Theobald, 1964 *Blue Book*, pp. 70-90.

Wisconsin's People, 1958 *Blue Book*, pp. 79-88.

Public Assistance

The Care of the Unfortunates in Wisconsin, 1958 *Blue Book*, pp. 185-192.

Recreation

Recreation Facilities in Wisconsin, 1958 *Blue Book*, pp. 203-212.

Symbols, State

Wisconsin Symbols, 1958 *Blue Book*, pp. 73-77.

Veterans And Military Affairs

Adjutant General, The, 1962 *Blue Book*, pp. 199-206.

Civil Defense in Wisconsin, 1962 *Blue Book*, pp. 259-265.

Civil War, Wisconsin and the, by Frank L. Klement, 1962 *Blue Book*, pp. 70-180.

Congressional Medal of Honor: Wisconsin Winners, 1962 *Blue Book*, pp. 219-220.

Military Manpower, Wisconsin, 1962 *Blue Book*, pp. 251-258.

National Guard, The Wisconsin, 1962 *Blue Book*, pp. 207-219.

Veterans Benefits Provided by Wisconsin, 1962 *Blue Book*, pp. 231-250.

Veterans Home at King, The, 1962 *Blue Book*, pp. 221-230.

World War I, Wisconsin in, 1962 *Blue Book*, pp. 181-188.

World War II, Wisconsin in, 1962 *Blue Book*, pp. 189-198.

Water

The Water Resources of Wisconsin, by C.L.R. Holt, Jr., Ken B. Young, and William H. Cartwright, 1964 *Blue Book*, pp. 178-198.

Wisconsin's Troubled Waters, by Selma Parker, 1973 *Blue Book*, pp. 102-136.

Wisconsin's Water, 1958 *Blue Book*, pp. 97-102.

Worker's Compensation

Two Wisconsin Firsts, 1962 *Blue Book*, pp. 267-270.

Writers

Wisconsin Writers, by John O. Stark, 1977 *Blue Book*, pp. 95-185.

Wisconsin Constitution

3

Wisconsin Constitution: text as amended through April 1989, votes on constitutional amendments, and statewide referenda submitted to the people

"Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin in 1830", a view of Fort Crawford. Plate no. 30, lithograph after a painting by Henry Lewis in Das Illustrirte Mississippithal, *1854.* *Courtesy Iconographic Collections, State Historical Society of Wisconsin (WHi(X3)1893).*

Wisconsin Constitution

Text as of July 1989*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ARTICLE I.
DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

Section
1. Equality; inherent rights.
2. Slavery prohibited.
3. Free speech; libel.
4. Right to assemble and petition.
5. Trial by jury; verdict in civil cases.
6. Excessive bail; cruel punishments.
7. Rights of accused.
8. Prosecutions; second jeopardy; self-incrimination; bail; habeas corpus.
9. Remedy for wrongs.
10. Treason.
11. Searches and seizures.
12. Attainder; ex post facto; contracts.
13. Private property for public use.
14. Feudal tenures; leases; alienation.
15. Equal property rights for aliens and citizens.
16. Imprisonment for debt.
17. Exemption of property of debtors.
18. Freedom of worship; liberty of conscience; state religion; public funds.
19. Religious tests prohibited.
20. Military subordinate to civil power.
21. Rights of suitors.
22. Maintenance of free government.
23. Transportation of school children.
24. Use of school buildings.

ARTICLE II.
BOUNDARIES

Section
1. State boundary.
2. Enabling act accepted.

ARTICLE III.
SUFFRAGE

Section
1. Electors.
2. Implementation.
3. Secret ballot.
4. [*Repealed*]
5. [*Repealed*]
6. [*Repealed*]

ARTICLE IV.
LEGISLATIVE

Section
1. Legislative power.
2. Legislature, how constituted.
3. Apportionment.
4. Representatives to the assembly, how chosen.
5. Senators, how chosen.
6. Qualifications of legislators.
7. Organization of legislature; quorum; compulsory attendance.
8. Rules; contempts; expulsion.
9. Officers.
10. Journals; open doors; adjournments.
11. Meeting of legislature.
12. Ineligibility of legislators to office.
13. Ineligibility of federal officers.
14. Filling vacancies.
15. Exemption from arrest and civil process.
16. Privilege in debate.
17. Enactment of laws.
18. Title of private bills.
19. Origin of bills.
20. Yeas and nays.
21. [*Repealed*]
22. Powers of county boards.
23. Town and county government.
23a. Chief executive officer to approve or veto resolutions or ordinances; proceedings on veto.
24. Lotteries and divorces.
25. Stationery and printing.
26. Extra compensation; salary change.
27. Suits against state.
28. Oath of office.
29. Militia.
30. Elections by legislature.
31. Special and private laws prohibited.
32. General laws on enumerated subjects.
33. Auditing of state accounts.
34. Continuity of civil government.

ARTICLE V.
EXECUTIVE

Section
1. Governor; lieutenant governor; term.
1m. [*Repealed*]
1n. [*Repealed*]
2. Eligibility.
3. Election.
4. Powers and duties.
5. [*Repealed*]
6. Pardoning power.
7. Lieutenant governor, when governor.
8. Secretary of state, when governor.
9. [*Repealed*]
10. Governor to approve or veto bills; proceedings on veto.

*HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AND REFERENDA. The table on pages 322 to 326 provides an overview of the electoral history of all amendments to the Wisconsin Constitution submitted to the voters of this state. For each amendment, the table lists: 1) the subject of the amendment; 2) the documents by which the Legislature gave the amendment its *first consideration* or *2nd consideration* approval; 3) the additional legislation, if any, by which the amendment was submitted to the voters; and 4) the votes cast *for* or *against* approval of the amendment. The table on pages 327 and 328 provides similar information for statewide referenda other than constitutional amendments.

ARTICLE VI.
ADMINISTRATIVE

Section
1. Election of secretary of state, treasurer and attorney general; term.
1m. [*Repealed*]
1n. [*Repealed*]
1p. [*Repealed*]
2. Secretary of state; duties, compensation.
3. Treasurer and attorney general; duties, compensation.
4. County officers; election, terms, removal; vacancies.

ARTICLE VII.
JUDICIARY

Section
1. Impeachment; trial.
2. Court system.
3. Supreme court: jurisdiction.
4. Supreme court: election, chief justice, court system administration.
5. Court of appeals.
6. Circuit court: boundaries.
7. Circuit court: election.
8. Circuit court: jurisdiction.
9. Judicial elections: vacancies.
10. Judges: eligibility to office.
11. Disciplinary proceedings.
12. Clerks of circuit and supreme courts.
13. Justices and judges removal by address.
14. Municipal court.
15. [*Repealed*]
16. [*Repealed*]
17. [*Repealed*]
18. [*Repealed*]
19. [*Repealed*]
20. [*Repealed*]
21. [*Repealed*]
22. [*Repealed*]
23. [*Repealed*]
24. Justices and judges: eligibility for office of; retirement.

ARTICLE VIII.
FINANCE

Section
1. Rule of taxation uniform; income, privilege and occupation taxes.
2. Appropriations; limitation.
3. Credit of state.
4. Contracting state debts.
5. Annual tax levy to equal expenses.
6. Public debt for extraordinary expense; taxation.
7. Public debt for public defense; bonding for public purposes.
8. Vote on fiscal bills; quorum.
9. Evidences of public debt.
10. Internal improvements.

ARTICLE IX.
EMINENT DOMAIN AND PROPERTY OF THE STATE

Section
1. Jurisdiction on rivers and lakes; navigable waters.
2. Territorial property.
3. Ultimate property in lands; escheats.

ARTICLE X.
EDUCATION

Section
1. Superintendent of public instruction.
2. School fund created; income applied.
3. District schools; tuition; sectarian instruction; released time.
4. Annual school tax.
5. Income of school fund.
6. State university; support.
7. Commissioners of public lands.
8. Sale of public lands.

ARTICLE XI.
CORPORATIONS

Section
1. Corporations; how formed.
2. Property taken by municipality.
3. Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt.
3a. Acquisition of lands by state and subdivisions; sale of excess.
4. General banking law.
5. [*Repealed*]

ARTICLE XII.
AMENDMENTS

Section
1. Constitutional amendments.
2. Constitutional conventions.

ARTICLE XIII.
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Section
1. Political year; elections.
2. [*Repealed*]
3. Eligibility to office.
4. Great seal.
5. [*Repealed*]
6. Legislative officers.
7. Division of counties.
8. Removal of county seats.
9. Election or appointment of statutory officers.
10. Vacancies in office.
11. Passes, franks and privileges.
12. Recall of elective officers.

ARTICLE XIV.
SCHEDULE

Section
1. Effect of change from territory to state.
2. Territorial laws continued.
3. [*Repealed*]
4. [*Repealed*]
5. [*Repealed*]
6. [*Repealed*]
7. [*Repealed*]
8. [*Repealed*]
9. [*Repealed*]
10. [*Repealed*]
11. [*Repealed*]
12. [*Repealed*]
13. Common law continued in force.
14. [*Repealed*]
15. [*Repealed*]
16. Implementing revised structure of judicial branch.

WISCONSIN CONSTITUTION

Text as of July 1989*

PREAMBLE

We, the people of Wisconsin, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, in order to secure its blessings, form a more perfect government, insure domestic tranquility and promote the general welfare, do establish this constitution.

ARTICLE I.
DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

Equality; inherent rights. SECTION 1. [*As amended April 1986*] All people are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights; among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; to secure these rights, governments are instituted, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. [*1983 AJR-9; 1985 AJR-9*]

Slavery prohibited. SECTION 2. There shall be neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude in this state, otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

Free speech; libel. SECTION 3. Every person may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right, and no laws shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence, and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous be true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

Right to assemble and petition. SECTION 4. The right of the people peaceably to assemble, to consult for the common good, and to petition the government, or any department thereof, shall never be abridged.

Trial by jury; verdict in civil cases. SECTION 5. [*As amended November 1922*] The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, and shall extend to all cases at law without regard to the amount in controversy; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all cases in the manner prescribed by law. Provided, however, that the legislature may, from time to time, by statute provide that a valid verdict, in civil cases, may be based on the votes of a specified number of the jury, not less than five-sixths thereof. [*1919 AJR-26; 1921 AJR-14; 1921 c. 504*]

Excessive bail; cruel punishments. SECTION 6. Excessive bail shall not be required nor shall excessive fines be imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Rights of accused. SECTION 7. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to be heard by himself and counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him; to meet the witnesses face to face; to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf; and in prosecution by indictment, or information, to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district wherein the offense shall have been committed; which county or district shall have been previously ascertained by law.

---

*For the original (or subsequently superseded) text of any section shown as *"amended"* or *"repealed"* in this edition, consult the 1987-1988 WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK at pages 170 to 206.

Prosecutions; double jeopardy; self-incrimination; bail; habeas corpus. SECTION 8. [*As amended per certification of the Board of State Canvassers dated April 7, 1982*] (1) No person may be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law, and no person for the same offense may be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor may be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself or herself.

(2) All persons, before conviction, shall be eligible for release under reasonable conditions designed to assure their appearance in court, protect members of the community from serious bodily harm or prevent the intimidation of witnesses. Monetary conditions of release may be imposed at or after the initial appearance only upon a finding that there is a reasonable basis to believe that the conditions are necessary to assure appearance in court. The legislature may authorize, by law, courts to revoke a person's release for a violation of a condition of release.

(3) The legislature may by law authorize, but may not require, circuit courts to deny release for a period not to exceed 10 days prior to the hearing required under this subsection to a person who is accused of committing a murder punishable by life imprisonment or a sexual assault punishable by a maximum imprisonment of 20 years, or who is accused of committing or attempting to commit a felony involving serious bodily harm to another or the threat of serious bodily harm to another and who has a previous conviction for committing or attempting to commit a felony involving serious bodily harm to another or the threat of serious bodily harm to another. The legislature may authorize by law, but may not require, circuit courts to continue to deny release to those accused persons for an additional period not to exceed 60 days following the hearing required under this subsection, if there is a requirement that there be a finding by the court based on clear and convincing evidence presented at a hearing that the accused committed the felony and a requirement that there be a finding by the court that available conditions of release will not adequately protect members of the community from serious bodily harm or prevent intimidation of witnesses. Any law enacted under this subsection shall be specific, limited and reasonable. In determining the 10-day and 60-day periods, the court shall omit any period of time found by the court to result from a delay caused by the defendant or a continuance granted which was initiated by the defendant.

(4) The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety requires it. [*June 1980 Spec.Sess. AJR-9; 1981 AJR-5*]

Remedy for wrongs. SECTION 9. Every person is entitled to a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries, or wrongs which he may receive in his person, property, or character; he ought to obtain justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay, conformably to the laws.

Treason. SECTION 10. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against the same, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

Searches and seizures. SECTION 11. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

Attainder; ex post facto; contracts. SECTION 12. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed, and no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

Private property for public use. SECTION 13. The property of no person shall be taken for public use without just compensation therefor.

Feudal tenures; leases; alienation. SECTION 14. All lands within the state are declared to be allodial, and feudal tenures are prohibited. Leases and grants of agricultural land for a longer term than fifteen years in which rent or service of any kind shall be reserved, and all fines and like restraints upon alienation reserved in any grant of land, hereafter made, are declared to be void.

Equal property rights for aliens and citizens. SECTION 15. No distinction shall ever be made by law between resident aliens and citizens, in reference to the possession, enjoyment or descent of property.

Imprisonment for debt. SECTION 16. No person shall be imprisoned for debt arising out of or founded on a contract, expressed or implied.

Exemption of property of debtors. SECTION 17. The privilege of the debtor to enjoy the necessary comforts of life shall be recognized by wholesome laws, exempting a reasonable amount of property from seizure or sale for the payment of any debt or liability hereafter contracted.

Freedom of worship; liberty of conscience; state religion; public funds. SECTION 18. [*As amended November 1982*] The right of every person to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of conscience shall never be infringed; nor shall any person be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry, without consent; nor shall any control of, or interference with, the rights of conscience be permitted, or any preference be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship; nor shall any money be drawn from the treasury for the benefit of religious societies, or religious or theological seminaries. [*1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1*]

Religious tests prohibited. SECTION 19. No religious tests shall ever be required as a qualification for any office of public trust under the state, and no person shall be rendered incompetent to give evidence in any court of law or equity in consequence of his opinions on the subject of religion.

Military subordinate to civil power. SECTION 20. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

Rights of suitors. SECTION 21. [*As amended April 1977*] (1) Writs of error shall never be prohibited, and shall be issued by such courts as the legislature designates by law.

(2) In any court of this state, any suitor may prosecute or defend his suit either in his own proper person or by an attorney of the suitor's choice. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

Maintenance of free government. SECTION 22. The blessings of a free government can only be maintained by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality and virtue, and by frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.

Transportation of school children. SECTION 23. [*As created April 1967*] Nothing in this constitution shall prohibit the legislature from providing for the safety and welfare of children by providing for the transportation of children to and from any parochial or private school or institution of learning. [*1965 AJR-70; 1967 AJR-7*]

Use of school buildings. SECTION 24. [*As created April 1972*] Nothing in this constitution shall prohibit the legislature from authorizing, by law, the use of public school buildings by civic, religious or charitable organizations during nonschool hours upon payment by the organization to the school district of reasonable compensation for such use. [*1969 AJR-74; 1971 AJR-10*]

ARTICLE II.
BOUNDARIES

State boundary. SECTION 1. It is hereby ordained and declared that the state of Wisconsin doth consent and accept of the boundaries prescribed in the act of congress entitled "An act to enable the people of Wisconsin territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union," approved August sixth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of the state of Illinois — that is to say, at a point in the center of Lake Michigan where the line of forty-two degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude crosses the same; thence running with the boundary line of the state of Michigan, through Lake Michigan, Green Bay, to the mouth of the Menominee river; thence up the channel of the said river to the Brule river; thence up said last-mentioned river to Lake Brule; thence along the southern shore of Lake Brule in a direct line to the center of the channel between Middle and South Islands, in the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line to the head waters of the Montreal river, as marked upon the survey made by Captain Cram; thence down the main channel of the Montreal river to the middle of Lake Superior; thence through the center of Lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Louis river; thence up the main channel of said river to the first rapids in the same, above the Indian village, according to Nicollet's map; thence due south to the main branch of the river St. Croix; thence down the main channel of said river to the Missis-

sippi; thence down the center of the main channel of that river to the northwest corner of the state of Illinois; thence due east with the northern boundary of the state of Illinois to the place of beginning, as established by "An act to enable the people of the Illinois territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states," approved April 18th, 1818.

Enabling act accepted. SECTION 2. [*As amended April 1951*] The propositions contained in the act of congress are hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed, and shall remain irrevocable without the consent of the United States; and it is hereby ordained that this state shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same by the United States, nor with any regulations congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to bona fide purchasers thereof; and in no case shall nonresident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. Provided, that nothing in this constitution, or in the act of congress aforesaid, shall in any manner prejudice or affect the right of the state of Wisconsin to 500,000 acres of land granted to said state, and to be hereafter selected and located and under the act of congress entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and grant pre-emption rights," approved September fourth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one. [*1949 AJR-64; 1951 AJR-7*]

ARTICLE III.
SUFFRAGE

Electors. SECTION 1. [*As created April 1986*] Every United States citizen age 18 or older who is a resident of an election district in this state is a qualified elector of that district. [*1983 AJR-33; 1985 AJR-3*]

Implementation. SECTION 2. [*As created April 1986*] Laws may be enacted:

(1) Defining residency.

(2) Providing for registration of electors.

(3) Providing for absentee voting.

(4) Excluding from the right of suffrage persons:

(a) Convicted of a felony, unless restored to civil rights.

(b) Adjudged by a court to be incompetent or partially incompetent, unless the judgment specifies that the person is capable of understanding the objective of the elective process or the judgment is set aside.

(5) Subject to ratification by the people at a general election, extending the right of suffrage to additional classes. [*1983 AJR-33; 1985 AJR-3*]

Secret ballot. SECTION 3. [*As created April 1986*] All votes shall be by secret ballot. [*1983 AJR-33; 1985 AJR-3*]

ARTICLE IV.
LEGISLATIVE

Legislative power. SECTION 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and assembly.

Legislature, how constituted. SECTION 2. The number of the members of the assembly shall never be less than fifty-four nor more than one hundred. The senate shall consist of a number not more than one-third nor less than one-fourth of the number of the members of the assembly.

Apportionment. SECTION 3. [*As amended November 1982*] At its first session after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the senate and assembly, according to the number of inhabitants. [*1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1*]

Representatives to the assembly, how chosen. SECTION 4. [*As amended November 1982*] The members of the assembly shall be chosen biennially, by single districts, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November in even-numbered years, by the qualified electors of the several districts, such districts to be bounded by county, precinct, town or ward lines, to consist of contiguous territory and be in as compact form as practicable. [*1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1*]

Senators, how chosen. SECTION 5. [*As amended November 1982*] The senators shall be elected by single districts of convenient contiguous territory, at the same time and in the same manner as members of the assembly are required to be chosen; and no assembly district shall be divided in the formation of a senate district. The senate districts shall be numbered in the regular series, and the senators shall be chosen alternately from the odd and even-numbered districts for the term of 4 years. [*1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1*]

Qualifications of legislators. SECTION 6. No person shall be eligible to the legislature who shall not have resided one year within the state, and be a qualified elector in the district which he may be chosen to represent.

Organization of legislature; quorum; compulsory attendance. SECTION 7. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner under such penalties as each house may provide.

Rules; contempts; expulsion. SECTION 8. Each house may determine the rules of its own proceedings, punish for contempt and disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected, expel a member; but no member shall be expelled a second time for the same cause.

Officers. SECTION 9. [*As amended April 1979*] Each house shall choose its presiding officers from its own members. [*1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1*]

Journals; open doors; adjournments. SECTION 10. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings and publish the same, except such parts as require secrecy. The doors of each house shall be kept open except when the public welfare shall require secrecy. Neither house shall, without consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days.

Meeting of legislature. SECTION 11. [*As amended April 1968*] The legislature shall meet at the seat of government at such time as shall be provided by law, unless convened by the governor in special session, and when so convened no business shall be transacted except as shall be necessary to accomplish the special purposes for which it was convened. [*1965 AJR-5; 1967 AJR-15*]

Ineligibility of legislators to office. SECTION 12. No member of the legislature shall, during the term for which he was elected, be appointed or elected to any civil office in the state, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during the term for which he was elected.

Ineligibility of federal officers. SECTION 13. [*As amended April 1966*] No person being a member of congress, or holding any military or civil office under the United States, shall be eligible to a seat in the legislature; and if any person shall, after his election as a member of the legislature, be elected to congress, or be appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of the United States, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat. This restriction shall not prohibit a legislator from accepting short periods of active duty as a member of the reserve or from serving in the armed forces during any emergency declared by the executive. [*1963 SJR-24; 1965 SJR-15*]

Filling vacancies. SECTION 14. The governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may occur in either house of the legislature.

Exemption from arrest and civil process. SECTION 15. Members of the legislature shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest; nor shall they be subject to any civil process, during the session of the legislature, nor for fifteen days next before the commencement and after the termination of each session.

Privilege in debate. SECTION 16. No member of the legislature shall be liable in any civil action, or criminal prosecution whatever, for words spoken in debate.

Enactment of laws. SECTION 17. [*As amended April 1977*] (1) The style of all laws of the state shall be "The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:".

(2) No law shall be enacted except by bill. No law shall be in force until published.

(3) The legislature shall provide by law for the speedy publication of all laws. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

Title of private bills. SECTION 18. No private or local bill which may be passed by the legislature shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

Origin of bills. SECTION 19. Any bill may originate in either house of the legislature, and a bill passed by one house may be amended by the other.

Yeas and nays. SECTION 20. The yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the request of one-sixth of those present, be entered on the journal.

SECTION 21. [*Repealed. 1927 SJR–61; 1929 SJR–7; vote April 1929*]

Powers of county boards. SECTION 22. The legislature may confer upon the boards of supervisors of the several counties of the state such powers of a local, legislative and administrative character as they shall from time to time prescribe.

Town and county government. SECTION 23. [*As amended April 1972*] The legislature shall establish but one system of town government, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable, but the legislature may provide for the election at large once in every 4 years of a chief executive officer in any county with such powers of an administrative character as they may from time to time prescribe in accordance with this section and shall establish one or more systems of county government. [*1969 SJR–58; 1971 SJR–4*]

Chief executive officer to approve or veto resolutions or ordinances; proceedings on veto. SECTION 23a. [*As amended April 1969*] Every resolution or ordinance passed by the county board in any county shall, before it becomes effective, be presented to the chief executive officer. If he approves, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it with his objections, which objections shall be entered at large upon the journal and the board shall proceed to reconsider the matter. Appropriations may be approved in whole or in part by the chief executive officer and the part approved shall become law, and the part objected to shall be returned in the same manner as provided for in other resolutions or ordinances. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members-elect of the county board agree to pass the resolution or ordinance or the part of the resolution or ordinance objected to, it shall become effective on the date prescribed but not earlier than the date of passage following reconsideration. In all such cases, the votes of the members of the county board shall be determined by ayes and noes and the names of the members voting for or against the resolution or ordinance or the part thereof objected to shall be entered on the journal. If any resolution or ordinance is not returned by the chief executive officer to the county board at its first meeting occurring not less than 6 days, Sundays excepted, after it has been presented to him, it shall become effective unless the county board has recessed or adjourned for a period in excess of 60 days, in which case it shall not be effective without his approval. [*1967 AJR–18; 1969 SJR–8*]

Lotteries and divorces. SECTION 24. [*As amended April 1987*] (1) Except as provided in this section, the legislature shall never authorize any lottery or grant any divorce.

(2) Except as otherwise provided by law, the following activities do not constitute consideration as an element of a lottery:

(a) To listen to or watch a television or radio program.

(b) To fill out a coupon or entry blank, whether or not proof of purchase is required.

(c) To visit a mercantile establishment or other place without being required to make a purchase or pay an admittance fee.

(3) The legislature may authorize the following bingo games licensed by the state, but all profits shall accrue to the licensed organization and no salaries, fees or profits may be paid to any other organization or person: bingo games operated by religious, charitable, service, fraternal or veterans' organizations or those to which contributions are deductible for federal or state income tax purposes.

(4) The legislature may authorize the following raffle games licensed by the state, but all profits shall accrue to the licensed local organization and no salaries, fees or profits may be paid to any other organization or person: raffle games operated by local religious, charitable, service, fraternal or veterans' organizations or those to which contributions are deductible for federal or state income tax purposes. The legislature shall limit the number of raffles conducted by any such organization.

(5) This section shall not prohibit pari-mutuel on-track betting as provided by law. The state may not own or operate any facility or enterprise for pari-mutuel betting, or lease any state-owned land to any other owner or operator for such purposes.

(6) The legislature may authorize the creation of a lottery to be operated by the state as provided by law. The expenditure of public funds or of revenues derived from lottery operations to engage in promotional advertising of the Wisconsin state lottery is prohibited. Any advertising of the state lottery shall indicate the odds of a specific lottery ticket to be selected as the winning ticket for each prize amount offered. The net proceeds of the state lottery shall be deposited in the treasury of the state, to be used for property tax relief as provided by law. [*Pari-mutuel: 1985 AJR-45; 1987 AJR-2. State lottery: 1985 SJR-1; 1987 AJR-3.*]

Stationery and printing. SECTION 25. The legislature shall provide by law that all stationery required for the use of the state, and all printing authorized and required by them to be done for their use, or for the state, shall be let by contract to the lowest bidder, but the legislature may establish a maximum price; no member of the legislature or other state officer shall be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any such contract.

Extra compensation; salary change. SECTION 26. [*As amended April 1977*] The legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after the services shall have been rendered or the contract entered into; nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office except that when any increase or decrease provided by the legislature in the compensation of the justices of the supreme court or judges of any court of record shall become effective as to any such justice or judge, it shall be effective from such date as to each of such justices or judges. This section shall not apply to increased benefits for persons who have been or shall be granted benefits of any kind under a retirement system when such increased benefits are provided by a legislative act passed on a call of ayes and noes by a three-fourths vote of all the members elected to both houses of the legislature, which act shall provide for sufficient state funds to cover the costs of the increased benefits. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

Suits against state. SECTION 27. The legislature shall direct by law in what manner and in what courts suits may be brought against the state.

Oath of office. SECTION 28. Members of the legislature, and all officers, executive and judicial, except such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of Wisconsin, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices to the best of their ability.

Militia. SECTION 29. The legislature shall determine what persons shall constitute the militia of the state, and may provide for organizing and disciplining the same in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Elections by legislature. SECTION 30. [*As amended November 1982*] All elections made by the legislature shall be by roll call vote entered in the journals. [*1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1*]

Special and private laws prohibited. SECTION 31. [*As amended November 1892*] The legislature is prohibited from enacting any special or private laws in the following cases:

1st. For changing the name of persons or constituting one person the heir at law of another.

2d. For laying out, opening or altering highways, except in cases of state roads extending into more than one county, and military roads to aid in the construction of which lands may be granted by congress.

3d. For authorizing persons to keep ferries across streams at points wholly within this state.

4th. For authorizing the sale or mortgage of real or personal property of minors or others under disability.

5th. For locating or changing any county seat.

6th. For assessment or collection of taxes or for extending the time for the collection thereof.

7th. For granting corporate powers or privileges, except to cities.

8th. For authorizing the apportionment of any part of the school fund.

9th. For incorporating any city, town or village, or to amend the charter thereof. [*1889 SJR-13; 1891 SJR-13; 1891 c. 362*]

General laws on enumerated subjects. SECTION 32. [*Created November 1871*] The legislature shall provide general laws for the transaction of any business that may be prohibited by section thirty-one of this article, and all such laws shall be uniform in their operation throughout the state. [*1870 SJR-14; 1871 AJR-29; 1871 c. 122*]

Auditing of state accounts. SECTION 33. [*Created November 1946*] The legislature shall provide for the auditing of state accounts and may establish such offices and prescribe such duties for the same as it shall deem necessary. [*1943 SJR-35; 1945 SJR-24*]

Continuity of civil government. SECTION 34. [*Created April 1961*] The legislature, in order to ensure continuity of state and local governmental operations in periods of emergency resulting from enemy action in the form of an attack, shall (1) forthwith provide for prompt and temporary succession to the powers and duties of public offices, of whatever nature and whether filled by election or appointment, the incumbents of which may become unavailable for carrying on the powers and duties of such offices, and (2) adopt such other measures as may be necessary and proper for attaining the objectives of the section. [*1959 AJR-48; 1961 SJR-1*]

ARTICLE V.
EXECUTIVE

Governor; lieutenant governor; term. SECTION 1. [*As amended April 1979*] The executive power shall be vested in a governor who shall hold office for 4 years; a lieutenant governor shall be elected at the same time and for the same term. [*1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1*]

SECTION 1m. [*Repealed. 1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1; vote April 1979*]

SECTION 1n. [*Repealed. 1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1; vote April 1979*]

Eligibility. SECTION 2. No person except a citizen of the United States and a qualified elector of the state shall be eligible to the office of governor or lieutenant governor.

Election. SECTION 3. [*As amended April 1967*] The governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at the times and places of choosing members of the legislature. They shall be chosen jointly, by the casting by each voter of a single vote applicable to both offices beginning with the general election in 1970. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes cast jointly for them for governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected; but in case two or more slates shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for governor and lieutenant governor, the two houses of the legislature, at its next annual session shall forthwith, by joint ballot, choose one of the slates so having an equal and the highest number of votes for governor and lieutenant governor. The returns of election for governor and lieutenant governor shall be made in such manner as shall be provided by law. [*1965 AJR-3; 1967 AJR-8 and SJR-11*]

Powers and duties. SECTION 4. The governor shall be commander in chief of the military and naval forces of the state. He shall have power to convene the legislature on extraordinary occasions, and in case of invasion, or danger from the prevalence of contagious disease at the seat of government, he may convene them at any other suitable place within the state. He shall communicate to the legislature, at every session, the condition of the state, and recommend such matters to them for their consideration as he may deem expedient. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of the government, civil and military. He shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the legislature, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SECTION 5. [*Repealed. 1929 SJR-81; 1931 SJR-6; vote November 1932*]

Pardoning power. SECTION 6. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses, except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. Upon conviction for treason he shall have the power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the legislature at its next meeting, when the legislature shall either pardon, or commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall annually communicate to the legislature each case of reprieve, commutation

or pardon granted, stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of the commutation, pardon or reprieve with his reasons for granting the same.

Lieutenant governor, when governor. SECTION 7. [*As amended April 1979*] (1) Upon the governor's death, resignation or removal from office, the lieutenant governor shall become governor for the balance of the unexpired term.

(2) If the governor is absent from this state, impeached, or from mental or physical disease, becomes incapable of performing the duties of the office, the lieutenant governor shall serve as acting governor for the balance of the unexpired term or until the governor returns, the disability ceases or the impeachment is vacated. But when the governor, with the consent of the legislature, shall be out of this state in time of war at the head of the state's military force, the governor shall continue as commander in chief of the military force. [*1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1*]

Secretary of state, when governor. SECTION 8. [*As amended April 1979*] (1) If there is a vacancy in the office of lieutenant governor and the governor dies, resigns or is removed from office, the secretary of state shall become governor for the balance of the unexpired term.

(2) If there is a vacancy in the office of lieutenant governor and the governor is absent from this state, impeached, or from mental or physical disease becomes incapable of performing the duties of the office, the secretary of state shall serve as acting governor for the balance of the unexpired term or until the governor returns, the disability ceases or the impeachment is vacated. [*1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1*]

SECTION 9. [*Repealed. 1929 SJR-82; 1931 SJR-7; vote November 1932*]

Governor to approve or veto bills; proceedings on veto. SECTION 10. [*As amended November 1930*] Every bill which shall have passed the legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider it. Appropriation bills may be approved in whole or in part by the governor, and the part approved shall become law, and the part objected to shall be returned in the same manner as provided for other bills. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, or the part of the bill objected to, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill or the part of the bill objected to, shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within six days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law unless the legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. [*1927 SJR-35; 1929 SJR-40*]

ARTICLE VI.
ADMINISTRATIVE

Election of secretary of state, treasurer and attorney general; term. SECTION 1. [*As amended April 1979*] The qualified electors of this state, at the times and places of choosing the members of the legislature, shall in 1970 and every 4 years thereafter elect a secretary of state, treasurer and attorney general who shall hold their offices for 4 years. [*1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1*]

SECTION 1m. [*Repealed. 1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1; vote April 1979*]

SECTION 1n. [*Repealed. 1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1; vote April 1979*]

SECTION 1p. [*Repealed. 1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1; vote April 1979*]

Secretary of state; duties, compensation. SECTION 2. [*As amended November 1946*] The secretary of state shall keep a fair record of the official acts of the legislature and executive department of the state, and shall, when required, lay the same and all matters relative thereto before either branch of the legislature. He shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned him by law. He shall receive as a compensation for his services yearly such sum as shall be provided by law, and shall keep his office at the seat of government. [*1943 SJR-35; 1945 SJR-24*]

Treasurer and attorney general; duties, compensation. SECTION 3. The powers, duties and compensation of the treasurer and attorney general shall be prescribed by law.

County officers; election, terms, removal; vacancies. SECTION 4. [*As amended April 1982*] (1) Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, district attorneys, and all other elected county officers except judicial officers and chief executive officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every 2 years.

(2) The offices of coroner and surveyor in counties having a population of 500,000 or more are abolished. Counties not having a population of 500,000 shall have the option of retaining the elective office of coroner or instituting a medical examiner system. Two or more counties may institute a joint medical examiner system.

(3) Sheriffs shall hold no other office. Sheriffs may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant.

(4) The governor may remove any elected county officer mentioned in this section, giving to the officer a copy of the charges and an opportunity of being heard.

(5) All vacancies in the offices of sheriff, coroner, register of deeds or district attorney shall be filled by appointment. The person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold office only for the unexpired portion of the term to which appointed and until a successor shall be elected and qualified. [*1979 AJR-99; 1981 AJR-7*]

ARTICLE VII.
JUDICIARY

Impeachment; trial. SECTION 1. [*As amended November 1932*] The court for the trial of impeachments shall be composed of the senate. The assembly shall have the power of impeaching all civil officers of this state for corrupt conduct in office, or for crimes and misdemeanors; but a majority of all the members elected shall concur in an impeachment. On the trial of an impeachment against the governor, the lieutenant governor shall not act as a member of the court. No judicial officer shall exercise his office, after he shall have been impeached, until his acquittal. Before the trial of an impeachment the members of the court shall take an oath or affirmation truly and impartially to try the impeachment according to evidence; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, or removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, profit or trust under the state; but the party impeached shall be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law. [*1929 SJR-103; 1931 SJR-8*]

Court system. SECTION 2. [*As amended April 1977*] The judicial power of this state shall be vested in a unified court system consisting of one supreme court, a court of appeals, a circuit court, such trial courts of general uniform statewide jurisdiction as the legislature may create by law, and a municipal court if authorized by the legislature under section 14. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

Supreme court: jurisdiction. SECTION 3. [*As amended April 1977*] (1) The supreme court shall have superintending and administrative authority over all courts.

(2) The supreme court has appellate jurisdiction over all courts and may hear original actions and proceedings. The supreme court may issue all writs necessary in aid of its jurisdiction.

(3) The supreme court may review judgments and orders of the court of appeals, may remove cases from the court of appeals and may accept cases on certification by the court of appeals. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

Supreme court: election, chief justice, court system administration. SECTION 4. [*As amended April 1977*] (1) The supreme court shall have 7 members who shall be known as justices of the supreme court. Justices shall be elected for 10-year terms of office commencing with the August 1 next succeeding the election. Only one justice may be elected in any year. Any 4 justices shall constitute a quorum for the conduct of the court's business.

(2) The justice having been longest a continuous member of said court, or in case 2 or more such justices shall have served for the same length of time, the justice whose term first expires, shall be the chief justice. The justice so designated as chief justice may, irrevocably, decline to serve as chief justice or resign as chief justice but continue to serve as a justice of the supreme court.

(3) The chief justice of the supreme court shall be the administrative head of the judicial system and shall exercise this administrative authority pursuant to procedures adopted by the supreme court. The chief justice may assign any judge of a court of record to aid in the proper disposition of judicial business in any court of record except the supreme court. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

SECTION 5. [*Repealed. 1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9; vote April 1977*]

Court of appeals. SECTION 5. [*Created April 1977*] [1] The legislature shall by law combine the judicial circuits of the state into one or more districts for the court of appeals and shall designate in each district the locations where the appeals court shall sit for the convenience of litigants.

(2) For each district of the appeals court there shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the district one or more appeals judges as prescribed by law, who shall sit as prescribed by law. Appeals judges shall be elected for 6-year terms and shall reside in the district from which elected. No alteration of district or circuit boundaries shall have the effect of removing an appeals judge from office during the judge's term. In case of an increase in the number of appeals judges, the first judge or judges shall be elected for full terms unless the legislature prescribes a shorter initial term for staggering of terms.

(3) The appeals court shall have such appellate jurisdiction in the district, including jurisdiction to review administrative proceedings, as the legislature may provide by law, but shall have no original jurisdiction other than by prerogative writ. The appeals court may issue all writs necessary in aid of its jurisdiction and shall have supervisory authority over all actions and proceedings in the courts in the district. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

Circuit court: boundaries. SECTION 6. [*As amended April 1977*] The legislature shall prescribe by law the number of judicial circuits, making them as compact and convenient as practicable, and bounding them by county lines. No alteration of circuit boundaries shall have the effect of removing a circuit judge from office during the judge's term. In case of an increase of circuits, the first judge or judges shall be elected. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

Circuit court: election. SECTION 7. [*As amended April 1977*] For each circuit there shall be chosen by the qualified electors thereof one or more circuit judges as prescribed by law. Circuit judges shall be elected for 6-year terms and shall reside in the circuit from which elected. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

Circuit court: jurisdiction. SECTION 8. [*As amended April 1977*] Except as otherwise provided by law, the circuit court shall have original jurisdiction in all matters civil and criminal within this state and such appellate jurisdiction in the circuit as the legislature may prescribe by law. The circuit court may issue all writs necessary in aid of its jurisdiction. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

Judicial elections, vacancies. SECTION 9. [*As amended April 1977*] When a vacancy occurs in the office of justice of the supreme court or judge of any court of record, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the governor, which shall continue until a successor is elected and qualified. There shall be no election for a justice or judge at the partisan general election for state or county officers, nor within 30 days either before or after such election. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

Judges: eligibility to office. SECTION 10. [*As amended April 1977*] (1) No justice of the supreme court or judge of any court of record shall hold any other office of public trust, except a judicial office, during the term for which elected. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge who shall not, at the time of election or appointment, be a qualified elector within the jurisdiction for which chosen.

(2) Justices of the supreme court and judges of the courts of record shall receive such compensation as the legislature may authorize by law, but may not receive fees of office. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

SECTION 11. [*Repealed. 1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9; vote April 1977*]

Disciplinary proceedings. SECTION 11. [*Created April 1977*] Each justice or judge shall be subject to reprimand, censure, suspension, removal for cause or for disability, by the supreme court pursuant to procedures established by the legislature by law. No justice or judge removed for cause shall be eligible for reappointment or temporary service. This section is alternative to, and cumulative with, the methods of removal provided in sections 1 and 13 of this article and section 12 of article XIII. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

Clerks of circuit and supreme courts. SECTION 12. [*As amended November 1882*] There shall be a clerk of the circuit court chosen in each county organized for judicial purposes by the qualified electors thereof, who shall hold his office for two years, subject to removal as shall be provided by law; in case of a vacancy, the judge of the circuit court shall have power to appoint a clerk until the vacancy shall be filled by an election; the clerk thus elected or appointed shall give such security as the legislature may require. The supreme court shall appoint its own clerk, and a clerk of the circuit court may be appointed a clerk of the supreme court. [*1881 AJR-16; 1882 SJR-20; 1882 c. 290*]

Justices and judges: removal by address. SECTION 13. [*As amended April 1977*] Any justice or judge may be removed from office by address of both houses of the legislature, if two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concur therein, but no removal shall be made by virtue of this section unless the justice or judge complained of is served with a copy of the charges, as the ground of address, and has had an opportunity of being heard. On the question of removal, the ayes and noes shall be entered on the journals. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

Municipal court. SECTION 14. [*As amended April 1977*] The legislature by law may authorize each city, village and town to establish a municipal court. All municipal courts shall have uniform jurisdiction limited to actions and proceedings arising under ordinances of the municipality in which established. Judges of municipal courts may receive such compensation as provided by the municipality in which established, but may not receive fees of office. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

SECTION 15. [*Repealed. 1963 SJR-32; 1965 SJR-26; vote April 1966*]

SECTION 16. [*Repealed. 1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9; vote April 1977*]

SECTION 17. [*Repealed. 1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9; vote April 1977*]

SECTION 18. [*Repealed. 1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9; vote April 1977*]

SECTION 19. [*Repealed. 1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9; vote April 1977*]

SECTION 20. [*Repealed. 1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9; vote April 1977*] See Art. I, sec. 21.

SECTION 21. [*Repealed. 1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9; vote April 1977*] See Art. IV, sec. 17.

SECTION 22. [*Repealed. 1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9; vote April 1977*]

SECTION 23. [*Repealed. 1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9; vote April 1977*]

Justices and judges: eligibility for office; retirement. SECTION 24. [*As amended April 1977*] (1) To be eligible for the office of supreme court justice or judge of any court of record, a person must be an attorney licensed to practice law in this state and have been so licensed for 5 years immediately prior to election or appointment.

(2) Unless assigned temporary service under subsection (3), no person may serve as a supreme court justice or judge of a court of record beyond the July 31 following the date on which such person attains that age, of not less than 70 years, which the legislature shall prescribe by law.

(3) A person who has served as a supreme court justice or judge of a court of record may, as provided by law, serve as a judge of any court of record except the supreme court on a temporary basis if assigned by the chief justice of the supreme court. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

ARTICLE VIII.
FINANCE

Rule of taxation uniform; income, privilege and occupation taxes. SECTION 1. [*As amended April 1974*] The rule of taxation shall be uniform but the legislature may empower cities, villages or towns to collect and return taxes on real estate located therein by optional methods. Taxes shall be levied upon such property with such classifications as to forests and minerals including or separate or severed from the land, as the legislature shall prescribe. Taxation of agricultural land and undeveloped land, both as defined by law, need not be uniform with the taxation of each other nor with the taxation of other real property. Taxation of merchants' stock-in-trade, manufacturers' materials and finished products, and livestock need not be uniform with the taxation of real property and other personal property, but the taxation of all such merchants' stock-in-trade, manufacturers' materials and finished products and livestock shall be uniform, except that the

legislature may provide that the value thereof shall be determined on an average basis. Taxes may also be imposed on incomes, privileges and occupations, which taxes may be graduated and progressive, and reasonable exemptions may be provided. [*1971 AJR-2; 1973 AJR-1*]

Appropriations; limitation. SECTION 2. [*As amended November 1877*] No money shall be paid out of the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation by law. No appropriation shall be made for the payment of any claim against the state except claims of the United States and judgments, unless filed within six years after the claim accrued. [*1876 SJR-14; 1877 SJR-5; 1877 c. 158*]

Credit of state. SECTION 3. [*As amended April 1975*] Except as provided in s. 7 (2) (a), the credit of the state shall never be given, or loaned, in aid of any individual, association or corporation. [*1973 AJR-145; 1975 AJR-1*]

Contracting state debts. SECTION 4. The state shall never contract any public debt except in the cases and manner herein provided.

Annual tax levy to equal expenses. SECTION 5. The legislature shall provide for an annual tax sufficient to defray the estimated expenses of the state for each year; and whenever the expenses of any year shall exceed the income, the legislature shall provide for levying a tax for the ensuing year, sufficient, with other sources of income, to pay the deficiency as well as the estimated expenses of such ensuing year.

Public debt for extraordinary expense; taxation. SECTION 6. For the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenditures the state may contract public debts (but such debts shall never in the aggregate exceed one hundred thousand dollars). Every such debt shall be authorized by law, for some purpose or purposes to be distinctly specified therein; and the vote of a majority of all the members elected to each house, to be taken by yeas and nays, shall be necessary to the passage of such law; and every such law shall provide for levying an annual tax sufficient to pay the annual interest of such debt and the principal within five years from the passage of such law, and shall specially appropriate the proceeds of such taxes to the payment of such principal and interest; and such appropriation shall not be repealed, nor the taxes be postponed or diminished, until the principal and interest of such debt shall have been wholly paid.

Public debt for public defense; bonding for public purposes. SECTION 7. [*As amended April 1975*] (1) The legislature may also borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the state in time of war; but the money thus raised shall be applied exclusively to the object for which the loan was authorized, or to the repayment of the debt thereby created.

(2) Any other provision of this constitution to the contrary notwithstanding:

(a) The state may contract public debt and pledges to the payment thereof its full faith, credit and taxing power:

1. To acquire, construct, develop, extend, enlarge or improve land, waters, property, highways, buildings, equipment or facilities for public purposes.

2. To make funds available for veterans' housing loans.

(b) The aggregate public debt contracted by the state in any calendar year pursuant to paragraph (a) shall not exceed an amount equal to the lesser of:

1. Three-fourths of one per centum of the aggregate value of all taxable property in the state; or

2. Five per centum of the aggregate value of all taxable property in the state less the sum of: a. the aggregate public debt of the state contracted pursuant to this section outstanding as of January 1 of such calendar year after subtracting therefrom the amount of sinking funds on hand on January 1 of such calendar year which are applicable exclusively to repayment of such outstanding public debt and, b. the outstanding indebtedness as of January 1 of such calendar year of any entity of the type described in paragraph (d) to the extent that such indebtedness is supported by or payable from payments out of the treasury of the state.

(c) The state may contract public debt, without limit, to fund or refund the whole or any part of any public debt contracted pursuant to paragraph (a), including any premium payable with respect thereto and any interest to accrue thereon, or to fund or refund the whole or any part of any indebtedness incurred prior to January 1, 1972, by any entity of the type described in paragraph (d), including any premium payable with respect thereto and any interest to accrue thereon.

(d) No money shall be paid out of the treasury, with respect to any lease, sublease or other agreement entered into after January 1, 1971, to the Wisconsin State Agencies Building Corporation, Wisconsin State Colleges Building Corporation, Wisconsin State Public Building Corporation, Wisconsin University Building Corporation or any similar entity existing or operating for similar purposes pursuant to which such nonprofit corporation or such other entity undertakes to finance or provide a facility for use or occupancy by the state or an agency, department or instrumentality thereof.

(e) The legislature shall prescribe all matters relating to the contracting of public debt pursuant to paragraph (a), including: the public purposes for which public debt may be contracted; by vote of a majority of the members elected to each of the 2 houses of the legislature, the amount of public debt which may be contracted for any class of such purposes; the public debt or other indebtedness which may be funded or refunded; the kinds of notes, bonds or other evidence of public debt which may be issued by the state; and the manner in which the aggregate value of all taxable property in the state shall be determined.

(f) The full faith, credit and taxing power of the state are pledged to the payment of all public debt created on behalf of the state pursuant to this section and the legislature shall provide by appropriation for the payment of the interest upon and instalments of principal of all such public debt as the same falls due, but, in any event, suit may be brought against the state to compel such payment.

(g) At any time after January 1, 1972, by vote of a majority of the members elected to each of the 2 houses of the legislature, the legislature may declare that an emergency exists and submit to the people a proposal to authorize the state to contract a specific amount of public debt for a purpose specified in such proposal, without regard to the limit provided in paragraph (b). Any such authorization shall be effective if approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon. Public debt contracted pursuant to such authorization shall thereafter be deemed to have been contracted pursuant to paragraph (a), but neither such public debt nor any public debt contracted to fund or refund such public debt shall be considered in computing the debt limit provided in paragraph (b). Not more than one such authorization shall be thus made in any 2-year period. [*1973 AJR-145; 1975 AJR-1*]

Vote on fiscal bills; quorum. SECTION 8. On the passage in either house of the legislature of any law which imposes, continues or renews a tax, or creates a debt or charge, or makes, continues or renews an appropriation of public or trust money, or releases, discharges or commutes a claim or demand of the state, the question shall be taken by yeas and nays, which shall be duly entered on the journal; and three-fifths of all the members elected to such house shall in all such cases be required to constitute a quorum therein.

Evidences of public debt. SECTION 9. No scrip, certificate, or other evidence of state debt, whatsoever, shall be issued, except for such debts as are authorized by the sixth and seventh sections of this article.

Internal improvements. SECTION 10. [*As amended April 1968*] The state shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works; but whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to particular works of internal improvement, the state may carry on such particular works and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion. Provided, that the state may appropriate money in the treasury or to be thereafter raised by taxation for the construction or improvement of public highways or the development, improvement and construction of airports or other aeronautical projects or the acquisition, improvement or construction of veterans' housing or the improvement of port facilities. Provided, that the state may appropriate moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving and developing the forests of the state; but of the moneys appropriated under the authority of this section in any one year an amount not to exceed two-tenths of one mill of the taxable property of the state as determined by the last preceding state assessment may be raised by a tax on property. [*1965 SJR-28; 1967 SJR-18*]

ARTICLE IX.
EMINENT DOMAIN AND PROPERTY OF THE STATE

Jurisdiction on rivers and lakes; navigable waters. SECTION 1. The state shall have concurrent jurisdiction on all rivers and lakes bordering on this state so far as such rivers or lakes shall form a common boundary to the state and any other state or territory now or hereafter to be formed, and bounded by the same; and the river Mississippi and the navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the state as to the citizens of the United States, without any tax, impost or duty therefor.

Territorial property. SECTION 2. The title to all lands and other property which have accrued to the territory of Wisconsin by grant, gift, purchase, forfeiture, escheat or otherwise shall vest in the state of Wisconsin.

Ultimate property in lands; escheats. SECTION 3. The people of the state, in their right of sovereignty, are declared to possess the ultimate property, in and to all lands within the jurisdiction of the state; and all lands the title to which shall fail from a defect of heirs shall revert or escheat to the people.

ARTICLE X.
EDUCATION

Superintendent of public instruction. SECTION 1. [*As amended November 1982*] The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a state superintendent and such other officers as the legislature shall direct; and their qualifications, powers, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. The state superintendent shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state at the same time and in the same manner as members of the supreme court, and shall hold office for 4 years from the succeeding first Monday in July. The term of office, time and manner of electing or appointing all other officers of supervision of public instruction shall be fixed by law. [*1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1*]

School fund created; income applied. SECTION 2. [*As amended November 1982*] The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this state for educational purposes (except the lands heretofore granted for the purpose of a university) and all moneys and the clear proceeds of all property that may accrue to the state by forfeiture or escheat; and the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws, and all moneys arising from any grant to the state where the purposes of such grant are not specified, and the 500,000 acres of land to which the state is entitled by the provisions of an act of congress, entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands and to grant pre-emption rights," approved September 4, 1841; and also the 5 percent of the net proceeds of the public lands to which the state shall become entitled on admission into the union (if congress shall consent to such appropriation of the 2 grants last mentioned) shall be set apart as a separate fund to be called "the school fund," the interest of which and all other revenues derived from the school lands shall be exclusively applied to the following objects, to wit:

(1) To the support and maintenance of common schools, in each school district, and the purchase of suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

(2) The residue shall be appropriated to the support and maintenance of academies and normal schools, and suitable libraries and apparatus therefor. [*1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1*]

District schools; tuition; sectarian instruction; released time. SECTION 3. [*As amended April 1972*] The legislature shall provide by law for the establishment of district schools, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable; and such schools shall be free and without charge for tuition to all children between the ages of 4 and 20 years; and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed therein; but the legislature by law may, for the purpose of religious instruction outside the district schools, authorize the release of students during regular school hours. [*1969 AJR-41; 1971 AJR-17*]

Annual school tax. SECTION 4. Each town and city shall be required to raise by tax, annually, for the support of common schools therein, a sum not less than one-half the amount received by such town or city respectively for school purposes from the income of the school fund.

Income of school fund. SECTION 5. Provision shall be made by law for the distribution of the income of the school fund among the several towns and cities of the state for the support of common schools therein, in some just proportion to the number of children and youth resident therein between the ages of four and twenty years, and no appropriation shall be made from the school fund to any city or town for the year in which said city or town shall fail to raise such tax; nor to any school district for the year in which a school shall not be maintained at least three months.

State university; support. SECTION 6. Provision shall be made by law for the establishment of a state university at or near the seat of state government, and for connecting with the same, from time to time, such colleges in different parts of the state as the interests of education may require. The proceeds of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted by the United States to the state for the support of a university shall be and remain a perpetual fund to be called "the university fund," the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the state university, and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed in such university.

Commissioners of public lands. SECTION 7. The secretary of state, treasurer and attorney general, shall constitute a board of commissioners for the sale of the school and university lands and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom. Any two of said commissioners shall be a quorum for the transaction of all business pertaining to the duties of their office.

Sale of public lands. SECTION 8. Provision shall be made by law for the sale of all school and university lands after they shall have been appraised; and when any portion of such lands shall be sold and the purchase money shall not be paid at the time of the sale, the commissioners shall take security by mortgage upon the lands sold for the sum remaining unpaid, with seven per cent interest thereon, payable annually at the office of the treasurer. The commissioners shall be authorized to execute a good and sufficient conveyance to all purchasers of such lands, and to discharge any mortgages taken as security, when the sum due thereon shall have been paid. The commissioners shall have power to withhold from sale any portion of such lands when they shall deem it expedient, and shall invest all moneys arising from the sale of such lands, as well as all other university and school funds, in such manner as the legislature shall provide, and shall give such security for the faithful performance of their duties as may be required by law.

ARTICLE XI.
CORPORATIONS

Corporations; how formed. SECTION 1. *[As amended April 1981]* Corporations without banking powers or privileges may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes. All general laws or special acts enacted under the provisions of this section may be altered or repealed by the legislature at any time after their passage. *[1979 AJR-53; 1981 AJR-13]*

Property taken by municipality. SECTION 2. *[As amended April 1961]* No municipal corporation shall take private property for public use, against the consent of the owner, without the necessity thereof being first established in the manner prescribed by the legislature. *[1959 AJR-22; 1961 SJR-8]*

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt. SECTION 3. *[As amended April 1981]* (1) Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law may determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of statewide concern as with uniformity shall affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature.

(2) No county, city, town, village, school district, sewerage district or other municipal corporation may become indebted in an amount that exceeds an allowable percentage of the taxable property located therein equalized for state purposes as provided by the legislature. In all cases the allowable percentage shall be 5 percent except as specified in pars. (a) and (b):

(a) For any city authorized to issue bonds for school purposes, an additional 10 percent shall be permitted for school purposes only, and in such cases the territory attached to the city for school purposes shall be included in the total taxable property supporting the bonds issued for school purposes.

(b) For any school district which offers no less than grades one to 12 and which at the time of incurring such debt is eligible for the highest level of school aids, 10 percent shall be permitted.

(3) Any county, city, town, village, school district, sewerage district or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness under sub. (2) shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within 20 years from the time of contracting the same.

(4) When indebtedness under sub. (2) is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties or sewerage districts having a population of 150,000 or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, or to purchase, acquire, construct, extend, add to or improve a sewage collection or treatment system which services all or a part of such city or county, the city, county or sewerage district incurring the indebtedness shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding 50 years from the time of contracting the same.

(5) An indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village, city or special district, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village, city or special district, and shall not be included in arriving at the debt limitation under sub. (2). [*1979 SJR-28; 1981 SJR-5*]

Acquisition of lands by state and subdivisions; sale of excess. SECTION 3a. [*As amended April 3, 1956*] The state or any of its counties, cities, towns or villages may acquire by gift, dedication, purchase, or condemnation lands for establishing, laying out, widening, enlarging, extending, and maintaining memorial grounds, streets, highways, squares, parkways, boulevards, parks, playgrounds, sites for public buildings, and reservations in and about and along and leading to any or all of the same; and after the establishment, layout, and completion of such improvements, may convey any such real estate thus acquired and not necessary for such improvements, with reservations concerning the future use and occupation of such real estate, so as to protect such public works and improvements, and their environs, and to preserve the view, appearance, light, air, and usefulness of such public works. If the governing body of a county, city, town or village elects to accept a gift or dedication of land made on condition that the land be devoted to a special purpose and the condition subsequently becomes impossible or impracticable, such governing body may by resolution or ordinance enacted by a two-thirds vote of its members elect either to grant the land back to the donor or dedicator or his heirs or accept from the donor or dedicator or his heirs a grant relieving the county, city, town or village of the condition; however, if the donor or dedicator or his heirs are unknown or cannot be found, such resolution or ordinance may provide for the commencement of proceedings in the manner and in the courts as the legislature shall designate for the purpose of relieving the county, city, town or village from the condition of the gift or dedication. [*1953 SJR-29; 1955 SJR-9*]

General banking law. SECTION 4. [*As amended April 1981*] The legislature may enact a general banking law for the creation of banks, and for the regulation and supervision of the banking business. [*1979 AJR-53; 1981 AJR-13*]

ARTICLE XII.
AMENDMENTS

Constitutional amendments. SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the legislature, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election, and shall be published for three months previous to the time of holding such election; and if, in the legislature so next chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people in such manner and at such time as the legislature shall prescribe; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the constitution;

provided that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner that the people may vote for or against such amendment separately.

Constitutional conventions. SECTION 2. If at any time a majority of the senate and assembly shall deem it necessary to call a convention to revise or change this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote for or against a convention at the next election for members of the legislature. And if it shall appear that a majority of the electors voting thereon have voted for a convention, the legislature shall, at its next session, provide for calling such convention.

ARTICLE XIII.
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Political year; elections. SECTION 1. [*As amended April 1986*] The political year for this state shall commence on the first Monday of January in each year, and the general election shall be held on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday of November in even-numbered years. [*1981 AJR-33; 1985 AJR-3*]

SECTION 2. [*Repealed. 1973 SJR-6; 1975 SJR-4; vote April 1975*]

Eligibility to office. SECTION 3. No member of congress, nor any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States (postmasters excepted) or under any foreign power; no person convicted of any infamous crime in any court within the United States; and no person being a defaulter to the United States or to this state, or to any county or town therein, or to any state or territory within the United States, shall be eligible to any office of trust, profit or honor in this state.

Great seal. SECTION 4. It shall be the duty of the legislature to provide a great seal for the state, which shall be kept by the secretary of state, and all official acts of the governor, his approbation of the laws excepted, shall be thereby authenticated.

SECTION 5. [*Repealed. 1983 AJR-33; 1985 SJR-3; vote April 1986*]

Legislative officers. SECTION 6. The elective officers of the legislature, other than the presiding officers, shall be a chief clerk and a sergeant at arms, to be elected by each house.

Division of counties. SECTION 7. No county with an area of nine hundred square miles or less shall be divided or have any part stricken therefrom, without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county voting on the question shall vote for the same.

Removal of county seats. SECTION 8. No county seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to be removed shall be fixed by law, and a majority of the voters of the county voting on the question shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point.

Election or appointment of statutory officers. SECTION 9. All county officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution shall be elected by the electors of the respective counties, or appointed by the boards of supervisors, or other county authorities, as the legislature shall direct. All city, town and village officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the legislature shall designate for that purpose. All other officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution, and all officers whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people or appointed, as the legislature may direct.

Vacancies in office. SECTION 10. [*As amended April 1979*] (1) The legislature may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant, and also the manner of filling the vacancy, where no provision is made for that purpose in this constitution.

(2) Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of lieutenant governor, the governor shall nominate a successor to serve for the balance of the unexpired term, who shall take office after confirmation by the senate and by the assembly. [*1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1*]

Passes, franks and privileges. SECTION 11. [*As amended November 1936*] No person, association, copartnership, or corporation, shall promise, offer or give, for any purpose, to any political committee, or any member or employe thereof, to any candidate for, or incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality,

of this state, or to any person at the request or for the advantage of all or any of them, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication.

No political committee, and no member or employe thereof, no candidate for and no incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality of this state, shall ask for, or accept, from any person, association, copartnership, or corporation, or use, in any manner, or for any purpose, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication.

Any violation of any of the above provisions shall be bribery and punished as provided by law, and if any officer or any member of the legislature be guilty thereof, his office shall become vacant.

No person within the purview of this act shall be privileged from testifying in relation to anything therein prohibited; and no person having so testified shall be liable to any prosecution or punishment for any offense concerning which he was required to give his testimony or produce any documentary evidence.

Notaries public and regular employes of a railroad or other public utilities who are candidates for or hold public offices for which the annual compensation is not more than three hundred dollars to whom no passes or privileges are extended beyond those which are extended to other regular employes of such corporations are excepted from the provisions of this section. *[1933 AJR-50; 1935 AJR-67]*

Recall of elective officers. SECTION 12. *[As amended April 1981]* The qualified electors of the state, of any congressional, judicial or legislative district or of any county may petition for the recall of any incumbent elective officer after the first year of the term for which the incumbent was elected, by filing a petition with the filing officer with whom the nomination petition to the office in the primary is filed, demanding the recall of the incumbent.

(1) The recall petition shall be signed by electors equaling at least twenty-five percent of the vote cast for the office of governor at the last preceding election, in the state, county or district which the incumbent represents.

(2) The filing officer with whom the recall petition is filed shall call a recall election for the Tuesday of the 6th week after the date of filing the petition or, if that Tuesday is a legal holiday, on the first day after that Tuesday which is not a legal holiday.

(3) The incumbent shall continue to perform the duties of the office until the recall election results are officially declared.

(4) Unless the incumbent declines within 10 days after the filing of the petition, the incumbent shall without filing be deemed to have filed for the recall election. Other candidates may file for the office in the manner provided by law for special elections. For the purpose of conducting elections under this section:

(a) When more than 2 persons compete for a nonpartisan office, a recall primary shall be held. The 2 persons receiving the highest number of votes in the recall primary shall be the 2 candidates in the recall election, except that if any candidate receives a majority of the total number of votes cast in the recall primary, that candidate shall assume the office for the remainder of the term and a recall election shall not be held.

(b) For any partisan office, a recall primary shall be held for each political party which is by law entitled to a separate ballot and from which more than one candidate competes for the party's nomination in the recall election. The person receiving the highest number of votes in the recall primary for each political party shall be that party's candidate in the recall election. Independent candidates and candidates representing political parties not entitled by law to a separate ballot shall be shown on the ballot for the recall election only.

(c) When a recall primary is required, the date specified under sub. (2) shall be the date of the recall primary and the recall election shall be held on the Tuesday of the 4th week after the recall primary or, if that Tuesday is a legal holiday, on the first day after that Tuesday which is not a legal holiday.

(5) The person who receives the highest number of votes in the recall election shall be elected for the remainder of the term.

(6) After one such petition and recall election, no further recall petition shall be filed against the same officer during the term for which he was elected.

(7) This section shall be self-executing and mandatory. Laws may be enacted to facilitate its operation but no law shall be enacted to hamper, restrict or impair the right of recall. [*1979 SJR-5; 1981 SJR-2*]

ARTICLE XIV.
SCHEDULE

Effect of change from territory to state. SECTION 1. That no inconvenience may arise by reason of a change from a territorial to a permanent state government, it is declared that all rights, actions, prosecutions, judgments, claims and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, shall continue as if no such change had taken place; and all process which may be issued under the authority of the territory of Wisconsin previous to its admission into the union of the United States shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the state.

Territorial laws continued. SECTION 2. All laws now in force in the territory of Wisconsin which are not repugnant to this constitution shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation or be altered or repealed by the legislature.

SECTION 3. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982*]

SECTION 4. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982*]

SECTION 5. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982*]

SECTION 6. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982*]

SECTION 7. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982*]

SECTION 8. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982*]

SECTION 9. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982*]

SECTION 10. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982*]

SECTION 11. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982*]

SECTION 12. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982*]

Common law continued in force. SECTION 13. Such parts of the common law as are now in force in the territory of Wisconsin, not inconsistent with this constitution, shall be and continue part of the law of this state until altered or suspended by the legislature.

SECTION 14. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982*]

SECTION 15. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982*]

Implementing revised structure of judicial branch. SECTION 16. [*As affected November 1982*] (1), (2), (3) and (5) [*Repealed*]

(4) [*Amended*] The terms of office of justices of the supreme court serving on August 1, 1978, shall expire on the July 31 next preceding the first Monday in January on which such terms would otherwise have expired, but such advancement of the date of term expiration shall not impair any retirement rights vested in any such justice if the term had expired on the first Monday in January. [*1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1*]

Note: For attached resolutions and signatures see end of Constitution as printed in the *Revised Statutes* of 1849 and 1858.

HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Art	Sec.	Subject	First Approval			Second Approval			Submission to People		Date of Election	Vote For	Vote Against	Total Vote for Governor
IV	4	Assemblymen, 2-year terms		Ch.95	1853		Ch.89	1854	Ch.89	1854	Nov. 1854	6,549	11,580	——[1]
IV	5	Senators, 4-year terms		"	"		"	"	"	"	"	6,348	11,885	"
IV	11	Biennial legislative sessions		"	"		"	"	"	"	"	6,752	11,589	"
V	5	Governor's salary, changed from $1,250 to $2,500 a year	SJR 35	JR 4	1861	SJR 15	JR 6	1862	Ch.202	1862	Nov. 1862	14,519	32,612	——[1]
IV	21	*Legislators' pay changed to $350 a year	SJR 26	JR 9	1865	SJR 16	JR 3	1866	Ch.25	1867	Nov. 1867	58,363	24,418	142,522
V	5	*Governor's salary, changed from $1,250 to $5,000 a year	AJR 13	JR 9	1868	SJR 6	JR 2	1869	Ch.186	1869	Nov. 1869	47,353	41,764	130,781
V	9	*Lt. governor's salary increased to $1,000 a year	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
I	8	*Grand jury system modified	AJR 6	JR 7	1869	SJR 3	JR 3	1870	Ch.118	1870	Nov. 1870	48,894	18,606	146,953[2]
IV	31,32	*Private and local laws, prohibited on 9 subjects	SJR 14	JR 13	1870	AJR 29	JR 1	1871	Ch.122	1871	Nov. 1871	54,087	3,675	147,274
VII	4	Supreme court, 1 chief and 4 associate justices	SJR 12	JR 2	1871	AJR 16	JR 8	1872	Ch.111	1872	Nov. 1872	16,272	29,755	——[1]
XI	3	*Indebtedness of municipalities limited to 5%	AJR 17	JR 11	1872	SJR 6	JR 4	1873	Ch.37	1874	Nov. 1874	66,061	1,509	——[1]
VII	4	*Supreme court, 1 chief and 4 associate justices	SJR 16	JR 10	1876	SJR 2	JR 1	1877	Ch.48	1877	Nov. 1877	79,140	16,763	178,122
VIII	2	*Claims against state, 6-year limit	SJR 14	JR 7	1876	SJR 5	JR 4	1877	Ch.158	1877	"	33,046	3,371	"
IV	4,5,11	*Biennial sessions; assemblymen 2-year, senators 4-year terms	SJR 9	none	1880	AJR 7	none	1881	Ch.262	1881	Nov. 1881	53,532	13,936	171,856
IV	21	*Legislators' pay changed to $500 a year	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
III	1	*Voting residence 30 days; in municipalities voter registration	AJR 26	none	1881	SJR 18	JR 5	1882	Ch.272	1882	Nov. 1882	36,223	5,347	——[1]
VI	4	*County officers except judicial, vacancies filled by appointment	AJR 16	none	1881	SJR 20	JR 3	1882	Ch.290	1882	"	60,091	8,089	"
VII	12	*Clerk of court, full term election	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
XIII	1	*Political year; biennial elections	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
X	1	State superintendent, qualifications and pay fixed by legislature	AJR 16	JR 34	1885	AJR 2	JR 4	1887	Ch.357	1887	Nov. 1888	12,967	18,342	354,714
VII	4	*Supreme court, composed of 5 justices of supreme court	SJR 19	JR 5	1887	AJR 7	JR 3	1889	Ch.22	1889	Apr. 1889	125,759	14,712	211,111[3]
IV	31	*Cities incorporated by general law	SJR 13	JR 4	1889	SJR 13	JR 4	1891	Ch.362	1891	Nov. 1892	15,718	9,015	371,559
X	1	State superintendent, pay fixed by law	AJR 15	JR 10	1893	SJR 7	JR 2	1895	Ch.177	1895	Nov. 1896	38,752	56,506	444,110
VIII	7	*Circuit judges, additional in populous counties	SJR 9	JR 8	1895	SJR 10	JR 9	1897	Ch.69	1897	Apr. 1897	45,823	41,513	119,572[3]
X	1	*State supt., nonpartisan election 4-year term, pay fixed by law	SJR 21	JR 16	1899	SJR 24	JR 3	1901	Ch.258	1901	Nov. 1902	71,550	57,411	365,676
XI	4	*General banking law authorized	AJR 16	JR 13	1899	SJR 25	JR 2	1901	Ch.73	1901	"	64,836	44,620	"
XI	5	*Banking law referenda requirement repealed	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
XIII	11	*Free passes prohibited	SJR 12	JR 8	1899	AJR 8	JR 9	1901	Ch.437	1901	"	67,781	40,697	"
VII	4	*Supreme court, 7 justices, 10-year terms	AJR 33	JR 8	1901	AJR 5	JR 7	1903	Ch.10	1903	Apr. 1903	51,377	39,857	114,468[3]
III	1	*Suffrage for full citizens only	AJR 16	JR 15	1905	AJR 47	JR 25	1907	Ch.661	1907	Nov. 1908	85,838	36,733	449,656
V	10	*Governor's approval of bills in 6 days	AJR 45	JR 14	1905	AJR 46	JR 13	1907	"	"	"	85,958	27,270	"
VIII	1	*Income tax	AJR 12	JR 12	1905	SJR 19	JR 29	1907	"	"	"	85,696	37,729	"
VIII	10	*Highways, appropriations for	SJR 14	JR 11	1905	SJR 22	JR18	1907	Ch.238	1907	"	116,421	46,739	"
IV	3	*Apportionment after each federal census	SJR 18	JR 30	1907	SJR 35	JR 55	1909	Ch.478	1909	Nov. 1910	54,932	52,634	319,522
IV	21	Legislators' pay $1,000 a year	AJR 8	JR 35	1907	AJR 33	JR 7	1909	Ch.508	1909	"	44,153	76,278	"
VIII	10	[5]Water power and forests, appropriations for	SJR 43	JR 31	1907	SB 553		1909	Ch.514	1909	"	62,468	45,924	"
VII	10	*Judges' salaries, time of payment	AJR 36	JR 34	1909	AJR 26	JR 24	1911	Ch.665	1911	Nov. 1912	44,855	34,865	393,849
XI	3	*City or county debt for lands, discharge within 50 years	SJR 32	JR 44	1909	SJR 26	JR 42	1911	"	"	"	46,369	34,975	"

Art	Sec.	Subject	First Approval			Second Approval			Submission to People		Date of Election	Vote For	Vote Against	Total Vote for Governor
XI	3a	*Public parks, playgrounds, etc.	SJR 63	JR 38	1909	SJR 25	JR 48	1911	"	"	"	48,424	33,931	"
IV	1	Initiative and referendum	AJR 36	JR 74	1911	AJR 4	JR 22	1913	Ch.770	1913	Nov. 1914	84,934	148,536	325,430
IV	21	Legislators' pay $600 a year, 2 cents a mile for additional round trips	AJR 78	JR 66	1911	AJR 8	JR 24	1913	"	"	"	68,907	157,202	"
VII	6,7	Judicial circuits, decreased number, additional judges	AJR 134	JR 67	1911	AJR 11	JR 26	1913	"	"	"	63,311	154,827	"
VIII	new	State annuity insurance	SJR 72	JR 65	1911	AJR 38	JR 35	1913	"	"	"	59,909	170,338	"
VIII	new	State insurance	AJR 119	JR 56	1911	AJR 9	JR 12	1913	"	"	"	58,490	165,966	"
XI	new	Home rule of cities and villages	SJR 31	JR 73	1911	SJR 19	JR 21	1913	"	"	"	86,020	141,472	"
XI	new	Municipal power of excess condemnation	AJR 104	JR 37	1911	AJR 10	JR 25	1913	"	"	"	61,122	154,945	"
XII	1	Constitutional amendments, submission after 3/5 approval by one legislature	SJR 57	JR 71	1911	SJR 22	JR 17	1913	"	"	"	71,734	160,761	"
XII	new	Constitution amended upon petition	AJR 36	JR 74	1911	AJR 4	JR 22	1913	"	"	"	68,435	150,215	"
XIII	new	Recall of civil officers	SJR 9	JR 41	1911	SJR 18	JR 15	1913	"	"	"	81,628	144,386	"
IV	21	Legislators' pay fixed by law	AJR 16	JR 23	1917	AJR 13	JR 37	1919	Ch.480	1919	Apr. 1920	126,243	132,258	——[1]
VII	6,7	Judicial circuits, decreased number, additional judges	AJR 74	JR 20	1917	SJR 100	JR 92	1919	Ch.604	1919	"	113,786	116,436	"
I	5	*Jury verdict, 5/6 in civil cases	AJR 26	JR 58	1919	AJR 14	JR 17	1921	Ch.504	1921	Nov. 1922	171,433	156,820	481,828
VI	4	Sheriffs, no limit on successive terms	AJR 22	JR 38	1919	AJR 39	JR 36	1921	Ch.437	1921	"	161,832	207,594	"
XI	new	Municipal indebtedness for public utilities	AJR 21	JR 54	1919	AJR 16	JR 37	1921	Ch.566	1921	"	105,234	219,639	"
IV	21	Legislators' pay $750 a year	SJR 8	JR 28	1921	SJR 5	JR 18	1923	Ch.241	1923	Apr. 1924	189,635	250,236	344,137[3]
VII	7	*Circuit judges, additional in populous counties	SJR 24	JR 24	1921	SJR 27	JR 64	1925	Ch.408	1923	Nov. 1924	240,207	226,562	796,432
VIII	10	*Forestry, appropriations for	SJR 30	JR 29	1921	AJR 70	JR 57	1923	Ch.289	1923	"	336,360	173,563	"
XI	3	*Home rule for cities and villages	SJR 5	JR 39	1921	SJR 18	JR 34	1923	Ch.203	1923	"	299,792	190,165	"
V	5	*Governor's salary fixed by law	AJR 88	JR 79	1923	AJR 50	JR 52	1925	Ch.413	1925	Nov. 1926	202,156	188,302	552,912
XIII	12	*Recall of elective officials	SJR 39	JR 39	1923	SJR 12	JR 16	1925	Ch.270	1925	"	205,868	201,125	"

NOTE: JR 41 of 1925, which became Joint Rule 16 of the Wis. legislature, established a new procedure to incorporate the "submission to the people" clause into the proposal at second approval.

Art	Sec.	Subject	First Approval			Second Approval			Date of Election	Vote For	Vote Against	Total Vote for Governor
IV	21	Legislators' pay $1,000 for session	AJR 16	JR 33	1925	AJR 2	JR 12	1927	Apr. 1927	151,786	199,260	308,885[3]
VIII	1	*Severance tax: forests, minerals	AJR 51	JR 61	1925	AJR 3	JR 13	1927	"	179,217	141,888	"
IV	21	*Legislators' salary repealed; to be fixed by law	SJR 61	JR 57	1927	SJR 7	JR 6	1929	Apr. 1929	237,250	212,846	397,912[2]
VI	4	*Sheriffs succeeding themselves for 2 terms	AJR 8	JR 24	1927	AJR 8	JR 13	1929	"	259,881	210,964	"
V	10	*Item veto on appropriation bills	SJR 35	JR 37	1927	SJR 40	JR 43	1929	Nov. 1930	252,655	153,703	606,825
V	5	*Governor's salary provision repealed; fixed by law	SJR 81	JR 69	1929	SJR 6	JR 52	1931	Nov. 1932	452,605	275,175	1,124,502
V	9	*Lieutenant governor's salary repealed; fixed by law	SJR 82	JR 70	1929	SJR 7	JR 53	1931	"	427,768	267,120	"
VII	1	*Wording of section corrected	SJR 103	JR 72	1929	SJR 8	JR 58	1931	"	436,113	221,563	"
XI	3	*Municipal indebtedness for public utilities	AJR 61	JR 74	1929	AJR 14	JR 71	1931	"	401,194	279,631	"
III	1	*Woman suffrage	AJR 52	JR 91	1931	SJR 74	JR 76	1933	Nov. 1934	411,088	166,745	953,797
XIII	11	*Free passes, permitted as specified	AJR 50	JR 63	1933	AJR 67	JR 98	1935	Nov. 1936	365,971	361,799	1,237,095
VIII	1	*Installment payment of real estate taxes	AJR 37	JR 88	1939	AJR 15	JR 18	1941	Apr. 1941	330,971	134,808	547,213[2]
VII	15	*Justice of peace, abolish office in first class cities	SJR 9	JR 27	1943	SJR 6	JR 2	1945	Apr. 1945	160,965	113,408	381,192[3]
VIII	10	*Aeronautical program	SJR 16	JR 37	1943	SJR 7	JR 3	1945	"	187,111	101,169	"
VI	4	Sheriffs, no limit on successive terms	AJR 6	JR 36	1943	AJR 10	JR 47	1945	Apr. 1946	121,144	170,131	306,354[3]
IV	33	*Auditing of state accounts	SJR 35	JR 60	1943	SJR 24	JR 73	1945	Nov. 1946	480,938	308,072	1,040,444

Art	Sec.	Subject	First Approval			Second Approval			Date of Election	Vote For	Vote Against	Total Vote for Governor
			"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
VI	2	*Auditing (part of same proposal)							"	437,817	545,475	"
X	3	Public transportation of school children to any school	SJR 48	JR 73	1943	SJR 19	JR 78	1945	Nov. 1948	210,086	807,318	1,266,139
XI	2	Repeal; relating to exercise of eminent domain by municipalities	SJR 30	JR 89	1945	SJR 15	JR 48	1947	Apr. 1949	245,412	297,237	633,606[3]
II	2	Prohibition on taxing federal lands repealed	AJR 26	JR 33	1947	SJR 6	JR 2	1949	"	311,576	290,736	"
VIII	10	*Veterans' housing	SJR 2	JR 1	1948	SJR 5	JR 1	1949	Apr. 1951	305,612	186,284	515,822[3]
II	2	*Prohibition on taxing federal lands repealed	AJR 64	JR 11	1949	AJR 7	JR 7	1951	"	313,739	191,897	"
XI	3	*City debt limit 8% for combined city and school purposes	SJR 11	JR 12	1949	SJR 9	JR 6	1951	Apr. 1953	433,043	406,133	735,860[3]
IV	3,4,5	*Apportionment based on area and population	SJR 50	JR 59	1951	AJR 7	JR 9	1953	"	386,972	345,094	"
VII	9	*Judicial elections to full terms	SJR 3	JR 41	1951	SJR 5	JR 12	1953	Apr. 1955	380,214	177,929	520,554[3]
VII	24	*Judges: qualifications, retirement	SJR 6	JR 46	1953	SJR 10	JR 14	1955	"	320,376	228,641	"
XI	3	*School debt limit, equalized value	SJR 17	JR 47	1953	AJR 18	JR 12	1955	Apr. 1956	365,560	255,284	740,411[3]
IV	26	*Teachers' retirement benefits	SJR 21	JR 41	1953	SJR 8	JR 17	1955	"	269,722	328,603	"
VI	4	Sheriffs, no limit on successive terms	AJR 13	JR 23	1953	AJR 22	JR 53	1955	"	376,692	193,544	"
XI	3a	*Dedication of land to cities, etc.	SJR 29	JR 35	1953	SJR 9	JR 36	1955	"	188,715	380,207	"
XIII	11	Free passes, not for public use	AJR 12	JR 61	1953	AJR 47	JR 54	1955	Apr. 1960	472,177	451,045	1,182,160[4]
VIII	10	*Port development	AJR 39	JR 58	1957	SJR 20	JR 15	1959	Nov. 1960	686,104	529,467	1,728,909
XI	3	*Debt limit in populous counties, 5% equalized	SJR 47	JR 59	1957	SJR 53	JR 32	1959	Apr. 1961	297,066	307,575	765,807[3]
IV	26	Salary increases during term	SJR 21	JR 29	1959	SJR 6	JR 11	1961	"	498,869	132,728	"
IV	34	*Continuity of civil government	AJR 48	JR 50	1959	SJR 1	JR 10	1961	"	283,495	388,238	"
VI	4	Sheriffs, no limit on successive terms	AJR 31	JR 48	1959	AJR 7	JR 9	1961	"	381,881	220,434	"
VIII	1	*Personal property classified for tax purposes	AJR 120	JR 77	1959	SJR 34	JR 13	1961	"	348,406	259,566	"
XI	2	*Municipal eminent domain, abolished jury verdict of necessity	AJR 22	JR 47	1959	SJR 8	JR 12	1961	"	409,963	224,783	"
XI	3	*Debt limit 10% equalized value for integrated aid school district	SJR 6	JR 35	1959	AJR 1	JR 8	1961	Nov. 1962	631,296	259,577	1,265,900
IV	3	*"Indians not taxed" exclusion removed from apportionment formula	SJR 12	JR 30	1959	SJR 11	JR 32	1961	"	527,075	331,393	"
IV	23	*County executive officer; 4-year term	AJR 121	JR 68	1959	AJR 61	JR 64	1961	"	"	"	"
VI	4	*County executive (part of same proposal)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
IV	23a	*County executive veto power							"	524,240	319,378	"
IV	3	Apportionment at second session	AJR 162	JR 96	1961	AJR 23	JR 9	1963	Apr. 1963	232,851	277,014	635,510[3]
IV	26	Salary increases during term	SJR 76	JR 68	1961	SJR 4	JR 7	1963	"	216,205	335,774	"
XI	3	*Equalized value debt limit	AJR 92	JR 71	1961	AJR 19	JR 8	1963	"	285,296	231,702	"
VIII	10	Maximum state appropriation for forestry increased	AJR 133	JR 90	1961	AJR 73	JR 32	1963	Apr. 1964	440,978	536,724	1,046,801[3]
XI	3	Property valuation for debt limit adjusted	AJR 134	JR 91	1961	AJR 74	JR 33	1963	"	336,994	572,276	"
XII	1	Constitutional amendments, submission of related items in a single proposition	SJR 15	JR 30	1961	SJR 1	JR 1	SS'63	"	317,676	582,045	"
VI	4	*Coroner and surveyor abolished in counties of 500,000	AJR 14	JR 30	1963	SJR 17	JR 5	1965	Apr. 1965	380,059	215,169	738,831[3]
IV	24	*Lotteries, definition revised	SJR 42	JR 35	1963	SJR 13	JR 2	1965	"	454,390	194,327	"
IV	13	*Legislators on active duty in armed forces	SJR 24	JR 34	1963	SJR 15	JR 14	1965	Apr. 1966	362,935	189,641	564,132[3]
VII	2	*Establishment of inferior courts	SJR 32	JR 48	1963	SJR 26	JR 50	1965	"	321,434	216,341	"
VII	15	*Justices of the peace abolished	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
XI	3	*Special district public utility debt limit	SJR 59	JR 44	1963	SJR 11	JR 51	1965	"	307,502	199,919	"
						AJR 10	JR 58	1965	"	"	"	"
I	23	*Transportation of children to private schools	AJR 70	JR 46	1965	AJR 7	JR 13	1967	Apr. 1967	494,236	377,107	856,650[3]
IV	26	*Judicial salary increased during term	AJR 162	JR 96	1965	AJR 17	JR 17	1967	"	489,989	328,292	"
V	1m,1n	*4-yr. term for governor and lieutenant governor	AJR 4	JR 80	1965	AJR 9	JR 15	1967	"	534,368	310,478	"
						SJR 12	JR 10	1967	"	"	"	"
V	3	*Joint election of governor and lieutenant governor	AJR 3	JR 45	1965	SJR 11	JR 11	1967	"	507,339	312,267	"
						AJR 8	JR 14	1967	"	"	"	"
VI	1m	*4-year term for secretary of state	AJR 4	JR 80	1965	AJR 9	JR 15	1967	"	520,326	311,974	"
						SJR 12	JR 10	1967	"	"	"	"

Art	Sec.	Subject	First Approval			Second Approval			Date of Election	Vote For	Vote Against	Total Vote for Governor
VI	1n	*4-year term for state treasurer	AJR 4	JR 80	1965	AJR 9	JR 15	1967	"	514,280	314,873	"
						SJR 12	JR 10	1967	"	"	"	"
VI	1p	*4-year term for attorney general	AJR 4	JR 80	1965	AJR 9	JR 15	1967	"	515,962	311,603	"
						SJR 12	JR 10	1967	"	"	"	"
VI	4	*Sheriffs, no limit on successive terms	AJR 72	JR 61	1965	SJR 7	JR 12	1967	"	508,242	324,544	"
IV	11	*Legislative sessions, more than one permitted in biennium	AJR 5	JR 57	1965	AJR 15	JR 48	1967	Apr. 1968	670,757	267,997	884,996[3]
VII	24	*Uniform retirement date for justices and circuit judges	SJR 36	JR 101	1965	SJR 13	JR 22	1967	"	734,046	215,455	"
						SJR 96	JR 56	1967	"	"	"	"
VII	24	*Temporary appointment of justices and circuit judges	SJR 36	JR 101	1965	SJR 13	JR 22	1967	"	678,249	245,807	"
						SJR 96	JR 56	1967	"	"	"	"
VIII	10	*Forestry appropriation from sources other than property tax	SJR 28	JR 43	1965	SJR 18	JR 25	1967	"	652,705	286,512	"
IV	23	*Uniform county government modified	AJR 18	JR 49	1967	SJR 8	JR 2	1969	Apr. 1969	326,445	321,851	706,324[2]
IV	23a	*County executive to have veto power	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
VIII	7	*State public debt for specified purposes allowed	AJR 1	JR 58	1967	AJR 1	JR 3	1969	"	411,062	258,366	"
I	24	*Private use of school buildings	AJR 74	JR 38	1969	AJR 10	JR 27	1971	Apr. 1972	871,707	298,016	——[1]
IV	23	*County government systems authorized	SJR 58	JR 32	1969	SJR 4	JR 13	1971	"	571,285	515,255	"
VI	4	*Coroner/medical examiner option	SJR 63	JR 33	1969	SJR 38	JR 21	1971	"	795,497	323,930	"
X	3	*Released time for religious instruction	AJR 41	JR 37	1969	AJR 17	JR 28	1971	"	595,075	585,511	"
I	25	Equality of the sexes	AJR 140	JR 44	1971	AJR 21	JR 5	1973	Apr. 1973	447,240	520,936	1,008,553[2]
IV	24	*Charitable bingo authorized	SJR 13	JR 31	1971	AJR 6	JR 3	1973	"	645,544	391,499	"
IV	26	*Increased benefits for retired public employes	SJR 3	JR 12	1971	SJR 15	JR 15	1973	Apr. 1974	396,051	315,545	758,587[3]
VII	13	*Removal of judges by address	AJR 31	JR 30	1971	AJR 55	JR 25	1973	"	493,496	193,867	"
VIII	1	*Taxation of agricultural lands	AJR 1	JR 39	1971	AJR 1	JR 29	1973	"	353,377	340,518	"
VIII	3,7	*Public debt for veterans' housing	AJR 145	JR 38	1973	AJR 1	JR 3	1975	Apr. 1975	385,915	300,232	699,043[3]
VIII	7,10	[7]Internal improvements for transportation facilities	AJR 133	JR 37	1973	AJR 2	JR 2	1975	"	342,396	341,291	"
XI	3	Exclusion of certain debt from municipal debt limit	SJR 44	JR 32	1971	SJR 55	JR 133	1973	"	310,434	337,925	"
XIII	2	*Dueling: repeal of disenfranchisement	SJR 6	JR 10	1973	SJR 4	JR 4	1975	"	395,616	282,726	"
XI	3	Municipal indebtedness increased up to 10% of equalized valuation	AJR 58	JR 35	1973	AJR 6	JR 6	1975	Apr. 1976	328,097	715,420	1,168,606[3]
VIII	7(2)(a),10	[7]Internal improvements for transportation facilities	See April 1975 election			s.145r,Ch.224, L.		1975	Nov. 1976	722,658	935,152	1,332,220[4]
IV	24	*Charitable raffle games authorized	AJR 43	JR 19	1975	AJR 10	JR 6	1977	Apr. 1977	483,518	300,473	775,490[3]
VII	2	*Unified court system [also changed I-21; IV-17 and 26; VII-3 to 11, 14, 16 to 23; XIV-16(1) to (4)]	AJR 11	JR 13	1975	SJR 9	JR 7	1977	"	490,437	215,939	"
VII	5	*Court of appeals created [also changed I-21(1); VII-2 and 3(3); XIV-16(5)]	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	455,350	229,316	"
VII	11,13	*Court system disciplinary proceedings	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	565,087	151,418	"
VII	24	*Retirement age for justices and judges set by law	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	506,207	244,170	"
IV	23	Town government uniformity	AJR 22	JR 15	1975	AJR 20	JR 18	1977	Apr. 1978	179,011	383,395	"
V	7,8	*Gubernatorial succession	SJR 51	JR 32	1977	SJR 1	JR 3	1979	Apr. 1979	538,959	187,440	840,166[3]
XIII	10	*Lieutenant governor vacancy	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	540,186	181,497	"
IV	9	*Senate presiding officer [also changed 5-8]	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	372,734	327,008	"
V	1	*Making 4-year constitutional officer terms understandable [also changed V-1m and 1n; VI-1, 1m, 1n and 1p]	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	533,620	164,768	"
I	8	*Right to bail	AJR 9	JR 76	SS'79	AJR 5	JR 8	1981	Apr. 1981	505,092[8]	185,405[8]	"
XI	1,4	*Obsolete corp. and banking provisions	AJR 53	JR 21	1979	AJR 13	JR 9	1981	"	418,997	186,898	"
XI	3	*Indebtedness period for sewage collection or treatment systems	SJR 28	JR 43	1979	SJR 5	JR 7	1981	"	386,792	250,866	"
XIII	12	*Primaries in recall elections	SJR 5	JR 41	1979	SJR 2	JR 6	1981	"	366,635	259,820	"
VI	4	*Counties responsible for acts of sheriff	AJR 99	JR 38	1979	AJR 7	JR 15	1981	Apr. 1982	316,156	219,752	

Art	Sec.	Subject	First Approval			Second Approval			Date of Election	Vote For	Vote Against	Total Vote for Governor
I	1,18	*Gender-neutral wording (also changed X-1 and 2)	AJR 76	JR 36	1979	AJR 35	JR 29	1981	Nov. 1982	771,267	479,053	1,580,344
IV	3	*Military personnel treatment in redistricting	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	834,188	321,331	"
IV	4,5	*Obsolete 1881 amendment reference	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	919,349	238,884	"
IV	30	*Elections by legislature	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	977,438	193,679	"
X	1	*Obsolete reference to election and term of superintendent of public instruction	AJR 76	JR 36	1979	AJR 35	JR 29	1981	Nov. 1982	934,236	215,961	"
X	2	*Obsolete reference to military draft exemption purchase	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	887,488	295,693	"
XIV	3	*Obsolete transition from territory to statehood (also changed XIV-4 to 12; XIV-14, 15)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	926,875	223,213	"
XIV	16(1)	*Obsolete transitional provisions of 1977 court reorganization [also changed XIV-16 (2), (3), (5)]	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	882,091	237,698	"
XIV	16(4)	*Terms on supreme court effective date provision	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	960,540	190,366	"
I	1	*Securing inherent rights of the people	AJR 9	JR 40	1983	AJR 9	JR 21	1985	Apr. 1986	419,699	65,418	461,118[3]
III	1-6	*Revision of suffrage defined by general law	AJR 33	JR 30	1983	AJR 3	JR 14	1985	"	401,911	83,183	"
XIII	1	*Modernizing constitutional text	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	404,273	82,512	"
XIII	5	*Obsolete suffrage right on Indian land	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	381,339	102,090	"
IV	24(5)	*Permitting pari-mutuel on-track betting	AJR 45	JR 36	1985	AJR 2	JR 3	1987	Apr. 1987	580,089	529,729	837,747[3]
IV	24(6)	*Authorizing the creation of a state lottery	SJR 1	JR 35	1985	AJR 3	JR 4	1987	Apr. 1987	739,181	391,942	"
VIII	1	Authorizing income tax credits or refunds for property or sales taxes	AJR 117	JR 74	1987	SJR 9	JR 2	1989	Apr. 1989	405,765	406,863	882,784[3]

*Ratified.

[1]No election for state-wide office.

[2]Total vote for State Superintendent.

[3]Total vote for Justice of Supreme Court.

[4]Total vote for presidential delegate election.

[5]Ratified but declared invalid by Supreme Court in *State ex rel. Owen v. Donald*, 160 Wis. 21, 151 N.W. 331.

[6]Ratified but declared invalid by Supreme Court in *State ex rel. Thomson v. Zimmerman*, 264 Wis. 644, 60 N.W. 2nd 416.

[7]Recount resulted in rejection (342,132 to 342,309). However, the Dane County Circuit court ruled the recount invalid due to election irregularities and that the referendum be resubmitted to the electorate. Resubmitted to the electorate November 1976 by the 1975 Wisconsin Legislature through Ch. 224, s.145r, Laws of 1975.

[8]Vote totals certified April 7, 1982, by the Board of State Canvassers.

Source: Official records of the State Elections Board; Acts of Wisconsin, 1987 and previous volumes.

SUMMARY—CHANGING THE WISCONSIN CONSTITUTION

The procedure for amending the Wisconsin Constitution is different from enacting a bill. To amend the Wisconsin Constitution, it is necessary for 2 consecutive Wisconsin Legislatures to adopt an identical amendment (known as "first consideration" and "second consideration") and for a majority of the electorate to ratify the amendment at a subsequent election. See Art XII, Sec. 1.

Since the adoption of the Wisconsin Constitution in 1848, the electorate has voted 125 out of 167 times to amend a total of 110 sections of the Constitution (excluding the same vote for more than one item, but including a vote that was later resubmitted by the Legislature and 2 votes declared invalid by the courts). The Wisconsin Legislature adopted 143 acts or joint resolutions to submit these changes to the electorate.

STATEWIDE REFERENDA ELECTIONS OTHER THAN CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Question	Law Submitting			Date of Election	Vote For	Vote Against
Territorial						
*Formation of a state government	Territorial Laws 1846, p.5 (Jan. 31)			Apr. 1846	12,334	2,487
Approval of a state constitution	Art. XIX, Sec. 9 of 1846 Constitution			Apr. 1847	14,119	20,231
Equal suffrage to colored persons	Supl. resolution to 1846 Constitution; Vol. II of Quaife, p. 755			Apr. 1847	7,664	14,615
*Ratification of Wisconsin Constitution	Art. XIV, Sec. 9 of 1848 Constitution			Mar. 1848	16,799	6,384
State						
*Extend suffrage to colored persons[1]		Ch.137	1849	Nov. 1849	5,265	4,075
*Banks or no banks; advisory referendum		Ch.143	1851	Nov. 1851	31,289	9,126
*General banking law		Ch. 479	1852	Nov. 1852	32,826	8,711
*Liquor prohibition; advisory referendum		Ch.101	1853	Nov. 1853	27,519	24,109
Extend suffrage to colored persons		Ch.44	1857	Nov. 1857	28,235	41,345
*Amend general banking law; redemption of bank notes		Ch.98	1858	Nov. 1858	27,267	2,837
*Amend general banking law; circulation of bank notes		Ch.242	1861	Nov. 1861	57,646	2,515
*Amend general banking law; interest rate 7% a year		Ch.203	1862	Nov. 1862	46,269	7,794
Extend suffrage to colored persons		Ch.414	1865	Nov. 1865	46,588	55,591
*Amend general banking law; taxing shareholders		Ch.102	1866	Nov. 1866	49,714	19,151
		JR12	1867			
*Abolish office of bank comptroller		Ch.28	1868	Nov. 1868	15,499	1,948
*Incorporation of savings banks and savings societies		Ch.384	1876	Nov. 1876	4,029	3,069
*Woman suffrage upon school matters		Ch.211	1885	Nov. 1886	43,581	38,998
Revise banking law of 1897; banking dept. under commission		Ch.303	1897	Nov. 1898	86,872	92,607
*Primary election law		Ch.451	1903	Nov. 1904	130,366	80,102
Pocket ballots and coupon voting systems		Ch.522	1905	Apr. 1906	45,958	111,139
Woman suffrage[2]		Ch.227	1911	Nov. 1912	135,545	227,024
*Soldiers' bonus financed by 3-mill property tax and income tax		Ch.667	1919	Sept. 1919	165,762	57,324
*Prohibition, Wisconsin enforcement act (Mulberger)		Ch.556	1919	Nov. 1920	419,309	199,876
*U.S. prohibition act (Volstead); memorializing congress to amend	SJR42	JR47	1925	Nov. 1926	349,443	177,603
*Repeal of Wisconsin prohibition enforcement act (Severson); advisory referendum	"	"	"	"	350,337	196,402
*Modification of prohibition enforcement act (Severson); advisory referendum	SJR14	JR16	1929	Apr. 1929	321,688	200,545
County distribution of auto licenses; advisory referendum	SJR26	JR11	1931	Apr. 1931	183,716	368,674
*Sunday blue law repeal; advisory referendum	AJR116	JR114	1931	Apr. 1932	396,436	271,786
*Old-age pensions; advisory referendum	AJR42	JR64	SS'33	Apr. 1934	531,915	154,729
*Teacher tenure law repeal; advisory referendum	AJR67	JR100	1939	Apr. 1940	403,782	372,524
Property tax levy for high school aid, 2 mills of assessed valuation		Ch.525	1943	Apr. 1944	131,004	410,315
Daylight saving time; advisory referendum	SJR24	JR4	1947	Apr. 1947	313,091	379,740
3% retail sales tax for veterans bonus; advisory referendum	SJR58	JR62	1947	Nov. 1948	258,497	825,990

STATEWIDE REFERENDA ELECTIONS OTHER THAN CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—Cont.

Question	Law Submitting			Date of Election	Vote For	Vote Against
4-year term for constitutional officers; advisory referendum	SJR11	JR13	1951	Apr. 1951	210,821	328,613
Apportionment of legislature by area and population; advisory referendum		Ch.728	1951	Nov. 1952	689,615	753,092
*New residents entitled to vote for president and vice president		Ch.76	1953	Nov. 1954	550,056	414,680
State-wide educational television tax-supported; advisory referendum	AJR74	JR66	1953	Nov. 1954	308,385	697,262
*Daylight saving time		Ch.6	1957	Apr. 1957	578,661	480,656
*Ex-residents entitled to vote for president and vice president		Ch.512	1961	Nov. 1962	627,279	229,375
Gasoline tax increase for highway construction	AJR3	JR3	SS'63	Apr. 1964	150,769	889,364
*New residents entitled to vote after 6 months		Chs.88,89	1965	Nov. 1966	582,389	256,246
State control and funding of vocational education	AJR12	JR4	1969	Apr. 1969	292,560	409,789
*Recreational lands bonding	AJR17	JR5	1969	Apr. 1969	361,630	322,882
*Water pollution abatement bonding	"	"	"	"	446,763	246,968
*New residents entitled to vote after 10 days		Ch.85	1975	Nov. 1976	1,017,887	660,875
*Presidential voting revised		Ch.394	1977	Nov. 1978	782,181	424,386
*Overseas voting revised		"	"	"	658,289	524,029
*Public inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts		Ch.299	1979	Nov. 1980	1,210,452	355,024
*Nuclear weapons moratorium and reduction; advisory referendum	AJR99	JR38	1981	Sept. 1982	641,514	205,018
Nuclear waste site locating; advisory referendum	AJR5	JR5	1983	Apr. 1983	78,327	628,414

*Ratified.

[1]In *Gillespie v. Palmer*, 20 Wis. (1866) 544, the Supreme Court ruled that Ch. 137, 1849, extending suffrage to colored persons, was ratified November 6, 1849.

[2]Presidential suffrage for women, granted by Ch.5, 1919, was not ordered submitted to the people.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board; Acts of Wisconsin, 1985 and previous volumes.

SUMMARY — STATEWIDE REFERENDA ELECTIONS

Excluding measures involving amendments to the state constitution, statewide referenda are submitted to the electorate by the Wisconsin Legislature for the following purposes: 1) to ratify a law extending the right of suffrage, a constitutional requirement; 2) to make the effectiveness of a law contingent on ratification; and 3) to seek the opinion of the electorate through an advisory referendum.

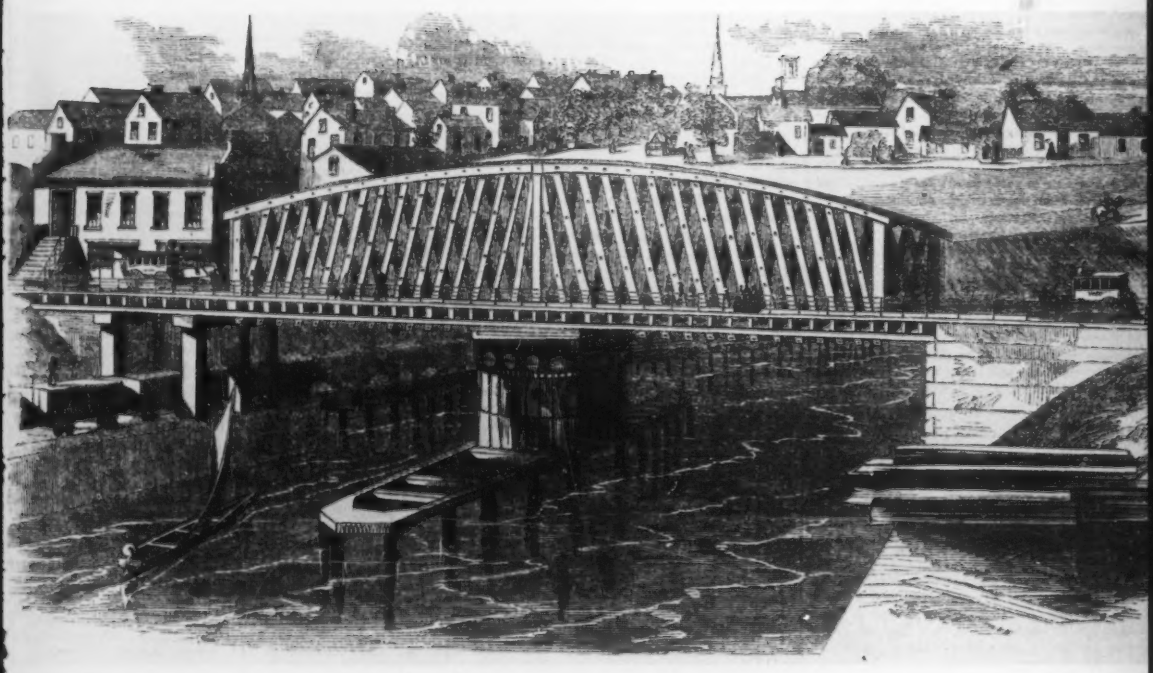
Since the establishment of statehood in 1848, the Wisconsin Legislature has sent 47 questions to the Wisconsin electorate in referendum form through the passage of 44 acts or joint resolutions.Of these 47 questions, the electorate has approved 31.

During territorial times, the territorial legislature sent 4 questions to the electorate.Of these 4 questions, 2 were passed: to allow for the formation of a state government and the ratification of the state constitution.

Framework of Government

4

The framework of Wisconsin state government: an overall view of Wisconsin state government and a chart of its organization



"The New Fourth Street Bridge, Racine, Wisconsin", from the wood engraving in Ballou's Pictorial Drawing-Room Companion, *1858. Courtesy Iconographic Collections, State Historical Society of Wisconsin (WHi(X3)19157).*

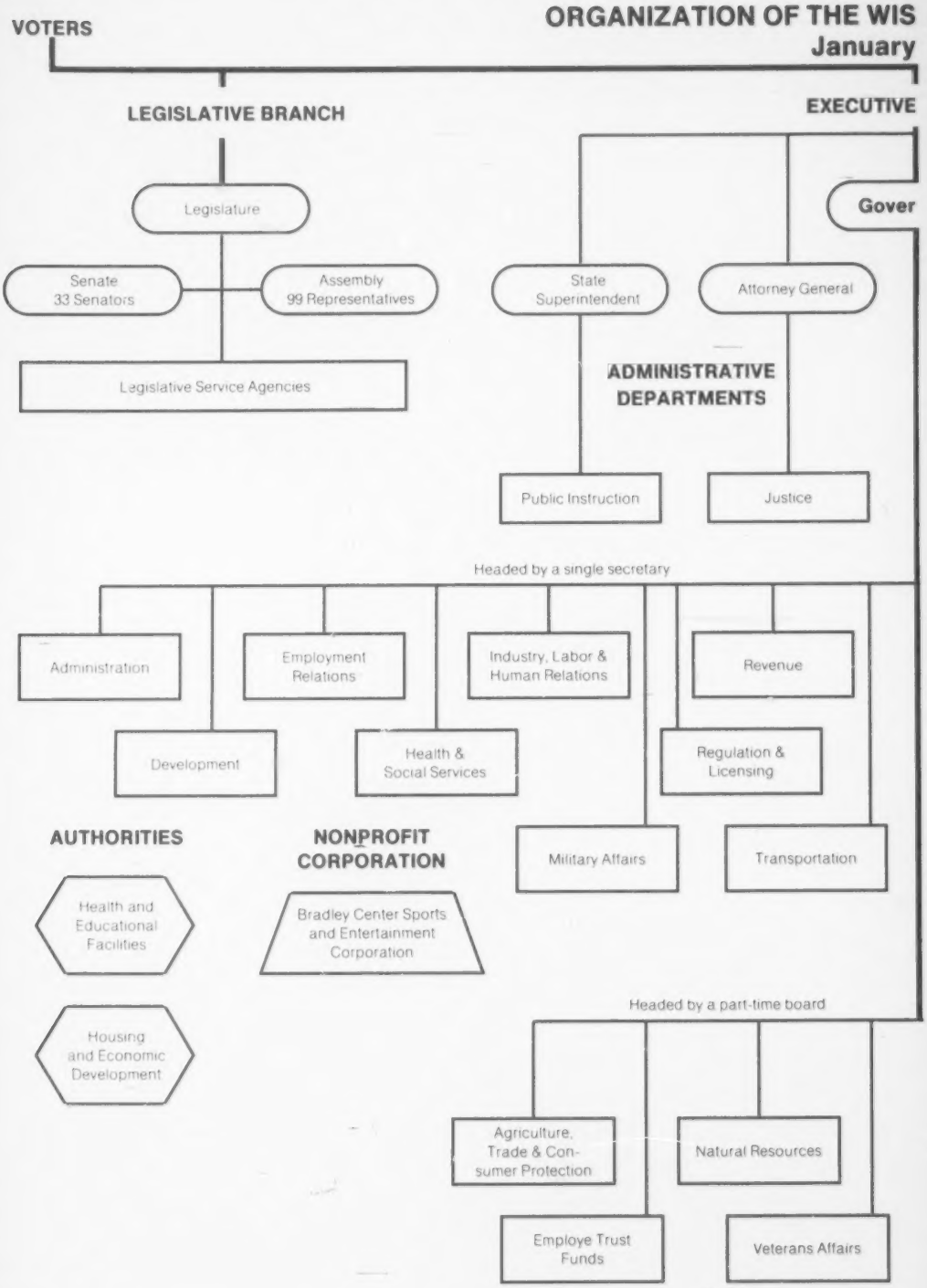
LOCATION OF STATE AGENCIES IN THE MADISON AREA
June 1989

State Agency	Street Address	Building	Map Location Number
ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF	101 S. Webster St.	State Natural Resources Bldg.	24
AGR., TRADE & CONSUMER PROTECTION	801 W. Badger Rd.	Badger State Agriculture Bldg.	1
ARTS BOARD	131 W. Wilson St.	James Wilson Plaza	31
ATTORNEY GENERAL, OFFICE OF	Capitol Square	State Capitol	5
BANKING, COMMISSIONER OF	131 W. Wilson St.	James Wilson Plaza	31
BUILDING COMMISSION	101 S. Webster St.	State Natural Resources Bldg.	24
COURT OF APPEALS, DISTRICT 4	119 M.L. King, Jr. Blvd.	National Life Bldg.	8
CREDIT UNIONS, COMMISSIONER OF	310 N. Midvale Blvd.	Hilldale Professional Bldg.	12
DEVELOPMENT, DEPARTMENT OF	123 W. Washington Ave.	State Justice Bldg.	23
DOCUMENT SALES AND DISTRIBUTION	202 S. Thornton Ave.	Central Services Bldg.	19
EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS BD.	3321 W. Beltline Hwy.	Wis. Broadcasting Center	3
ELECTIONS BOARD	132 E. Wilson St.	Frautschi Center	27
EMPLOYE TRUST FUNDS, DEPT. OF	201 E. Washington Ave.	State Industry and Labor Bldg.	20
EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS, DEPT. OF	137 E. Wilson St.	State Employment Relations Bldg.	28
ETHICS BOARD	125 S. Webster St.	State Education Bldg.	25
GOVERNOR, OFFICE OF	Capitol Square	State Capitol	5
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES, DEPT. OF	1 W. Wilson St.	Wilson St. State Human Services Bldg.	29
HIGHER EDUCATIONAL AIDS BOARD	131 W. Wilson St.	James Wilson Plaza	31
HOUSING AND ECON. DEV. AUTHORITY	1 S. Pinckney St.	First Wisconsin Bank Bldg.	14
INDUSTRY, LABOR AND HUMAN RELATIONS	201 E. Washington Ave.	State Industry and Labor Bldg.	20
INSURANCE, COMMISSIONER OF	123 W. Washington Ave.	State Justice Bldg.	23
INVESTMENT BOARD	121 E. Wilson St.	Lake Terrace	26
JUDICIAL COMMISSION	110 E. Main St.	Tenney Bldg.	10
JUDICIAL COUNCIL	25 W. Main St.	Anchor Bldg.	11
JUSTICE, DEPT. OF	123 W. Washington Ave.	State Justice Bldg.	23
LEGISLATIVE AUDIT BUREAU	131 W. Wilson St.	James Wilson Plaza	31
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL[1]	Capitol Square	State Capitol	5
LEGISLATIVE FISCAL BUREAU[1]	Capitol Square	State Capitol	5
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU[2]	Capitol Square	State Capitol	5
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, OFFICE OF	Capitol Square	State Capitol	5
LOTTERY BOARD	1802 W. Beltline Hwy.	Wisconsin Lottery Headquarters	2
MILITARY AFFAIRS, DEPT. OF	3020 Wright St.	Wis. National Guard Bldg.	32
MUSEUM, STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY	30 N. Carroll St.	State Historical Museum	4
NATURAL RESOURCES, DEPT. OF	101 S. Webster St.	State Natural Resources Bldg.	24
PUBLIC DEFENDER, OFFICE OF STATE	131 W. Wilson St.	James Wilson Plaza	31
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, DEPT. OF	125 S. Webster St.	State Education Bldg.	25
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION	4802 Sheboygan Ave.	Hill Farms State Transportation Bldg.	16
RACING BOARD	121 E. Wilson St.	Lake Terrace	26
REFERENCE AND LOAN LIBRARY	2109 S. Stoughton Rd.	Wisconsin Reference & Loan	18
REGULATION AND LICENSING, DEPT. OF	1400 E. Washington Ave.	Washington Square	22
REVENUE, DEPT. OF	125 S. Webster St.	State Education Bldg.	25
REVISOR OF STATUTES BUREAU	30 W. Mifflin St.	30 On The Square	13
SAVINGS AND LOAN, COMM. OFFICE	131 W. Wilson St.	James Wilson Plaza	31
SECRETARY OF STATE, OFFICE OF	30 W. Mifflin St.	30 On The Square	13
SECURITIES, COMMISSIONER OF	111 W. Wilson St.	Town House	30
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WIS.	816 State St.	State Historial Society Bldg.	17
STATE LEGISLATURE	Capitol Square	State Capitol	5
SUPREME COURT	Capitol Square	State Capitol	5
TAX APPEALS COMMISSION	217 S. Hamilton St.	Hamilton Place	7
TRANSPORTATION, DEPARTMENT OF	4802 Sheboygan Ave.	Hill Farms State Transportation Bldg.	16
TRANSPORTATION, COMMISSIONER OF	212 E. Washington Ave.	Federal Center Bldg.	21
TREASURER, OFFICE OF STATE	125 S. Webster St.	State Education Bldg.	25
UNIV. OF WIS. SYSTEM, ADMIN.	1220 Linden Dr.	Van Hise Hall	9
VETERANS AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF	77 N. Dickinson St.	Washington Square	6
VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL AND ADULT EDUCATION, BOARD OF	310 Price Place	Hilldale Office Center	15

[1]After 1/1/90, located at 1 East Main Street (33). [2]After 1/1/90, located at 100 North Hamilton Street (34).

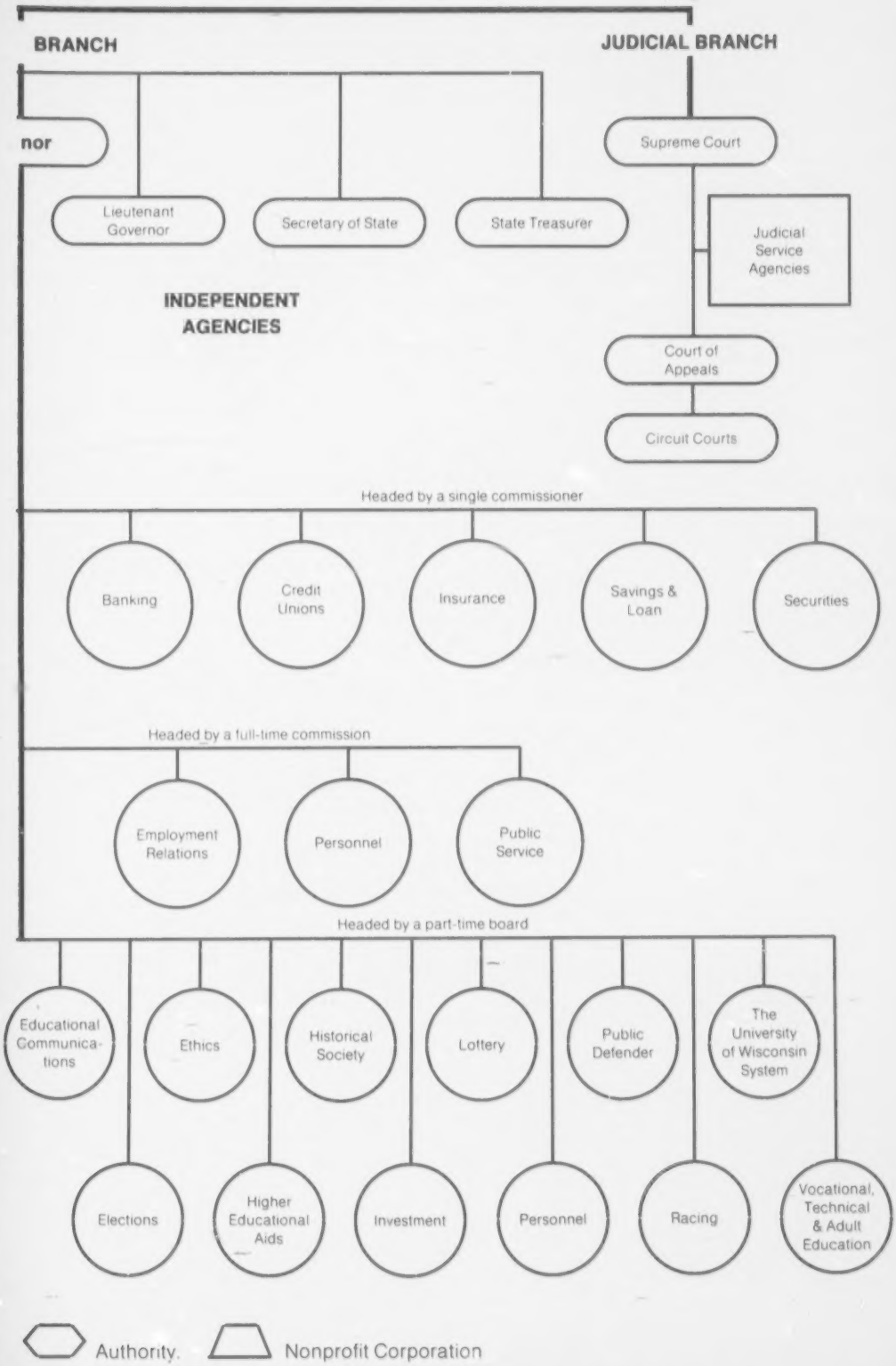
STOUGHTON RD
MILWAUKEE ST
COTTAGE GROVE RD
BUCKEYE RD
PFLAUM RD
WRIGHT ST
E WASHINGTON AVE
YAHARA RIVER
N THORNTON AVE
E MAIN
S THORNTON AVE
N DICKINSON
WILLIAMSON
E JOHNSON ST
W WASHINGTON AVE
E WILSON ST
N BUTLER
S BUTLER
N WEBSTER
S WEBSTER
KING ST
N PINCKNEY
S PINCKNEY
MIFFLIN
DAYTON ST
WISCONSIN AVE
E GORHAM
MARTIN LUTHER KING JR BLVD
CARROLL ST
DOTY ST
HAMILTON
FAIRCHILD ST
JOHN NOLEN DR
LANGDON ST
GILMAN ST
ONE WAY
HENRY ST
W WILSON ST
N PARK ST
STATE ST
W MAIN
BROOM ST
W GORHAM
CHARTER ST
BASSETT ST
LINDEN DR
W JOHNSON ST
W DAYTON ST
CAMPUS DRIVE
BANDALL AVE
S PARK ST
BADGER RD
MIDVALE BLVD
HILLDALE
UNIVERSITY AVE
N SEGOE RD
VERNON BLVD
PRICE PL
SHEBOYGAN AVE
W BELTLINE HWY
TODD DR
VERONA RD

ORGANIZATION OF THE WIS
January



KEY ⬭ Constitutional Officer, ▭ Administrative Department, ○ Independent Agency,
Units of state government not shown on chart are listed on following page.

CONSIN STATE GOVERNMENT
1989



Units of State Government Not Shown on Chart

The following 44 units of state government — comprising 5 commissions, 31 boards, 4 councils, 2 divisions, and 2 offices — are independent entities, but are attached to the agencies indicated for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

Commissions

- Labor and Industry Review Commission (DILHR)
- Sentencing Commission (DOA)
- State Emergency Response Commission (DOA)
- Tax Appeals Commission (DOA)
- Wisconsin Waterways Commission (DNR)

Boards

- Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention and Pregnancy Services Board (DH&SS)
- Board on Aging and Long-Term Care (DOA)
- American Indian Language and Culture Education Board (DPI)
- Animal Health and Disease Research Board (DATCP)
- Arts Board (DOA)
- Badger Board (DOR)
- Burial Sites Preservation Board (State Historical Society)
- Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Board (DH&SS)
- Claims Board (DOA)
- Depository Selection Board (DOA)
- Development Finance Board (DOD)
- Disability Board (Governor)
- Educational Approval Board (VTAE)
- Employe Ownership Board (DOD)
- Board on Health Care Information (DH&SS)
- Historical Preservation Review Board (State Historical Society)
- Investment and Local Impact Fund Board (DOR)
- Lake Michigan Commercial Fishing Board (DNR)
- Lake Superior Commercial Fishing Board (DNR)
- Land Conservation Board (DATCP)
- Law Enforcement Standards Board (DOJ)
- Pharmacy Internship Board (UW)
- Potato Industry Board (DATCP)
- Prison Industries Board (DH&SS)
- Public Records and Forms Board (DOA)
- Radioactive Waste Review Board (DOA)
- Board of State Canvassers (Elections Bd.)
- State Capitol and Executive Residence Board (DOA)
- State Fair Park Board (DATCP)
- Waste Facility Siting Board (DOA)
- Wisconsin Conservation Corps Board (DOA)

Councils

- Council on Developmental Disabilities (DH&SS)
- Groundwater Coordinating Council (DNR)
- Council on Pilot Projects for the Uninsured (DH&SS)
- Women's Council (DOA)

Divisions

- Division of Hearings and Appeals (DOA)
- Division of Trust Lands and Investment (DOJ)

Offices

- Office of Justice Assistance (DOA)
- Office of the Commissioner of Transportation (DOT)

THE FRAMEWORK OF WISCONSIN GOVERNMENT

Government at a Glance

Every state in the Union is guaranteed "a republican form of government" by the United States Constitution in Section 4 of Article IV. As used in this context, "republican" means "representative" — a people governing themselves through their representatives.

The State of Wisconsin, like the federal government and all other state governments, fulfills this pledge through the traditional 3 branches: legislative, executive and judicial. Legislative powers are vested in the legislative branch which consists of the Wisconsin Legislature (the Senate and the Assembly) and its subordinate service agencies. The governor, assisted by 5 elected constitutional officers, heads the executive branch composed of 15 departments, 20 independent agencies, 2 authorities and 1 public corporation, all of which are created by statute. The judicial branch consists of a Supreme Court with 7 elected justices, a Court of Appeals, circuit courts and "inferior courts" (other trial courts and municipal courts). For details, see the profiles in the respective sections on the legislative, executive, and judicial branches.

Local units of government consist of 72 counties, 188 cities, 395 villages, 1,265 towns, and several hundred special districts.

Becoming the 30th State

From Wilderness to Statehood. The first Europeans to reach Wisconsin were the French explorers and fur trappers. Thus, Wisconsin was included in the French sphere of influence from the time of Jean Nicolet's arrival at a Winnebago Indian village on Green Bay in 1634 through the signing of the 1763 Treaty of Paris, which concluded the French and Indian War and ceded the land encompassing Wisconsin to England. At the end of the Revolutionary War, 20 years later, the British not only gave formal recognition to the independence of the 13 new states, they also ceded the vast unsettled territory west of the Appalachian Mountains to the new nation. Actual English control of the area did not end, however, until the conclusion of the War of 1812 in 1814. As part of the United States, Wisconsin was successively governed by the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, the laws of the Indiana Territory, the Illinois Territory, the Michigan Territory and, finally, in 1836, the Wisconsin Territory.

On August 6, 1846, the Congress of the United States authorized the people living in what was then called the Territory of Wisconsin "to form a constitution and State government, for the purpose of being admitted into the Union". Based on this enabling act, the Wisconsin people called a constitutional convention to meet in Madison and draft a fundamental law for the governing of their state. The convention submitted its draft constitution to the people on April 6, 1847, but this first draft was rejected by the voters because of several controversial provisions. Only 14,119 votes were cast for the proposed constitution, while 20,231 were opposed.

On March 13, 1848, a second convention submitted its draft, which was ratified by a vote of 16,799 in favor and 6,384 against. The constitution then adopted has remained the Wisconsin Constitution to this day. However, in the intervening years the electorate has voted 125 out of 167 times to change or repeal a total of 110 sections of the Constitution. (This count excludes the same vote for more than one item, but does include a vote that was later resubmitted and 2 votes declared invalid.)

Wisconsin became a state on May 29, 1848, the 30th state to be admitted to the Union.

State Powers and Prohibitions. According to the enabling act passed by the U.S. Congress in 1846, Wisconsin became a state "on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever". The original 13 states, by ratifying the U.S. Constitution, delegated certain powers to the federal government; when Wisconsin became a state it too consented to the delegation of a portion of its sovereign powers.

Thus, from the moment of its birth, the State of Wisconsin — its people, its lawmaking bodies, its administrative machinery, its courts — were subject to the U. S. Constitution, including the provisions which expressly prohibited the states from coining money, taxing imports and exports, making agreements with other states and with foreign countries, and waging war. These prohibitions are absolute.

In addition, there are a number of other powers which the original states specifically delegated to the U.S. Congress. Among these are the power to regulate interstate and foreign commerce, maintain armed forces, declare war, coin money, impose and collect taxes, establish a postal system, and grant patents and copyrights. Congress also has power to "make all laws which shall be necessary and proper" for carrying out the responsibilities delegated to it. In all areas in which the states have not delegated power to the federal government, they remain sovereign, as specified in the Tenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution:

> The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people.

Although the powers delegated to the federal government and the powers reserved to the states seem to be neatly delineated, in practice it has not turned out to be that simple. Many powers are exercised concurrently by the federal government and the states. Through judicial interpretation, the powers exercised by Congress have been greatly expanded to include many topics which were once considered reserved to the states or which were not even imagined by the drafters, such as regulation of television and radio or development of a space exploration program. Likewise, states have had to broaden their authority as society and technology have changed.

The Many Sources of State Law

Prior to landing at Plymouth Rock, the Pilgrims adopted the brief Mayflower Compact to govern their settlement. As the role of government has become far more complicated, the legal framework in which governments operate has become far more detailed. Actually, even the Pilgrims did not start in a legal vacuum. They had brought with them a European, principally Anglo-Saxon, legal heritage. The law continued to develop in the American colonies, moving inland from the Atlantic Coast as the frontier advanced westward.

When the first Wisconsin territorial legislature met in Belmont in 1836, it passed a law:

> ....that the existing laws of Michigan, as declared in full force in this territory by the act of congress organizing the territory of Wisconsin, be taken and construed liberally and beneficially, for the purpose of giving the said laws full force and effect, according to the true intent and meaning thereof.

The Wisconsin Constitution continued the laws of the Territory of Wisconsin, by providing in Section 2 of Article XIV:

> All laws now in force in the territory of Wisconsin which are not repugnant to this constitution shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation or be altered or repealed by the legislature.

In addition to the U.S. Constitution and the Wisconsin Constitution, the government of the State of Wisconsin today is regulated by the laws contained in over 4,500 pages of the Wisconsin Statutes. Even this body of law is not detailed enough. The Wisconsin Legislature has found that there are some areas which are so technically complex that the implementation must be left to the specialists charged with administering the law. To make this possible, the law invests state agencies with administrative rule-making power.

Notwithstanding the detailed wording of statutory law and administrative rules, there will still be specific points which are subject to various interpretations. In these cases, the formal law is further defined by courts or administrative commissions which can interpret the constitution and state law through formal written decisions. To illustrate the sheer quantity of case law, the current briefly annotated text of the Wisconsin Constitution occupies 32 pages, and the *Wisconsin Statutes*, 3 volumes, while the opinions of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, adjudicating those documents, fill shelf upon shelf with 424 bound volumes, known as the *Wisconsin Reports*.

Making State Government Work

Frequently it is said that in our 3-branch state government, the legislative branch makes the law or sets the public policy; the executive branch carries out, or executes, the law; and the judicial branch interprets the law. This very simple description of state government tells only

half the story. Actually, all 3 branches have a part in establishing public policy, determining what the law is, and ensuring that the laws are faithfully administered.

"Public policy" is closely related to "law" — all law is the formal expression of public policy but not everything that might be considered public policy has already been incorporated into law. When we think of "law", we usually tend to regard it as something restrictive — a rule by which certain actions are prohibited. While this may be one of the outcomes, the real reason for the existence of law in a democratic system is to give the greatest freedom to the greatest number. The only manner in which this can be achieved is by establishing a firm set of rules which tell all citizens the precise limits of their rights and obligations.

How is Public Policy Developed? The legislature, with the concurrence of the governor, is the prime source of public policy. Proposed public policy cannot become formalized as law without legislative action. Every member of the legislature has the right to introduce bills proposing new laws, joint resolutions proposing constitutional amendments, or simple and joint resolutions dealing with other matters. Each legislator also has the right to offer amendments to proposals introduced by other members.

Within the executive branch, the governor has been assigned constitutional functions in the development of formal public policy. The governor is required to "communicate to the legislature, at every session, the condition of the state, and recommend such matters .... for their consideration as he may deem expedient". This is done in the state-of-the-state message, the budget message and in special messages focusing on particular matters. In cases where a specific problem needs immediate legislative attention and the legislature is not meeting, the governor may call the legislature into special session. Moreover, all proposed new laws passed by the legislature must be approved by the governor (or passed over his or her veto, which requires a two-thirds vote in each house) before they can become effective. This veto power invests the governor with a great deal of control over the content of any new law. Once a new proposal has become law, the governor, as the chief executive officer of the state, takes an active part in policy implementation by administering the statutes on a day-to-day basis. According to the constitution, the governor "shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the legislature, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

Even the judicial branch has an official role to play in the development of public policy. Although courts have no official lawmaking function, they do have to resolve conflicts and clear up misunderstandings of the existing law; that is, interpret the law. Sometimes court interpretation results in a considerably different understanding of the law and its effect on public policy than was originally considered. The legislature may decide to redraft and clarify the law, if it disagrees with the interpretation.

From the above we see who is responsible for enacting, interpreting and implementing policy, but this does not necessarily tell us where the policy ideas originate.

The general public, the citizens of Wisconsin, constitute the major source of ideas for new legislation. For example, as a result of everyday situations you encounter in your community, you may decide to talk to or write to your legislator or to the governor. If you think that greater property tax relief is needed or that health insurance is unaffordable or that the business climate could be improved, you may decide "there ought to be a law." You may write a letter to the editor of a newspaper; you may "buttonhole" your assembly representative or senator; or you may tell the governor about it the next time he or she is visiting in your city. An association to which you belong may hire a spokesperson, called a "lobbyist", to persuade a legislator to introduce a bill, and that same person may attend the legislative hearings to present the association's point of view.

The state agencies, while administering current programs established by law, become another primary source of ideas for public policy. In the normal course of their activities, departments are in a natural position to see how the policies are working and whether they need to be changed, expanded or abandoned altogether. As they experience the problems involved in administering a program, departments can also see the effects of that program. As a result, the governor may hold cabinet meetings to discuss the problems of the state departments, and department heads are frequently invited to contribute expert testimony at legislative hearings.

When the legislature is faced with a complex — and often controversial — problem, it frequently will form an interim research committee in an effort to find a solution to the problem. Therefore, even when the legislature is not in actual floor session, many legislative committees

are hard at work gathering information, exploring available alternatives, and reaching a decision on the best way to solve the problem. Such committees often have public members who are experts in the area under study. The governor may also appoint citizen task forces to study various problems and make recommendations for new legislation.

Other useful sources of information on possible solutions to current issues are: laws enacted by other states; ideas developed by the federal government (either by federal departments, Congress or special study commissions); and reports from private foundations or associations which conduct research on particular problems. New ideas spread rapidly. Through studies issued by the legislative service agencies, from relevant publications, and by attendance at national conferences, legislators learn about innovations developed in other jurisdictions that might be adopted or adapted by Wisconsin.

The Budget Process. Once the public policy is determined, the questions become "how much" or "how extensive" or "how often". Frequently the amount of funds available will serve to limit a program which the state has already decided to undertake. This is where the state budget becomes critical.

The budget is a detailed description of public policy priorities. It tells what programs the state values and where it has decided to invest its financial resources. The budget process itself constitutes a detailed review of public policy. Here, the governor and the legislature assess the effectiveness of past performance; and here, state government makes detailed plans for its future. The budget process requires the cooperation of many people and the sharing of vast amounts of information in order to establish public policy.

Wisconsin's budget procedure follows a chain of events stretching over almost a year. Each biennium, in October of the even-numbered year, the departments of state government, after detailed review of their programs, submit to the Department of Administration estimates of how much funding they will need to continue their existing services in the next 2 years, as well as descriptions of improvements they hope to make in their programs. The Division of State Executive Budget and Planning, within the Department of Administration, compiles this data for the state budget report no later than November 20. The governor or governor-elect reviews these estimates and may hold a hearing on any department's budget request. Staff support is provided by the division's team of budget analysts.

On or before the last Tuesday in January, the governor delivers the budget message to the new legislature. The message is accompanied by the state budget report and the biennial executive budget bill or bills, which are then introduced by the Joint Committee on Finance at the governor's request.

The Joint Committee on Finance proceeds to hold its own hearings on departmental requests. When its hearings are completed, it reports the bill out in the form of a substitute amendment, and from then on the bill follows the normal legislative procedure through both houses of the legislature. The budget bill is the longest and most complex bill of the session, and it may be amended many times during its course through the 2 houses. In recent sessions, many amendments have usually been incorporated into a final substitute approved by the majority party caucuses before the budget goes to a floor vote. When passed, it is submitted for the governor's approval. The governor may either sign the measure, veto it in its entirety (which would be unlikely with a budget bill), or, because this is an appropriation bill, veto it in part. To meet the state's budgetary cycle, the new budget law should be effective before July 1 of the odd-numbered year. The budget covers a 2-year period from July 1 of the odd-numbered year through June 30.

Increasing Services. In 1848, when Wisconsin became a state, state government services were relatively simple. In his annual report of 1849, the Secretary of State reported payments to only 14 people (including the 6 constitutional officers) performing functions for the State of Wisconsin comparable to today's executive branch. In December 1988, full-time employes numbered almost 55,000 with another 11,000 plus serving in part-time, seasonal, project, and graduate assistance positions.

This growth is primarily the result of the increasing size and complexity of the society in which we live. Time was when many did not have the opportunity to learn the "3 Rs"; today, over 162,000 students are enrolled full-time or part-time in the public universities in Wisconsin and nearly 88,000 participate in the associate degree programs offered at the state's vocational, technical and adult education schools. Time was when the wooden "Watertown Plank Road" constituted an unequaled technological advancement over the muddy wagon trails of the day; in

1985, the State of Wisconsin contained 96 publicly operated airports and 108,640 miles of highways and streets, most of them paved. As recently as 1900, the average U.S. life expectancy at birth was 47.3 years; by 1985 (preliminary) it had reached 74.7 (71.2 years for males and 78.2 for females) and is likely to go higher. As the population increases and lives longer, the need for governmental services may increase rather than diminish. We are faced with the problems of educational improvement, mature industries needing renovation, economic development, revenue distribution, transportation needs, health care, and environmental pollution. There is no complete catalog because each succeeding day brings new problems and every new generation has new challenges to meet.

Factors have entered the picture, however, that may indicate a counter trend. With the end of the postwar baby boom, enrollments declined on the elementary school level. At the same time, there appears to be a protest against ever-increasing taxes and fear that these taxes may negatively effect the state's ability to attract and keep industry. All this forces state and local governments to examine their budgets more closely. In years to come, services may slow or decline, instead of increase.

Structural Changes. Although the framework of Wisconsin government remains substantially as provided by the Constitution, the size of government has vastly increased with the development of the state. Obviously, the principle of the division of power among the 3 branches is a concept firmly rooted in the American system. However, change is constantly occurring within the framework. In the executive branch of the state government, agencies are created, reorganized and abolished, and their functions are reassigned. The agencies of the legislative branch are revamped to meet the legislature's changing priorities, and the number and functions of courts are redesigned to handle increased caseloads.

Local Units of Government

In order to carry out its numerous responsibilities, every state has created subordinate governmental units. Since these are legal creations, the legislature may also abolish them, change them, or give them increased or decreased powers and duties. In Wisconsin, the local units of government consist of counties, towns, villages, cities, school districts and special districts. Each unit, within the limits of statutory law, has the power to tax and to make legally binding rules for the governing of its own affairs.

Counties. Wisconsin has 72 counties. Together, they cover the entire territory of the state. The government offices for each county are located in a designated municipality within the county called the "county seat" and in a building called the "county courthouse". Although the state constitution does not invest the county with innate powers, known as "home rule" powers, the statutes do grant administrative home rule to counties. The county governing board is the board of supervisors and, across the state, these boards vary in membership from 7 in Menominee County to 46 in Brown County. Every supervisor represents, as nearly as practicable, an equal number of inhabitants. Elected county officials include the members of the county board and certain administrative officers, such as the district attorney, sheriff, clerk, treasurer, coroner, register of deeds, and clerk of circuit courts. County officials are elected for 2-year terms, with the exception of Milwaukee County Board supervisors who serve 4-year terms. Counties may substitute an appointed county medical examiner system for a coroner and may employ a registered land surveyor in lieu of electing a surveyor, but Milwaukee County may not elect a coroner or surveyor. Counties may also have an elected county executive, who serves a 4-year term, or an appointed county administrator. Since January 1, 1987, if a county has neither an executive nor an administrator, the county board must designate an elected or appointed official to serve as "administrative coordinator". Eight counties have elected executives; 6 have appointed administrators; and 58 have an appointed administrative coordinator or similar official, including one county which has an "administrative secretary".

County board members and county executives are elected in the spring on a nonpartisan basis, while other county officers are elected in the fall on a partisan ballot.

Cities and Villages. In Wisconsin, cities and villages are incorporated under general law. Based on a constitutional amendment ratified in 1924, they have home rule powers to determine their local affairs. There are 583 such municipal corporations, including 188 cities and 395 vil-

lages. Minimum population for incorporation as a village is 150 persons in an isolated village and 2,500 in a metropolitan village, but a village exceeding 1,000 population may become a fourth class city. Depending on population, a city may be in one of 4 classes. At present, there is only one "first class" city in Wisconsin — Milwaukee.

The basic responsibility for the government of each city or village is vested in its governing body; in a city, this body may be a common council or a commission and in a village it is the village board. There are 3 forms of executive organizations of city government: mayor-council, council-manager, and commission. Only 10 cities operate under a council-manager system, and there currently are no commissions in the state. In the cities with mayor-council government, 36 have appointed full-time city administrators and 8 have part-time administrators. The executive power for villages is vested in the village president, who presides over the board and votes as an ex officio trustee. In 11 villages, a village manager form of government is used. An additional 37 villages have created full- or part-time administrators.

Towns. Town governments are found in all areas of Wisconsin not included in the corporate boundaries of cities and villages. Wisconsin has 1,265 towns (including the county of Menominee, which is also designated a town). Towns have only those powers granted by the Wisconsin statutes. In addition to local road maintenance, Wisconsin town governments carry out a variety of functions and, in some instances, even undertake urban-type services, usually through town-established sanitary and utility districts. The governing body is the town board, composed of 3 supervisors elected biennially at the town meeting. If a board is authorized to exercise village powers, or if the town population is 2,500 or more, it may have up to 5 members. The position of town supervisor is largely administrative. Supervisors carry out the policies set at the annual town meeting. These annual meetings are held on the second Tuesday of April or another date set by the electors, and during the meeting all qualified voters of the town are entitled to discuss and vote on issues which state law authorizes them to decide for the town. The town board chairperson has a number of executive powers and duties. In addition, the town board may create the position of town administrator.

School Districts. There are 430 school districts in Wisconsin. These are special units of government organized to carry out a single function, the operation of the public schools. Each district is run by an elected school board, which appoints the administrators of the system.

Special Districts. Special districts are created in Wisconsin to carry out functions which are strictly local in nature, involving no state-level agency. Each special district seeks to solve a specific problem or perform a specific function, usually across municipal boundaries. Special districts are corporate bodies which may sue and be sued, levy taxes and special assessments, spend money, and acquire property. Some special districts are designed to be permanent; others are temporary. Because of the single function of each district, organization and operational staffing are relatively simple.

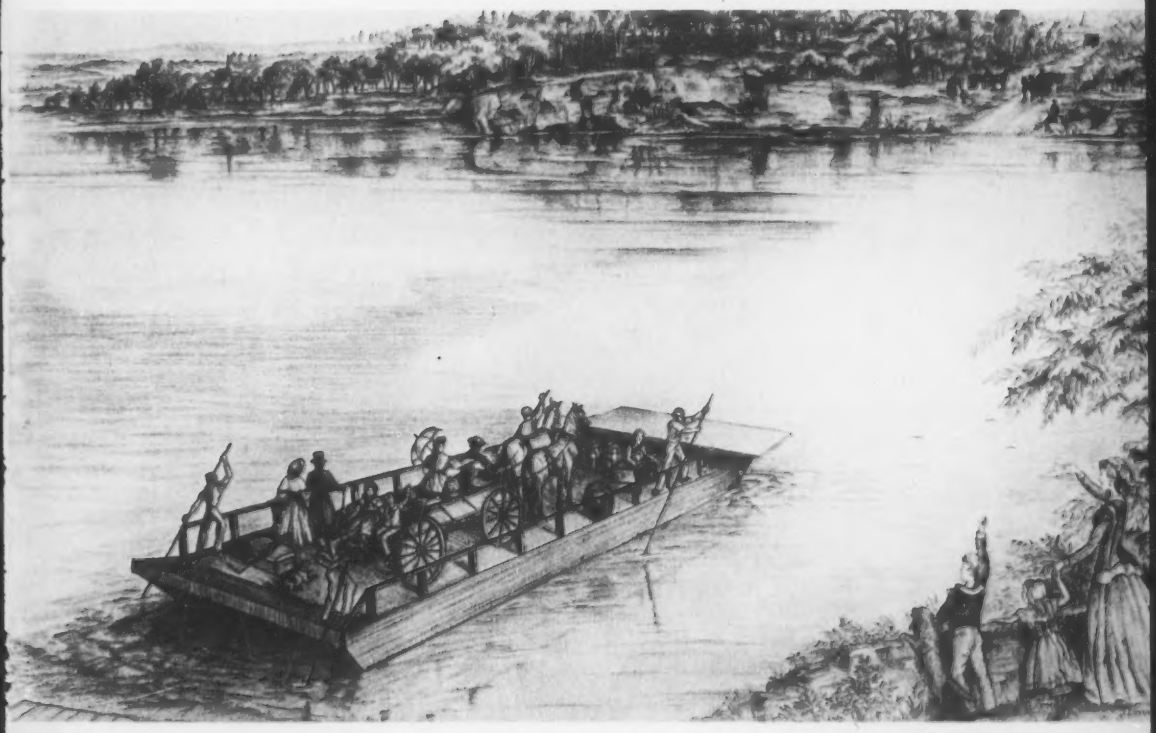
Although there is no exact count of the number of special districts in the state, the Bureau of the Census set the 1987 figure at 366. This includes: 150 natural resource districts, such as public inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts, metropolitan sewerage districts, county drainage boards, and drainage districts independent of county drainage boards; 204 housing and community development authorities; 11 sewerage districts; and a single municipal electric company. Town sanitary districts and dependent lake and rehabilitation districts were not included in the U.S. Census count.

Legislative Branch

5

The legislative branch: profile of the legislative process, summary of 1987 legislation, description of legislative committees and service agencies

For status of current legislation, call the **Legislative Hotline:**
Madison area: (608) 266-9960
Outstate: 1-800-362-9696



From an original pencil drawing by Emma Glenz, part of a series illustrating the development of land transportation in Wisconsin, exhibited by the Wisconsin Highway Commission at the Wisconsin Centennial, 1948. *Courtesy Iconographic Collections, State Historical Society of Wisconsin (WHi(X3)18340).*

OFFICERS OF THE 1989 LEGISLATURE

SENATE

SEN. FRED A. RISSER, *president*, 26th Senate District
SEN. JOSEPH A. STROHL, *majority leader*, 21st Senate District
SEN. DAVID W. HELBACH, *assistant majority leader*, 24th Senate District
SEN. MARVIN J. ROSHELL, *majority caucus chairperson*, 23rd Senate District
SEN. LLOYD H. KINCAID, *majority caucus secretary*, 12th Senate District
SEN. MICHAEL G. ELLIS, *minority leader*, 19th Senate District
SEN. BRIAN D. RUDE, *assistant minority leader*, 32nd Senate District
SEN. TIMOTHY L. WEEDEN, *minority caucus chairperson*, 15th Senate District
SEN. CAROL A. BUETTNER, *minority caucus secretary*, 18th Senate District
HON. DONALD J. SCHNEIDER, *chief clerk*
HON. DANIEL B. FIELDS, *sergeant at arms*

Mailing Address: State Capitol, Madison 53702

Chief Clerk: Room 131 South; telephone (608) 266-2517

Sergeant at Arms: Room 204 South; telephone (608) 266-1801

ASSEMBLY

REP. THOMAS A. LOFTUS, *speaker*, 46th Assembly District
REP. DAVID E. CLARENBACH, *speaker pro tempore*, 78th Assembly District
REP. THOMAS A. HAUKE, *majority leader*, 23rd Assembly District
REP. MARLIN D. SCHNEIDER, *assistant majority leader*, 72th Assembly District
REP. STAN GRUSZYNSKI, *majority caucus chairperson*, 71st Assembly District
REP. G. SPENCER COGGS, *majority caucus vice chairperson*, 16th Assembly District
REP. MARGARET ANN KRUSICK, *majority caucus secretary*, 24th Assembly District
REP. BARBARA J. LINTON, *majority caucus sergeant at arms*, 74th Assembly District
REP. DAVID T. PROSSER, JR., *minority leader*, 57th Assembly District
REP. RANDALL J. RADTKE, *assistant minority leader*, 37th Assembly District
REP. ROBERT T. WELCH, *minority caucus chairperson*, 41st Assembly District
REP. CATHY S. ZEUSKE, *minority caucus vice chairperson*, 4th Assembly District
REP. LOLITA SCHNEIDERS, *minority caucus secretary*, 97th Assembly District
REP. BEN BRANCEL, *minority caucus sergeant at arms*, 42nd Assembly District
HON. THOMAS T. MELVIN, *chief clerk*
HON. ROBERT G. JOHNSTON, *sergeant at arms*

Mailing Address: State Capitol, Madison 53702

Chief Clerk: Room 8 West; telephone (608) 266-1501

Sergeant at Arms: Room 108 North; telephone (608) 266-0124

LEGISLATIVE HOTLINE: Monday-Friday, 8:30 a.m.-5p.m. Outside Madison: 1 (800) 362-9696; Madison area: 266-9960

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

A PROFILE OF THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

In Brief. The legislative branch of the Wisconsin state government consists of the bicameral Wisconsin Legislature, comprised of the Senate with 33 members and the Assembly with 99 members, together with the staff employed by each house and the legislative committees and service agencies which the legislature has created. The Wisconsin Legislature makes policy by the enactment of laws, while its service agencies assist it by performing research, bill drafting, auditing, statute editing, and housekeeping functions. Each legislature meets in a 2-year continuous session beginning in January of the odd-numbered year. The 1989 Legislature is the 89th Wisconsin Legislature. It was convened on January 2, 1989 and will continue until January 7, 1991, when the 90th Legislature will be seated.

U.S. Constitution Both Restricts and Grants Legislative Powers. As discussed in the preceeding Framework of Wisconsin Government, the United States Constitution guarantees each state a republican form of government. It also delegates certain powers exclusively to the U.S. Congress, such as the power to regulate foreign affairs, interstate and foreign commerce, the postal system, coinage of money and granting of patents and copyrights. Other powers are specifically prohibited to the states, including making treaties, coining money, and imposing import or export duties. The U.S. Constitution then reserves to the people or the states all other powers which are not specifically delegated to Congress or prohibited to the states.

Wisconsin Constitution Grants Legislature Powers With Few Restrictions. The power to determine the state's policies and programs lies primarily in the legislative branch of state government. According to the Wisconsin Constitution: "The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and assembly." This power is quite extensive with few limitations, except as provided by the constitution. For example, it requires the legislature to establish as uniform a system of town government as practicable, and prevents it from granting divorces and enacting private or special laws on certain subjects. In addition, no legislation may be enacted that would infringe on the rights of its citizens under the Declaration of Rights of the Wisconsin Constitution.

A different kind of restriction on the legislature's powers is provided by the right of the governor to veto legislation, but the executive veto may be overridden by a vote of two-thirds in both houses.

Biennial Sessions: Senators Serve 4-Year Terms; Representatives Serve 2-Year Terms. Originally, members of the Assembly served for one year, while senators served for 2 years. An 1881 constitutional amendment changed the respective terms of office to the current 2 and 4 years and converted the legislature from annual to biennial sessions. The legislature was authorized by a 1968 constitutional amendment to hold continuous sessions under a biennial session schedule. Thus, the 1989 Legislature holds sessions in 1989 and 1990.

Since its adoption on March 13, 1848, the Wisconsin Constitution has provided that the membership of the Assembly shall be not less than 54 nor more than 100, while the membership of the Senate shall consist of not more than one-third nor less than one-fourth of the number of Assembly members. The first legislature totaled 85 members, 19 senators and 66 assemblymen. This figure held until 1853, when the membership was increased to 107, with 25 senators and 82 assemblymen. Beginning with the 1857 Legislature, 30 senators and 97 assemblymen constituted a 127-member legislature. This lasted until the legislature became a 133-member body in 1862, with the constitutionally-permitted maximums of 33 in the Senate and 100 in the Assembly. Beginning with the 1973 Legislature, the number of "representatives to the Assembly" (as the members had been renamed in 1969) was reduced to 99, so that each of the 33 senate districts would encompass 3 assembly districts. This is the current number and structure.

THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE

Hotline: 1-(800)-362-9696 (toll-free); 266-9960 (Madison calls) — for status of current legislation.

Number of Positions 1989 Legislature: Senate: 33 members, 198.5 employes; Assembly: 99 members, 223.5 employes.

Total Budget 1987-89: $44,088,100.

Statutory Reference: Article IV, *Wisconsin Constitution*; Chapter 13, Subchapter I, Statutes.

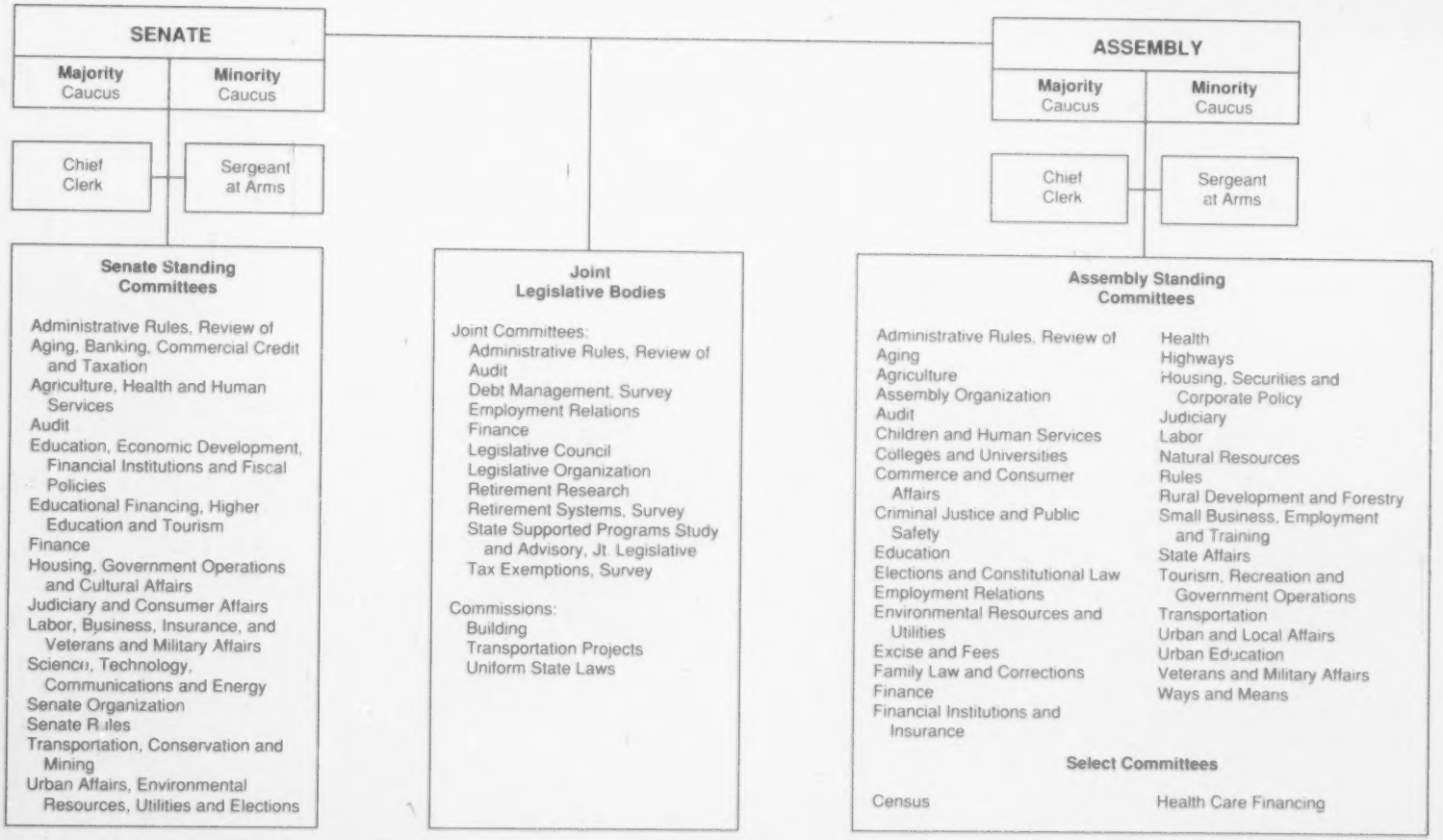
Election of Legislators. All members of the legislature are elected from single-member districts. At the general election on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of the even-numbered years, the voters of Wisconsin elect the entire membership of the Assembly and approximately one-half of the membership of the Senate. These legislators-elect assume office in January of the odd-numbered year when they convene to begin the next legislative session at the State Capitol, together with the "holdover" senators who still have 2 years remaining of their 4-year terms.

The 33 senators are elected for 4-year terms from districts numbered 1 through 33. The 16 senators representing even-numbered districts are elected in the years in which the presidential elections occur. The 17 senators who represent odd-numbered districts are elected in the years in which gubernatorial elections occur.

Since statehood the Wisconsin Constitution has required the legislature, following each decennial federal census, to redraw the districts for both houses "according to the number of inhabitants". Thus, Wisconsin was following this practice long before the U.S. Supreme Court decided

Although legislators usually take the oath of office on the first Monday in January in each odd-numbered year, Senator-elect Brian B. Burke receives the oath of office from Justice Shirley S. Abrahamson on November 15, 1988, as Senate President Fred Risser and the new senator's family look on. Senator Burke was elected to the 3rd Senate District in a November 8th special election to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator John O. Norquist (photo courtesy of Richard Hanson II, Senate Democratic Caucus).

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE*



*Committee structure as of June 1989

in 1962 that all states must redistrict according to the "one person, one vote" principle. The 1991 Legislature will have to reapportion the legislative districts for the 1992 election, based on the results of the U.S. Census taken in 1990.

All elections to fill legislative vacancies are for the remainder of the unexpired term. Midterm vacancies may be filled only through special elections called by the governor. Beginning with the first general elections after redistricting, midterm vacancies in the Senate are filled from the new districts.

Under the campaign finance reporting law enacted by the 1973 Legislature, candidates for the legislature, as well as for other public offices, are required to make full, detailed disclosure of campaign contributions and expenditures to the Elections Board, created by the same law. Limits are placed on the amounts of such contributions received and expenditures made. The law also requires legislators and candidates to file a financial statement of their economic interests with the state Ethics Board.

A 1977 law authorized candidates for the legislature and statewide executive and judicial offices to receive money from a state campaign fund (based on revenues from a $1 check-off of state income taxes) provided they accept specific spending and contribution limits, receive a certain number of votes in the primary, and raise a specified initial amount of private contributions.

Representative Cletus J. Vanderperren, now in his 15th term of office, is the senior statesman of the Assembly. Here he gives some friendly advice to Representative Kimberly M. Plache, who is serving her 1st term (photo courtesy of Virginia L. Elle, Assembly Democratic Caucus).

Political Parties In The Legislative Process. Partisan political organization is an integral part of the Wisconsin legislative process. In recent years, most legislators have been members of either the Democratic or the Republican Party. Since 1949, virtually all legislators have been affiliated with one of these 2 political parties. The strongest representation of other parties was between 1911 and 1937, when there were one or more Socialists in the legislature, and between 1933 and 1947, when the Progressives maintained an independent party. In fact, in 1937 the Progressive Party had a plurality in both houses.

In the legislature, party organization is maintained through the party caucus. In each house, the members of a political party form that party's caucus; occasionally the caucuses of both

PERSONAL DATA ON WISCONSIN LEGISLATORS, 1979-1989 SESSIONS*

	1979**		1981**		1983**		1985		1987**		1989	
	Sen.	Rep.	Sen.	Rep.	Sen.	Rep.	Sen.	Rep.	Sen.	Rep.	Sen.	Rep.
Party Affiliation												
Democrat	21	60	19	59	17	59	19	52	19	54	20	56
Republican	10	39	14	39	14	40	14	47	11	45	13	43
Number serving prior terms												
In Senate	26	0	30	0	24	0	28	0	28	0	32	0
In Assembly	10	81	13	87	14	68	17	75	17	87	19	86
Highest no. of prior sess. in same house	15	11	16	12	14	13	11	14	12	15	13	15
Occupations												
Attorney	10	12	11	13	11	12	9	14	9	12	10	13
Farmer	2	12	3	9	3	9	4	14	4	13	3	11
Other (includes full-time legislators)	19	72	19	76	16	77	20	70	17	73	20	75
Retired	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1
Education												
Not beyond high school	1	18	2	18	3	16	4	14	3	12	3	9
Business or technical school	2	3	2	4	1	2	1	5	1	6	1	5
Attended college (inc. bus. or tech.)	28	80	30	80	28	83	29	85	27	87	29	90
Academic degree	24	66	25	68	24	69	26	73	23	73	26	75
Higher degree	15	28	16	29	14	28	12	30	11	29	13	31
Number with experience on local govt. body												
County board	3	16	2	19	2	17	4	20	3	18	3	16
Municipal board	8	17	8	19	7	18	6	21	5	21	6	16
Age												
Oldest	79	76	81	78	68	70	61	72	63	74	65	76
Youngest	26	24	26	22	28	24	29	24	31	26	30	25
Average	43	42	44	43	44	43	43	42	44	44	45	44
Veterans	8	31	9	26	10	24	9	19	8	17	8	15
Marital status												
Single	9	29	7	20	6	19	3	23	1	22	4	30
Married	21	65	24	74	23	78	28	75	28	76	28	68
Widowed	1	5	2	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Number of women	1	12	2	18	2	23	3	22	3	24	4	31

Sen. — Senator; Rep. — Representative.

*Data based on the membership when the Legislature first convenes in January of each odd-numbered year. (Although Senators Clifford Krueger and James Flynn both served in the Senate for one day (1/3/83) before resigning, they are not included in the statistical analysis of the 1983 Legislature.)

**Vacancies: 1979 — 2 Senate; 1981 — 1 Assembly; 1983 — 2 Senate; 1987 — 3 Senate.

Source: Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, Wisconsin Brief 89-1, *Profile of the 1989 Wisconsin Legislature as of January 1, 1989*, and previous issues.

houses will meet in joint caucus. A caucus is organized largely for the purpose of determining and putting into effect a unified party position regarding a particular measure or group of measures. Caucus meetings may be held at regular intervals, such as daily, or whenever the caucus is convened by the party leaders. A caucus meeting is scheduled shortly after the general election — several weeks prior to the opening of the session — to select candidates for the house offices. Although the caucuses of both parties nominate separate slates for the legislative offices, the positions are usually held by the nominees of the majority party.

POLITICAL COMPOSITION OF THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE* 1885-1989

Legislative	Senate							Assembly						
Session	D	P	R	S	SD	M	Vac	D	P	R	S	SD	M	Vac.
1885	13	—	20	—	—	—	—	39	—	61	—	—	—	—
1887	6	—	25	—	—	2[1]	—	31	—	57	—	—	13[2]	—
1889	6	—	24	—	—	3[3]	—	29	—	71	—	—	—	—
1891	19	—	14	—	—	—	—	66	—	33	—	—	1[4]	—
1893	26	—	7	—	—	—	—	55	—	44	—	—	—	—
1895	13	—	20	—	—	—	—	19	—	81	—	—	—	—
1897	4	—	29	—	—	—	—	8	—	91	—	—	1[5]	—
1899	2	—	31	—	—	—	—	19	—	81	—	—	—	—
1901	2	—	31	—	—	—	—	18	—	82	—	—	—	—
1903	3	—	30	—	—	—	—	25	—	75	—	—	—	—
1905	4	—	28	—	1	—	—	11	—	85	—	4	—	—
1907	5	—	27	—	1	—	—	19	—	76	—	5	—	—
1909	4	—	28	—	1	—	—	17	—	80	—	3	—	—
1911	4	—	27	—	2	—	—	29	—	59	—	12	—	—
1913	9	—	23	—	1	—	—	37	—	57	—	6	—	—
1915	11	—	21	—	1	—	—	29	—	62	—	8	—	—
1917	6	—	24	3	—	—	—	14	—	79	7	—	—	—
1919	2	—	27	4	—	—	—	5	—	79	16	—	—	—
1921	2	—	27	4	—	—	—	2	—	92	6	—	—	—
1923	—	—	30	3	—	—	—	1	—	89	10	—	—	—
1925	—	—	30	3	—	—	—	1	—	92	7	—	—	—
1927	—	—	31	2	—	—	—	3	—	89	8	—	—	—
1929	—	—	31	2	—	—	—	6	—	90	3	—	1[6]	—
1931	1	—	30	2	—	—	—	2	—	89	9	—	—	—
1933	9	—	23	1	—	—	—	59	24	14[7]	3	—	—	—
1935	13	14	6	—	—	—	—	35	45	17	3	—	—	—
1937	9	16	8	—	—	—	—	31	46	21	2	—	—	—
1939	6	11	16	—	—	—	—	15	32	53	—	—	—	—
1941	3	6	24	—	—	—	—	15	25	60	—	—	—	—
1943	4	6	23	—	—	—	—	14	13	73	—	—	—	—
1945	6	5	22	—	—	—	—	19	6	75	—	—	—	—
1947	5	1	27	—	—	—	—	11	—	88	—	—	—	1
1949	3	—	27	—	—	—	3	26	—	74	—	—	—	—
1951	7	—	26	—	—	—	—	24	—	75	—	—	—	1
1953	7	—	26	—	—	—	—	25	—	75	—	—	—	—
1955	8	—	24	—	—	—	1	36	—	64	—	—	—	—
1957	10	—	23	—	—	—	—	33	—	67	—	—	—	—
1959	12	—	20	—	—	—	1	55	—	45	—	—	—	—
1961	13	—	20	—	—	—	—	45	—	55	—	—	—	—
1963	11	—	22	—	—	—	—	46	—	53	—	—	—	1
1965	12	—	20	—	—	—	1	52	—	48	—	—	—	—
1967	12	—	21	—	—	—	—	47	—	53	—	—	—	—
1969	10	—	23	—	—	—	—	48	—	52	—	—	—	—
1971	12	—	20	—	—	—	1	67	—	33	—	—	—	—
1973	15	—	18	—	—	—	—	62	—	37	—	—	—	—
1975	18	—	13	—	—	—	2	63	—	36	—	—	—	—
1977	23	—	10	—	—	—	—	66	—	33	—	—	—	—
1979	21	—	10	—	—	—	2	60	—	39	—	—	—	—
1981	19	—	14	—	—	—	—	59	—	39	—	—	—	1
1983	17	—	14	—	—	—	2	59	—	40	—	—	—	—
1985	19	—	14	—	—	—	—	52	—	47	—	—	—	—
1987	19	—	11	—	—	—	3	54	—	45	—	—	—	—
1989	20	—	13	—	—	—	—	56	—	43	—	—	—	—

*Pre-1943 data taken from *Directory and Legislative Manual*, published by the Secretary of State, and from *Wisconsin Blue Book*. Beginning in 1943, data is from Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau sources, based on the political affiliation of members when the Legislature first convenes in January of each odd-numbered year.

Key: Vac.-Vacancy; D-Democrat; P-Progressive; R-Republican; S-Socialist; SD-Social Democrat; M-Miscellaneous.

[1]One People's or Labor and one Independent.

[2]4 Independent Democrats, 6 People's and 3 Independents.

[3]2 Union Labor, one Independent.

[4]One Union Labor.

[5]One Fusion.

[6]One Independent.

[7]Includes one Independent Republican.

In each house, each party has a floor leader, called "majority leader" or "minority leader", and assistant floor leader, the "assistant majority leader" or the "assistant minority leader". To a varying degree, these party officers coordinate and direct the activities of the party members during the daily sessions. No effort is made to secure party uniformity on every measure under consideration. It is highly doubtful that the individualistic legislators of Wisconsin would ever submit to the very stringent party control exercised in some states. Assembly rules specifically require election of caucus chairpersons, while the Senate has caucus chairpersons but does not provide for them in its rules. In addition, each Senate caucus has a secretary and each Assembly caucus has a vice chairperson, secretary and sergeant at arms, but none of these posts are provided for by rule.

Legislative Officers Are Elected In Each House. As a result of an April 1979 constitutional amendment, the lieutenant governor no longer is president of the Senate; the Senate selects its president, as its presiding officer, from among its members. When the president of the Senate is absent or unable to preside, the assistant majority leader may preside as substitute president.

The presiding officer in the Assembly is the "speaker", who is a representative elected to that post by the members. The speaker presides over the Assembly, supervises all other officers, and appoints committees. When the speaker is absent or unable to preside, the speaker pro tempore may substitute for the speaker.

The other officers in each house are a chief clerk and a sergeant at arms, elected by the members from outside the membership. The chief clerk serves as the clerk of the house when it is in session and supervises the preparation of legislative records. The chief clerk acts as the chief administrative officer for the house, working with the house's committee on organization and under the direction of the presiding officer, and generally supervises personnel functions. The sergeant at arms maintains order in and about the chamber and supervises the messengers.

From time to time, other officers may be created. The 1967 Senate had an additional officer, president emeritus, while the 1973 Senate created the office of vice president of the Senate, and the Senate created the post of Senate president pro tempore in 1981 and 1983.

Representative Stan Gruszynski (standing), majority caucus chairperson, chairs the Assembly Democratic Caucus during deliberations on the 1989-90 state budget bill. Also pictured behind the podium (left to right) are Representatives Thomas A. Hauke, majority leader; Thomas A. Loftus, speaker of the assembly; David E. Clarenbach, speaker pro tempore; G. Spencer Coggs, majority caucus vice chairperson; and Margaret Krusick, majority caucus secretary (photo courtesy of Virginia L. Elle, Assembly Democratic Caucus).

Legislative Compensation. Each member of the 1989 Legislature, except holdover senators, receives a salary of $31,236 per year, which cannot be changed during his or her term of office. Holdover senators are paid $29,992, the salary authorized when they took office. The process for setting legislative salaries requires the secretary of employment relations to submit proposed changes in the compensation plan for elected officials to the Joint Committee on Employment Relations. If approved by the committee, the plan goes into effect for *subsequently-elected* legislators. The salaries for the chief clerks and the sergeants at arms of the 2 houses are set by the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization within a range established under civil service procedures.

Members of the legislature, the chief clerks and the sergeants at arms are entitled to an allowance not to exceed $64 per day for living expenses for each day on which they attend a legislative session in Madison if they certify by affidavit that they have established temporary residence in the capital. They are entitled to one-half the amount if they choose not to establish a temporary residence at the state capital. All members are reimbursed for one weekly round trip from the Capitol to their home towns.

The legislators are given regulated allowances for their office and mailing expenses while attending legislative sessions, and they also receive interim expense allowances for postage and clerical assistance ($25 for representatives and $75 for senators) for each month during which the legislature is in session 3 days or less. They are reimbursed for expenses while serving as legislative members of any state or interstate agency or when specifically authorized to attend meetings of such agencies.

Legislative Sessions. The members of each new legislature usually convene in the Capitol at 2 p.m. on the first Monday in January of each odd-numbered year to take the oath of office, select officers and organize for business. Occasionally, as was the case with the 1989 Legislature, the inauguration of new members will be conducted on January 3 if Monday falls on January 1 or 2.

1989-90 SESSION SCHEDULE

January 3, 1989	1989 Inauguration
January 4 to 9, 1989	Committee work period
January 10, 1989	Organization
January 11 to 23, 1989	Committee work period
Jan. 24 to Feb. 3, 1989	*Floorperiod I*
Feb. 6 to Mar. 13, 1989	Committee work period
March 14 to 16, 1989	*Floorperiod II*
Mar. 17 to Apr. 24, 1989	Committee work period
April 25 to 27, 1989	*Floorperiod III*
Apr. 28 to May 15, 1989	Committee work period
May 16 to June 30, 1989 or budget passage	*Floorperiod IV*
August 25, 1989	Bills sent to Governor
July 5 [or budget passage] to Oct. 2, 1989	Committee work period
Oct. 3 to Nov. 10, 1989	*Floorperiod V*
December 1, 1989	Bills sent to Governor
Nov. 13, 1989 to Jan. 22, 1990	Committee work period
Jan. 23 to Mar. 23, 1990	*Floorperiod VI*
April 20, 1990	Bills sent to Governor
Mar. 26 to May 14, 1990	Committee work period
May 15 to 17, 1990	(Veto Review) *Floorperiod VII*
June 1, 1990	Last bill to Governor
May 18, 1990 to Jan. 4, 1991	Interim, committee work
January 7, 1991	1991 Inauguration

Any floorperiod may be convened earlier, or extended beyond its scheduled ending date, by majority action of the memberships or of the organization committees of the 2 houses. Similarly, extraordinary sessions may be called during any of the scheduled interim committee work periods.

Source: Enrolled 1989 Assembly Joint Resolution 1.

Because of an 1881 constitutional limitation that it could meet once in 2 years and no oftener, the legislature used to structure its meetings in the pattern of a biennial continuous session. It would meet in regular session from January through June of the odd-numbered year and then recess after completion of the major portion of its work. It then reconvened from time to time in the remainder of the 2-year period, as needed, to deal with significant duties and issues arising since its last meeting. These so-called adjourned sessions were not considered separate sessions.

In 1968, the state constitution was amended to permit the legislature to determine its own meeting schedule within the biennium. Beginning with the 1971 Legislature, annual sessions were formally initiated by law with the requirement that regular sessions begin in January of each year. During the regular session, the legislature may act upon any subject within the scope of state government.

Early in each biennium the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization develops a work schedule for the 2-year period and submits it to the legislature in the form of a joint resolution. The 1989-90 session schedule of the 1989 Legislature has been structured into 7 floorperiods interspersed by periods of committee work. An adjournment meeting of each legislature is usually held in January immediately prior to the convening of the next legislature.

Traditionally, when the legislature completed its work for the biennium it adjourned "sine die", meaning it did not set a date to reconvene. At this point, the session was over, and the legislature could not return unless called into special session by the governor. Since 1961, however, a procedure has been followed which permits the legislature, which has adjourned to a specified date to call itself back into "extraordinary session" at an earlier date upon the petition of a majority of the members of each house or by a majority of the members of the organization committee of each house.

In addition, the governor is empowered to call a "special session", in which the legislature can act only upon matters specifically mentioned in the governor's call. There have been 62 special sessions since 1848. It is also possible for a regular session and a special session to run concurrently, and this occurs frequently. In January 1980 a special session and an extraordinary session were held simultaneously. Because special sessions may occur at any time during the legislative biennium, enactments resulting from a special session are now numbered within the regular sequence of biennial enactments.

Senator Walter John Chilsen confers with Senate Minority Leader Michael G. Ellis during floor debate in the 1989 session (photo courtesy of Michael Boerger, Senate Republican Caucus).

Meetings of the respective houses of the legislature are held in the Senate and Assembly chambers in the State Capitol. The usual schedule is for the legislature to meet Tuesdays through Thursdays of each week. Toward the end of most floorperiods the houses meet almost continuously during the day Monday through Friday and hold frequent evening or night sessions. Under rules of the houses, unless otherwise ordered, daily sessions begin at 10 a.m. for for the Senate and 9 a.m. for the Assembly (10 a.m. on the first legislative day of the week). Frequently, however, the houses schedule themselves to begin work earlier. The daily sessions usually last until noon or a little later. Afternoons are often devoted to committee hearings or a combination of hearings and late afternoon sessions.

In the foregoing description, the word "session" has several meanings. The "legislative session" usually refers to the 2-year period that comprises a particular legislature. If the legislature is "not in session", that may mean that it is in an interim period between floorperiods. Saying that either the Senate or Assembly is "not in session", however, may mean that the house has adjourned for the day, or it could also mean that it has recessed until a later hour of the same day.

During renovation of the Assembly Chambers in the summer and fall of 1988, the Assembly temporarily took up business in one of the large hearing rooms in the Capitol (photo courtesy of Vern Bailey, Assembly Republican Caucus).

Session Records Are the Tools of the Trade. Each house of the legislature keeps a record of its actions known as the *Journal*. This record differs from the federal *Congressional Record* in that it does not provide an account, verbatim or abbreviated, of speeches given and debates conducted on the floor. It is, instead, an outline record of the business before the house, including procedural actions taken on all measures considered on that particular day, roll call votes, communications received from the governor and the other house, special committee reports and miscellaneous items.

The *Bulletin of Proceedings* is issued every week during floorperiods and is composed of 5 sections. Part 1 of this bulletin contains the record of action to date on proposals (bills, joint resolutions and resolutions) originating in the Senate, together with a record of governor's appointments requiring Senate confirmation. Part 2 lists action on and a subject index for administrative rule changes. Part 3 is the record of action to date on proposals originating in the Assembly. Parts 1 and 3 also list the petitions received by each house. Part 4 contains a subject and author index to all legislation introduced, a subject index to the legislative journals, and an alphabetical listing of all registered lobbyists and their areas of interest. Part 5 provides a subject

WISCONSIN
STATUTES, SESSION LAWS, ADMINISTRATIVE CODE*

The following state documents, which are not part of the subscription service, are available at the following prices (including tax and postage) from Document Sales and Distribution, Department of Administration, 202 S. Thornton Avenue, Madison Wisconsin 53702; telephone — (608) 266-3358. Make check or money order payable to Document Sales and Distribution.

Wisconsin Statutes (1987-88 edition)

Hard-covered (3-volume set) — $ 81.90; soft-covered (5-volume set) — $ 75.60

1987 Laws of Wisconsin

Volume One — $ 23.50; Volume Two — $ 36.50

1970 Wisconsin Annotations — $ 7.35

Wisconsin Administrative Code (loose-leaf) — $250 per set ($250 for a 1-year update service). Individual chapters available at varying prices. Check with Document Sales and Distribution.

*Prices do not reflect the county sales tax. Those individuals residing in counties with the county sales tax must include the tax with their orders.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Document Sales and Distribution, and Revisor of Statutes Bureau.

LEGISLATIVE SERVICE
1989-90 Session

To help citizens keep abreast of current legislative action, a special legislative service is available from the state on a subscription basis. The complete service is comprised of 6 individual parts. Any one of the 6 component parts may be ordered separately. The legislative service is on a limited subscription basis and many of its parts become filled as the session proceeds. As the subscriptions are filled, it is sometimes impossible to obtain *all* parts of the service; but some parts may still be available.

Ordering the service — To obtain all or part of the legislative service, send check or money order, payable to "State of Wisconsin", to: Senate Chief Clerk, P.O. Box 7882, State Capitol, Madison 53707-7882. There will be no service unless complete payment is made.

Concerning the service — If you have any problems or questions concerning the service, contact:

Legislative Document Room, Room B-18 North, State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin 53702; telephone - (608) 266-2515.

SERVICE	Interdepartmental or Pick-up at Document Room[1]	Tax-Exempt Organizations (Picked-up)	Machine-readable Computer Tapes[2]	Mail Costs[3] (USPO or UPS)
Complete service, incl. daily calendars	$230.00	$219.05	$ —	$135.00
Bills, resolutions & amendments	75.00	71.43	—	80.00
Acts (slip laws)	13.00	12.39	500.00	30.00
Daily Journals	27.00	25.71	300.00	45.00
Weekly Bulletin of Proceedings	100.00	95.24	200.00	60.00
Committee hearing schedules	6.00	5.72	—	25.00

[1]Includes 5% sales tax.

[2]Cost per tape per issue. See order form for additional information.

[3]Section 35.87 Wisconsin Statutes, requires that "Actual postage or delivery costs shall be added for those subscribers who do not pick up their documents" (at the Capitol). The delivery costs listed are estimates and should be considered as a deposit. If actual costs exceed the estimate, the subscriber will be billed for the difference; if actual costs are less than the estimate, the subscriber will be reimbursed for the difference. Differences of less than $2.00 will be disregarded.

Explanation of parts of the service:

Bills, joint resolutions and amendments are the text of each as introduced.

Acts are slip laws of the enacted bills in their final form, incorporating all adopted amendments, signed by the Governor or passed over the Governor's veto, and numbered.

Bulletins of Proceedings are a cumulative record of action taken on bills, joint resolutions and amendments by both houses. They are issued weekly or at other intervals after the third week of the session. Bulletins include a subject index to all legislation, as well as the status of each measure. Since the bulletins are cumulative, previous issues may be discarded when new issues are received.

Committee schedules give the schedule of hearings for a week and are issued on the Thursday before the week in which the hearings are to be held.

The *Journals* are a daily record of the business conducted in each house but are not a verbatim account. The journals furnished by this service include both the preliminary editions (published on the morning after the legislative day covered by the journal — on yellow paper for Senate Journals and on green paper for Assembly Journals) and the final corrected and reprinted copies (on white paper — distributed 2 or 3 weeks later).

index to new laws, a numeric listing of the statute sections affected by these laws, and the complete text of constitutional amendments ratified since the most recent publication of the *Wisconsin Statutes*.

Each week during the session the chief clerks jointly issue a *Weekly Schedule of Committee Activities*, listing the business scheduled to be heard by the various committees during the coming week together with the time and place of the hearings. Each house also issues daily *Calendars* indicating the business to be taken up on the floor that day.

The above publications are always on file in the Legislative Reference Bureau and available for reference. Numerous libraries throughout the state also receive these publications. Individuals may subscribe to them in total or in part at the beginning of a legislative session for a fee. (See the table on Legislative Service, in this section, for details).

Standing Committees Examine Proposed Legislation. To a great extent, the work of each house of the legislature is carried on in committees. The Senate has 15 standing committees and the Assembly has 32. Both houses together have 8 joint standing committees and 3 joint research committees.

Standing committees, which are provided for in the rules of each house, consist of only legislators and operate throughout the legislative biennium. Each committee is concerned with one or more broad subject matter areas of state government. It may hold public hearings on measures introduced in the legislature, conduct studies and investigations, and generally review matters within its area of concern. Legislative committees may also appoint subcommittees or study groups.

Senate rules require that each senator must serve on at least one committee, and the number of members of each committee is set by rule. Appointments to standing committees are made by the Senate upon nomination by the Committee on Senate Organization, but the nominations of individual members of the minority party are proposed by the Senate members of that party. The exceptions to this method of appointment are the 2 committees composed of *ex officio* members. These are the Committee on Senate Organization, which consists of the president, who serves as chairperson, the majority and minority leaders, and the assistant majority and minority leaders, and the Committee on Senate Rules, which has the same *ex officio* members but is chaired by the majority leader.

The speaker of the Assembly determines the number of members of each committee and the division of membership between the majority and minority party. Under Assembly rules, the

Senators John R. Plewa and Barbara L. Ulichny confer during a Senate caucus meeting (photo courtesy of Richard Hanson II, Senate Democratic Caucus).

WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS, 1848-1987*

Year[1]	Actual Opening and Adjournment Date	Length of Session			Measures Introduced			Vetoes[4]		Laws[5] Enacted
		Calendar Days[2]	Meeting Days[3] (S)	(A)	Bills	Jt. Res.	Res.	Bills Vetoed	Over-ridden	
1848	6/5 to 8/21	78	58	59	217	0	0	0	0	155
1849	1/10 to 4/2	83	69	65	428	0	0	1	1	220
1850	1/9 to 2/11	34	29	29	438	0	0	1	0	284
1851	1/8 to 3/17	69	59	59	707	0	0	9	0	407
1852	1/14 to 4/19	97	78	78	813	0	0	2	1	504
1853	1/12 to 4/4; 6/6 to 7/13	183	100	104	1,145	0	0	3	0	521
1854	1/11 to 4/3	83	66	66	880	0	0	2	0	437
1855	1/10 to 4/2	83	79	79	955	0	0	6	0	500
1856	1/9 to 3/31; 9/3 to 10/14	125	94	103	1,242	0	0	1	0	688
1857	1/14 to 3/9	55	46	46	895	0	0	0	0	517
1858	1/13 to 3/31; 4/10 to 5/17	116	95	97	1,364	157	342	28	0	436
1859	1/12 to 3/21	69	58	57	986	113	143	9	0	680
1860	1/11 to 4/2	83	66	67	1,024	69	246	2	0	489
1861	1/9 to 4/17	99	81	80	857	100	235	2	0	387
1861SS	5/15 to 5/27	13	11	11	28	24	23	0	0	13
1862	1/8 to 4/7; 6/3 to 6/17	105	86	88	1,008	125	207	27	8	514
1862SS	9/10 to 9/26	17	15	15	43	25	37	0	0	17
1863	1/14 to 4/2	79	65	67	895	101	157	7	1	383
1864	1/13 to 4/4	83	68	69	835	66	141	0	0	509
1865	1/11 to 4/10	90	73	72	1,132	82	190	2	0	565
1866	1/10 to 4/2	93	75	74	1,107	64	208	5	0	733
1867	1/9 to 4/11	93	71	72	1,161	97	161	2	0	790
1868	1/8 to 3/6	59	46	45	987	73	119	2	0	692
1869	1/13 to 3/11	58	40	43	887	52	81	12	1	657
1870	1/12 to 3/17	65	51	51	1,043	54	89	2	0	666
1871	1/11 to 3/25	74	58	60	1,066	55	82	4	0	671
1872	1/10 to 3/26	77	61	60	709	79	124	2	0	322
1873	1/8 to 3/20	72	49	55	611	62	122	4	0	308
1874	1/14 to 3/12	58	50	49	688	91	111	2	0	349
1875	1/13 to 3/6	53	44	42	637	39	93	2	0	344
1876	1/12 to 3/14	63	50	50	715	57	115	2	0	415
1877	1/10 to 3/8	51	41	41	720	59	95	4	0	384
1878	1/9 to 3/21	72	55	55	735	79	134	2	0	342
1878SS	6/4 to 6/7	4	4	4	6	14	10	0	0	5
1879	1/8 to 3/5	57	43	43	610	49	105	0	0	256
1880	1/14 to 3/17	64	50	49	669	58	93	3	0	323
1881	1/12 to 4/14	83	63	64	780	104	100	3	0	334
1882	1/11 to 3/31	80	57	57	728	57	90	6	0	330
1883	1/10 to 4/4	85	57	67	705	75	100	2	0	360
1885	1/14 to 4/13	90	65	66	963	97	108	8	0	471
1887	1/12 to 4/15	94	69	68	1,293	114	60	10	0	553
1889	1/9 to 4/19	101	64	64	1,355	136	82	5	1	529
1891	1/14 to 4/25	102	68	69	1,216	137	91	8	1	483
1892SS	6/28 to 7/1	4	4	4	3	7	7	0	0	1
1892SS	10/17 to 10/27	11	9	9	8	6	14	0	0	2
1893	1/11 to 4/21	101	62	62	1,124	135	86	6	0	312
1895	1/9 to 4/20	102	70	70	1,154	139	88	0	0	387
1896SS	2/18 to 2/28	11	8	8	3	10	15	0	0	1
1897	1/13 to 4/21; 8/17 to 8/20	182	75	76	1,077	155	39	11	0	381
1899	1/11 to 5/4	114	78	77	910	113	40	4	0	357
1901	1/9 to 5/15	127	89	89	1,091	81	39	22	0	470
1903	1/14 to 5/23	130	87	89	1,115	65	81	23	0	451
1905	1/11 to 6/21	162	114	117	1,357	134	101	19	0	523
1905SS	12/4 to 12/19	16	12	14	24	15	26	0	0	17
1907	1/9 to 7/16	189	114	123	1,685	205	84	26	1	677
1909	1/13 to 5/18	157	100	101	1,567	213	49	24	0	550
1911	1/11 to 7/15	186	137	138	1,710	267	37	15	0	665
1912SS	4/30 to 5/6	7	6	6	41	7	6	0	0	22
1913	1/8 to 8/9	214	138	147	1,847	175	79	23	0	778
1915	1/13 to 8/24	224	147	148	2,560	220	79	15	0	637
1916SS	10/10 to 10/11	2	2	2	2	8	4	0	0	2
1917	1/10 to 7/16	188	130	133	1,439	229	115	18	0	679
1918SS	2/19 to 3/9	19	14	14	27	22	28	2	0	16
1918SS	9/24 to 9/25	2	2	2	2	6	9	0	0	2
1919	1/8 to 7/30	204	107	106	1,350	268	100	40	0	703
1919SS	9/4 to 9/8	5	4	3	7	4	6	0	0	7
1920SS	5/25 to 6/4	11	7	7	46	10	22	2	0	32
1921	1/12 to 7/14	184	116	116	1,199	207	93	41	1	591
1922SS	3/22 to 3/28	7	4	4	10	7	12	1	0	4
1923	1/10 to 7/14	186	114	120	1,247	215	93	52	0	449
1925	1/14 to 6/29	167	103	107	1,144	200	115	73	0	454
1926SS	4/15 to 4/16	2	2	2	1	8	12	0	0	1
1927	1/12 to 8/13	214	121	128	1,341	235	167	88	2	542
1928SS	1/24 to 2/4	12	9	8	20	35	23	0	0	5
1928SS	3/6 to 3/13	8	6	6	13	9	17	0	0	2
1929	1/9 to 9/20	255	137	135	1,366	278	185	44	0	530
1931	1/14 to 6/27	165	98	104	1,429	291	160	36	0	487
1931SS	11/24 to 2/5/32	74	48	42	99	93	83	2	0	31

WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS, 1848-1987*—Cont.

Year[1]	Actual Opening and Adjournment Date	Length of Session: Calendar Days[2]	Meeting Days[3]: (S)	(A)	Measures Introduced: Bills	Jt. Res.	Res.	Vetoes[4]: Bills Vetoed	Over-ridden	Laws[5] Enacted
1933	1/11 to 7/25	196	111	121	1,411	324	157	14	0	496
1933SS	12/11 to 2/3/34	55	30	34	45	160	53	0	0	20
1935	1/9 to 9/27	262	153	156	1,662	346	190	27	0	556
1937	1/13 to 7/2	171	97	114	1,404	228	127	10	0	432
1937SS	9/15 to 10/16	32	23	23	28	18	23	0	0	15
1939	1/11 to 10/6	269	154	154	1,559	268	133	22	0	535
1941	1/8 to 6/6	150	90	93	1,368	160	109	17	0	333
1943	1/13 to 8/3/43; 1/12 to 1/22/44	375	105	104	1,153	202	136	39	20	577
1945	1/10 to 6/23; 9/5 to 9/6	240	97	93	1,156	208	109	31	5	590
1946SS	7/29 to 7/30	2	2	2	2	6	14	0	0	2
1947	1/8 to 7/19; 9/9 to 9/11	247	114	114	1,220	195	97	10	1	615
1948SS	7/19 to 7/20	2	2	2	0	5	11	0	0	0
1949	1/12 to 7/9; 9/12 to 9/13	245	105	106	1,432	188	86	17	2	643
1951	1/10 to 6/14	156	91	90	1,559	157	73	18	0	735
1953	1/14 to 6/12; 10/26 to 11/6	297	97	98	1,593	175	70	31	3	687
1955	1/12 to 6/24; 10/3 to 10/21	283	111	114	1,503	256	74	38	0	696
1957	1/9 to 6/28; 9/23 to 9/27	262	107	108	1,512	246	71	35	0	706
1958SS	6/11 to 6/13	3	3	3	3	7	13	0	0	3
1959	1/14/59 to 5/27/60 (1959: 1/14 – 7/25, 11/3 – 12/23; 1960: 1/6 – 22, 5/16 – 27)	500	159	162	1,769	272	84	36	4	696
1961[6]	1/11/61 to 1/9/63 (1961: 1/11 – 8/12, 10/30 – 12/22; 1962: 1/8 – 12, 6/18 – 7/31, 12/27 – 28; 1963: 1/9 adjournment)	729	184	185	1,592	295	67	69	2	689
1963	1/9/63 to 1/13/65 (1963: 1/9 – 8/6, 11/4 – 21; 1964: 4/13 – 29, 11/9 – 11; 1965: 1/13 adjournment)	736	150	142	1,619	241	110	72	4	580
1963SS	12/10 to 12/12	3	3	3	9	10	10	0	0	3
1965[7]	1/13/65 to 1/2/67 (1965: 1/13 – 7/30, 10/4 – 11/4; 1966: 5/2 – 6/10; 1967: 1/2 adjournment)	720	161	157	1,818	293	86	24	1	666
1967	1/11/67 to 1/6/69 (1967: 1/11 – 3/9, 4/4 – 7/28, 10/17 – 11/16, 12/5 – 16; 1968: none; 1969: 1/6 adjournment)	727	122	126	1,700	215	61	18	0	355
1969	1/6/69 to 1/4/71 (1969: 1/6, 1/21 – 11/15; 1970: 1/5 – 16; 1971: 1/4 adjournment)	711	163	164	2,014	232	101	34	1	501
1969SS[8]	9/29/69 to 1/17/70	111	28	18	5	5	8	0	0	1
1970SS	12/22/70	1	1	1	0	1	5	0	0	0
1971	1/4/71 to 1/1/73 (1971: 1/4, 1/19 – 10/28; 1972: 1/18 – 3/10, 7/13 – 15; 1973: 1/1 adjournment)	729	179	181	2,568	291	121	32	3	336
1972SS	4/19 to 4/28	10	5	6	9	4	4	0	0	6
1973	1/1/73 to 1/6/75 (1973: 1/1, 1/16 – 2/15, 3/13 – 7/26, 10/2 – 26; 1974: 1/29 – 3/29, 11/19 – 20; 1975: 1/6 adjournment)	731	150	150	2,501	277	126	13	0	341
1973SS	12/17 to 12/21	5	5	5	3	2	6	0	0	2
1974SS	4/29 to 6/13	46	17	21	12	1	4	0	0	6
1974SS[9]	11/19 to 11/20	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	1
1975	1/6/75 to 1/3/77 (1975: 1/6, 1/1 – 2/20, 4/1 – 7/16, 9/2 – 26; 1976: 1/28 – 3/26, 6/15 – 17; 1977: 1/3 adjournment)	727	124	125	2,325	169	88	36	6	414
1975SS	12/9 to 12/11	3	3	3	13	1	2	1	0	7
1976SS	5/18	1	1	1	2	2	3	0	0	1
1976SS[9]	6/15 to 6/17	3	3	3	13	4	3	0	0	8
1976SS	9/8	1	1	1	4	1	1	0	0	2
1977[9]	1/3/77 to 1/1/79 (1977: 1/3, 1/11 – 2/18, 3/29 – 7/1, 9/6 – 30; 1978: 1/24 – 26, 1/31 – 3/31, 6/13 – 15; 1979: 1/1 adjournment)	729	84	112	2,053	182	48	21	4	442
1977SS	6/30	1	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
1977SS	11/7 to 11/11	5	5	5	6	4	2	0	0	5
1978SS[9]	6/13 to 6/15	3	3	3	2	5	2	0	0	2
1978SS	12/20	1	1	1	2	4	2	0	0	2
1979	1/3/79 to 1/5/81 (1979: 1/3, 1/9, 1/23-3/2, 4/17-6/29, 10/2-11/2; 1980: 1/29-4/2, 5/28-30; 1981: 1/5 adjournment)	733	82	98	1,902	303	40	19	3	350
1979SS	9/5	1	1	1	10	3	2	0	0	5
1980SS[10]	1/22 to 1/25	4	2	4	8	3	2	0	0	0
1980SS	6/3 to 7/3	30	13	12	20	14	2	0	0	7

WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS, 1848-1987*—Cont.

Year[1]	Actual Opening and Adjournment Date	Length of Session: Calendar Days[2]	Meeting Days[3]: (S)	(A)	Measures Introduced: Bills	Jt. Res.	Res.	Vetoes[4]: Bills Vetoed	Over-ridden	Laws[5] Enacted
1981	1/5/81 to 1/3/83 (1981: 1/5, 1/13, 1/27 – 2/20, 4/7 – 7/17, 9/30 – 10/30, 12/16 – 17; 1982: 1/20 – 6/14; 1983: 1/3 adjournment)	731	122	130	1,987	176	70	11	2	381
1981SS	11/4 – 17, 12/15 – 17[11]	17	10	10	6	3	1	0	0	3
1982SS	4/6 – 30, 5/5–20[12]	40	18	21	4	2	2	1	0	1
1982SS	5/26 to 28	3	3	3	13	7	2	0	0	9
1983	1/3/83 to 1/7/85 (1983: 1/3, 1/25 – 28, 2/8 – 18, 4/12 – 6/30, 10/4 – 28; 1984: 1/31 – 4/6, 5/22 – 24; 1985: 1/7 adjournment)	734	72	80	1,902	173	50	3	0	521
1983SS	1/4 to 1/6	3	3	1	2	2	1	0	0	2
1983SS	4/12 to 4/14	3	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	1
1983SS	7/11 to 7/14	4	4	4	5	3	1	0	0	4
1983SS	0/18 to 10/28	10	8	7	12	1	0	0	0	11
1984SS	2/2 to 4/4	54	18	13	2	1	0	0	0	0
1984SS	5/22 to 5/24	3	3	2	12	5	1	0	0	11
1985	1/7/85 to 1/7/87 (1985: 1/7, 1/15, 1/29–2/8, 3/19–21, 4/23–6/29, 9/24–10/18; 1986: 1/28–3/26, 5/20–22; 1987: 1/7 adjournment)	730	68	66	1,624	171	41	7	0	293
1985SS	3/19 to 3/21	3	2	2	6	1	0	0	0	3
1985SS	9/24 to 10/19	39	11	7	21	1	0	0	0	17
1985SS	10/31	1	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	1
1985SS	11/20	1	1	1	24	2	0	0	0	12
1986SS	1/27 to 5/30	124	34	27	1	4	0	0	0	1
1986SS	3/24 to 3/26	3	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	1
1986SS	5/20 to 5/29	10	6	4	44	3	0	0	0	12
1986SS	7/15	1	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	2
1987[13]	1/5/87 to 1/3/89 (1987: 1/5, 1/13, 1/27–2/6, 3/17–19, 4/21–7/2, 10/6–30; 1988: 1/26–3/25, 5/17–19; 1989: 1/3 adjournment	730	60	73	1628	199	21	35	0	412
1987SS	9/15–16	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	2
1987SS	11/18/87 to 6/7/88	202	9	11	19	3	0	3	0	5
1988SS	6/30	1	1	1	5	1	3	0	0	3

*For the length of the 1836-1847 territorial sessions, see 1873 Blue Book, p. 205. For information on the 1989-90 session, see the session schedule table.

[1]"SS" denotes special session. Since 1861 there have been 62 special sessions.

[2]Number of calendar days from opening date of the session to final adjournment.

[3]Number of days on which the Senate and Assembly met including "skeleton" sessions. (S) is for Senate; (A) is for Assembly.

[4]Partial vetoes not included. See "Executive Vetoes" table.

[5]Prior to 1969, SS laws received a separate number and are not included in the regular session total.

[6]SS was to begin 6/18/62. The Legislature, however, reconvened on that date in regular session under AJR-147.

[7]Although the 1965 Legislature adjourned to 1/11/67, terms automatically expired on 1/2/67.

[8]Because the 1969 regular and SS ran concurrently, they frequently met on the same day. Each is counted as a separate "meeting day". The Senate adjourned the SS 11/15/69; Assembly, 1/17/70.

[9]The 11/74, 6/76, 6/77 and 6/78 regular session and SS met concurrently.

[10]The 1979 Legislature met concurrently in extraordinary and special session on 1/22-25/80.

[11]The Legislature met in a special session between 11/4 and 11/17, 1981. During this time, the Legislature scheduled 12/15-17, 1981 as a veto review period for this NSS.

[12]The Legislature met concurrently in 2 April special sessions and in an extended floorperiod.

[13]The Legislature met in extraordinary session in Sept. 1987; Apr., May and June 1988. The May extraordinary session ran concurrently with the May veto review period and also with the June extraordinary session.

Source: Bulletin of the Proceedings of the Wisconsin Legislature; Senate and Assembly Journals.

speaker appoints the majority party committee members directly, and appoints the minority party committee members upon nomination by the Assembly minority leader. Customarily, every member serves on at least one committee, although the rules are silent on the distribution of committee assignments. The speaker may appoint himself or herself to one or more standing committees and is a nonvoting member of all others. The exception to the appointment procedure is the Committee on Assembly Organization, which is an *ex officio* committee consisting of the speaker, majority and minority leaders, assistant majority and minority leaders, speaker pro tempore, and the caucus chairpersons.

Joint standing committees are usually formed differently. Similar committees from each house are often joined. For example, the respective Committees on Finance form the Joint Committee

on Finance, the Committees on Audit comprise the Joint Legislative Audit Committee and the Committees for Review of Administrative Rules constitute a joint committee.

Two joint committees have only *ex officio* members. The Joint Committee on Legislative Organization is composed of the speaker of the Assembly, the president of the Senate, the majority and minority leaders of each house and the assistant majority and minority leaders of each house. The Joint Committee on Employment Relations is composed of the Assembly speaker, Senate president, majority and minority leaders of each house, plus the cochairpersons of the Joint Committee on Finance.

The 3 joint survey committees — Debt Management, Retirement Systems, and Tax Exemptions — include some nonlegislative members. In the case of the 3 joint research committees, the Legislative Council's membership is partly *ex officio* and partly appointed, while the Retirement Research Committee is comprised of the members of the Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems and of nonlegislative members.

Special Committees Are Temporary. In addition to the standing committees, special committees may be appointed during a legislative session to study specific problems or conduct designated investigations and to report before the conclusion of the session.

Prior to 1947, interim committees were usually created each session to investigate particular subjects. They functioned between legislative sessions and reported their findings and recommendations to the next legislature. Since 1947, almost all studies have been referred to the Legislative Council, which coordinates the study and investigation program. To study specific matters, the council may appoint committees which may include several public members. The 1989-90 session schedule provides that the period of May 18, 1990, to January 4, 1991, be set aside for the work of interim committees. Unless the legislature is convened in special or extraordinary session during that period, no additional 1989 legislation may be offered between those dates.

Employes of the Legislature. Each house of the legislature has staff services, managed by the chief clerk and the sergeant at arms of that house under the supervision of the Committee on Senate Organization and the speaker of the Assembly, respectively. These staff services are directly related to the legislative procedures in that house. Senate and Assembly employes are in the unclassified service, but they are paid in accordance with the compensation and classification plan for legislative employes in the classified civil service, as adopted by the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization.

Senate Majority Leader Joseph A. Strohl and Speaker of the Assembly Thomas A. Loftus are interviewed by Dave Iverson of WHA-TV, Madison, following the State of the State Address by Governor Tommy Thompson (photo courtesy of Richard Hanson II, Senate Democratic Caucus).

HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW

Legislation. The process of deciding policy and enacting it into law is carried out by the legislature through the passage of bills, joint resolutions and simple resolutions. The purpose of a bill is to enact a law, so a bill usually amends, creates, repeals, renumbers, renumbers and amends, or repeals and recreates a section of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. The overwhelming proportion of measures introduced in the legislature consists of bills. A bill must pass both houses of the legislature and be signed by the governor before it becomes law. Joint resolutions, which do not require the governor's signature, may be introduced either for the purpose of amending the constitution — the major purpose of such resolutions — or for a variety of miscellaneous reasons, such as offering condolences or congratulations to individuals or expressing the opinion of the legislature on a given subject. Simple resolutions are those adopted by only one house and may be for such purposes as organizing the house at the beginning of the session or asking the attorney general for a legal opinion on a bill.

Introducing A Bill. Following the drafting of a proposal by the Legislative Reference Bureau, the progress of a bill through the Wisconsin Legislature begins with its introduction by one or more authors (members of the house of introduction) and possibly cosponsors (members of the other house), or by a legislative committee. No one else may introduce a bill, except that the executive budget bill is by law introduced by the Joint Committee on Finance without change. As elected officials, the lawmakers act as the representatives of the people when passing laws. Therefore, every bill introduced in the legislature begins with the words: "The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:". Although a bill may be introduced in either house of the legislature by members of that house with cosponsors from the other house, sometimes identical bills are introduced in both houses. Whichever way it is done, each measure must go through the regular procedures and be passed by the house of origin before it can go to the other house, where the process is repeated.

Fiscal Estimates and Bill Analyses. On a routine basis the members of the Wisconsin Legislature are supplied with certain factual information regarding every measure introduced. In 1953, Wisconsin pioneered "fiscal notes" to legislation, a procedure which has been widely copied by other states. Fiscal estimates put a price tag on legislation — every measure which increases or decreases state or local government revenues or expenditures must be accompanied by a reliable estimate of its short-range and long-range fiscal effects.

Most fiscal estimates are prepared by the agency which ultimately will administer the program if it is enacted. In the 2 highly technical areas of public retirement systems and tax exemptions, the fiscal estimates are prepared by the respective joint survey committee which, with the assistance of research staff, evaluates not only the fiscal effect of a proposal, but also its legality under state and federal law and its desirability as a matter of continuing public policy. All bills for the appropriation of money, providing for revenue, or relating to taxation must be referred to the Joint Committee on Finance before they can be enacted into law.

Since 1967, the Legislative Reference Bureau has prepared a bill analysis of each proposal introduced in the legislature. The analysis explains, in layperson's language, what the existing law is and how it will change if the proposed bill becomes law. The analysis is printed in the bill immediately following the title.

First Reading. Upon introduction, each bill, joint resolution or resolution is given a number by the chief clerk and "read the first time". First reading consists of the reading by the chief clerk of that part of the proposal's title known as the "relating clause". Immediately after this first reading, the presiding officer refers the proposal to a standing committee for review. In the Assembly, copies of a written report showing the number and relating clause of proposals offered for introduction, together with the speaker's notation of committee referral, may be distributed to the representatives prior to the daily order of business known as "first reading". Such distribution takes the place of actual first reading. Printed copies of each bill, joint resolution or resolution are available for distribution on the morning of the business day following the day of introduction.

A Hearing Is Held. At the discretion of its chairperson, the standing committee to which a proposal is referred may schedule and hold a hearing on the proposal. All committee proceed-

ings are open to the general public. If a hearing is held, anyone may appear to speak, or register, in favor of or against a measure.

Although no verbatim record is kept of committee hearings, a record is kept of the names of the persons appearing to testify for or against a bill, together with any lobbying groups they may represent. After the session this record is filed in the Office of the Secretary of State together with the bill and the committee's votes there on. Beginning with the 1953 session, copies of the committee appearance records have also been filed in the Legislative Reference Bureau.

The committee must decide whether to return the proposal to the house of origin with a favorable or adverse recommendation. (It may return the proposal "without recommendation" only if the vote is tied or if, in the case of the Assembly, successive motions for a recommendation on the bill have failed.) The committee may also recommend the bill in an amended form. A committee's decision is contained in a very brief report to the house. The following is a 1989 example of a committee report to the Assembly from the *Journal of the Assembly*, March 7, 1989:

The committee on Health reports and recommends:

Senate Bill 6

Relating to increasing payment for certain facilities that provide care to medical assistance recipients with respect to certain direct care costs, active treatment and operating deficits and making an appropriation.

Adoption of assembly substitute amendment 1:
Ayes: (16) Noes: (1)

Adoption of assembly amendment 2:
Ayes: (12) Noes: (5)

Concurrence: Ayes: (17) Noes: (0)
To committee on Rules.

THOMAS BARRETT
Chairperson

Measures before a committee are to be taken up as soon as possible, with the scheduling of committee hearings determined by the chairperson. A committee is allowed a reasonable period of time to consider matters referred to it. After 21 days, a proposal that has not been reported out of an Assembly committee may be withdrawn on a motion or petition by majority vote of the Assembly. In the Senate, a proposal may be withdrawn from committee at any time by majority vote (unless a committee hearing has been scheduled within the week) but if the attempt is unsuccessful all subsequent motions to withdraw the same proposal require a two-thirds vote.

To Calendar. Both houses of the Wisconsin Legislature have adopted a procedure for systematic calendar scheduling of proposals. In the Senate, all proposals reported by standing committees are referred to the Committee on Senate Rules; in the Assembly, they are referred to the Committee on Rules. These 2 committees schedule all business for floor debate.

Second Reading. When a bill is reached on the calendar, it is given a second reading by title. This is the stage at which amendments to the bill may be considered by the house. An amendment may be a "simple" amendment which makes changes within the bill or a "substitute" amendment which completely replaces the original bill. Amendments may be offered, debated and voted upon at any time prior to engrossment. Engrossment is the incorporating of all adopted amendments and all approved technical corrections into a proposal in its house of origin. The rules of both houses require rescheduling of the proposal after engrossment. This allows time for reconsideration of the vote by which the proposal was ordered engrossed. However, in many cases, the rules are suspended by unanimous consent or a two-thirds vote so that second reading and third reading can occur on the same legislative day.

Third Reading. The purpose of the third reading is to make a final decision on a proposal. After third reading, the proposal is put to the house for a vote with the following questions: "This bill having been read 3 separate times, the question is, 'Shall the bill pass?'" (for the Senate) or "Shall the proposal be passed?" (for the Assembly). The bill can again be debated at this point, but it is not subject to amendment. The bill may be passed by voice vote, unless a roll call

vote is required by the state constitution, by law or legislative rule, or by request of a set number of members. (In the Assembly, an electric roll call machine is used.)

To Second House. If the bill passes, it is messaged to the other house, where it goes through substantially the same procedure as in the first house. However, in the second house the bill is often referred directly to the calendar instead of to a standing committee. If the bill is concurred in by the second house, whether with or without additional amendments, it is messaged back to the house of origin.

If no amendments were added to the bill by the second house, the first house is ready to enroll it, that is, to direct the Legislative Reference Bureau to prepare a clean copy of the text. The official clean copy is signed by the chief clerks of both houses and by the speaker if it is an Assembly bill. The enrolled bill is then sent to the governor.

Amendments In The Second House. If the second house concurred but added amendments, these must first be voted upon in the house of origin. If the second house's amendments are rejected or further amended by the original house, the bill may be sent back to the second house or to a conference committee, made up of members representing both houses, which attempts to iron out the differences between the 2 versions. When both houses have agreed on identical wording for the bill and amendments, the Legislative Reference Bureau enrolls it for the house of origin, incorporating any amendments and corrections approved by both houses.

On average more than 2,000 bills were introduced in each of the last 10 legislatures. Only about 20% actually passed. The majority of bills fail for many reasons: the house of origin may vote to "indefinitely postpone" or "table" a bill and then never take it up again; the second house may vote to "nonconcur" or may concur with amendments unacceptable to the house of origin; or the proposal may "die in committee" and never be reported back to the house. Unsuccessful legislation does not carry over to the following legislature. A member must reintroduce it.

The Governor Signs or Vetoes a Bill. The governor has 6 days (excluding Sundays) in which to act on the bill by: 1) signing the bill, in which case it becomes law; 2) vetoing it in whole or, if an appropriation bill, in part; 3) failing to sign it within 6 days, in which case it will become law without signature if the legislature is still in session; or 4) failing to sign it within 6 days when the legislature has adjourned sine die, thus killing the bill (a so-called "pocket veto"). Since current procedure is to adjourn the legislature on the same day that the next legislature convenes, the pocket veto is no longer used. Bills are not sent to the office of the governor immediately following passage, but are forwarded in an orderly manner when the governor calls for them. The legislative session schedule, however, provides deadlines following each floorperiod when bills must be sent to the governor, and provides a specific floorperiod for final legislative review of the governor's vetoes.

If the governor vetoes a bill, in whole or part, it must be returned to the house of origin together with the objections to the measure. If the governor signs the law but partially vetoes a portion of it, the portion not vetoed becomes law. Vetoed bills or portions of bills may still become law in spite of the governor's objections, but a two-thirds vote in each house is required to override the veto. If either house fails to muster the sufficient number of votes, the vetoed portion dies, and the governor's veto is said to be sustained.

Session Laws. After passage, each new law is assigned an act number and numbered consecutively in order of enactment. Its number and title are printed in the *Milwaukee Sentinel*, the newspaper which is currently designated the official state paper for purposes of publication of the laws. The act takes effect the day after publication, unless the final section of the law's text specifies another effective date. The acts are also available in printed slip copies and are ultimately bound into a volume called *Laws of Wisconsin*, which contains all the session laws enacted by that particular biennial legislature. These laws are then incorporated by the revisor of statutes into the edition of the *Wisconsin Statutes* dated for that legislative biennium. Thus, the edition identified as the *1989-90 Wisconsin Statutes* will include all changes resulting from laws enacted by the 1989 Wisconsin Legislature — all sections of the statutes that were repealed will be deleted, all sections that are amended will be printed in their new version, all sections that are created will be inserted in their proper sequence in the codified statutes.

Parliamentary Procedure in the Legislature. Very briefly and very generally, that is how a bill becomes a law in Wisconsin, and a substantially similar procedure is followed by all states, except Nebraska, which has a single-house, or unicameral, legislature.

EXECUTIVE VETOES, 1937-1987 SESSIONS[1]

Session	Bills Totally Vetoed				Acts Partially Vetoed			
	Number Totally Vetoed	Vetoes Sustained	Vetoes Overridden 1 House Only	Vetoes Overridden Both Houses	Number Partially Vetoed	Entire Veto Sustained	Vetoes Overridden Entire Veto	Vetoes Overridden Part of Veto
1937	10	10[2]	—	—	None	—	—	—
1937 SS	None	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
1939	22[3]	22	—	—	4	4	—	—
1941	17	17[2]	—	—	1	1	—	—
1943	39	19[2]	4	20	1	—	1	—
1945	31	26	4	5	2	1	1	—
1947	10	9	1	1	1	1	—	—
1949	17	15	1	2	2	1	1	—
1951	18	18[2]	—	—	None	—	—	—
1953	31	28	3	3	4[4]	4	—	—
1955	38	38[2]	1	—	None	—	—	—
1957	35	34[2]	1	1	3	3	—	—
1959	36	32	1	4	1	1	—	—
1961	69	67	14	2	3	3	—	—
1963	72	68	15	4	1	1	—	—
1965	24	23	2	1	4	4	—	—
1967	18	18	—	—	5	5	—	—
1969	34	33	3	1	11	11	—	—
1971	32	29	7	3	8	8	—	—
1973	13	13	2	—	14	13	—	1
1973 SS	None	—	—	—	1	1[2]	—	—
1974 SS (April)	None	—	—	—	3	1	—	2
1975	36	30	6	6	21	17	—	4
1975 SS	1	1	—	—	None	—	—	—
1976 SS (June)	None	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
1977	21	17	1	4	13	11	—	3
1977 SS (Nov.)	None	—	—	—	3	3	—	—
1979	19	16	2	3	9	7	—	2
1981	10	8	1	2	10	9	1	—
1981 SS (Nov.)	None	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
1982 SS (Apr.)	1	1	—	—	None	—	—	—
1983	3	3	—	—	None	—	—	—
1983 SS (Oct.)	None	—	—	—	3	3	—	—
1985	7	7	—	—	4	3	—	1
1985 SS (Sept.)	None	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
1986 SS (Jan.)	None	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
1987	35	34	1	—	18	18	—	—
1987 SS (Sept.)	None	—	—	—	None	—	—	—
1987 SS (Nov.)	3	2	1	—	2	2	—	—
1987 SS (June)	None	—	—	—	None	—	—	—

SS-Special Session. Special Sessions with no vetoes: 1933, 1946, 1948, 1958, 1963, 1969, 1971, 1974 (Nov.), 1976 (May and Sept.), 1977 (June), 1978 (June and Dec.), 1979 (Sept.), 1980 (Jan. and June), 1982 (May), 1983 (Jan., Apr., July), 1984 (2 in May), 1985 (March, Oct., Nov.), 1986 (March and June).

[1]The Legislature is not required to act on vetoes. Any veto not acted upon is counted as sustained, including "pocket" vetoes.

[2]Includes "pocket" vetoes: 1937 - 5; 1941 - 13; 1943 - 4; 1951 - 14; 1955 - 10; 1957 - 1; 1973 SS - 1. A "pocket" veto is used after the legislature has adjourned *sine die* and has no opportunity to sustain or override the veto (see Article V, Section 10, *Wisconsin Constitution*).

[3]Attorney General ruled veto of 1939 SB-43 was void and it became law (see Vol.28, *Opinions of the Attorney General*, p. 423).

[4] 1953 AB-141, partially vetoed in 2 separate sections by separate veto messages, is counted as one.

Source: Compiled by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau from the *Bulletin of the Proceedings of the Wisconsin Legislature*.

The procedure, of course, is far more detailed and complex than is explained here. The detailed rules of parliamentary procedure followed by each house are printed in the *Senate Manual* and *Assembly Manual*, which may be amended by resolution. For particularly difficult situations, the presiding officer of each house has access to such standard sources of parliamentary procedure as *Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure* and *Hinds'* and *Cannon's Precedents of the U.S. House of Representatives*. The rules of each house are usually adopted by that house for each session in the form of a simple resolution and are printed in pamphlets simply designated as "Senate Rules" and "Assembly Rules". Together the 2 houses also adopt "Joint Rules", which deal with the relations between the 2 houses and with clerical proceedings common to both.

The parliamentary process often seems unduly complex and cumbersome to the onlooker. However, it has evolved over many generations, and much current usage is based on rules devised by Thomas Jefferson for the Congress of the United States. The process is designed to protect the minority in its right to urge its viewpoint, to promote careful deliberation and orderly consideration of all legislation and, thus, to prevent hasty, ill-conceived legislation.

LEGISLATIVE SERVICE AGENCIES

A number of statutory committees and legislative service agencies have been established over the years to help the legislature with its work. These provide information and research, bill drafting services, statute revision, and auditing.

Statutory Committees. Several statutory committees exist to study particular matters and make recommendations to the legislature. They consist either entirely of legislators or of legislators and a few other state officers. The Joint Committee for Review of Administrative Rules studies and makes recommendations with regard to rules promulgated by state agencies; the Joint Audit Committee advises the Legislative Audit Bureau; the Joint Committee on Employment Relations approves state pay plans and introduces bills necessary to carry out labor agreements; the Joint Committee on Finance reviews the budget and other spending measures; and the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization supervises the 4 legislative service bureaus. The Joint Survey Committee on Debt Management advises the legislature on the coordination of activities of state agencies and authorities issuing debt; the Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems and the Retirement Research Committee review proposed retirement legislation;

NEWS MEDIA REPRESENTATIVES COVERING THE 1989 LEGISLATURE*

Newspaper and Wire Services

Appleton Post-Crescent	Cliff A. Miller, Scott Hildebrand
Associated Press	Michael C. Buelow, Richard A. Eggleston, Arthur L. Srb
Capital Times	Mike Hill, John Patrick Hunter, Matt Pommer
Green Bay Press-Gazette	Cliff A. Miller, Scott Hildebrand
Janesville Gazette	Stan A. Milam
Milwaukee Journal	Charles Friederich, Steve Schultze
Milwaukee Sentinel	Lee Bergquist, Neil Shively, Steve Walters
Roberts News Service	Jeff Roberts
United Press International	Tom Drake, Joanne Haas
Wheeler News Service	Barbara Brady, Richard A. Wheeler
Wisconsin State Journal	Joe Beck, Jeff Mayers, Doug Meil
Wisconsin BioIssues	Ken Smith
Wisconsin Enterprise Bulletin	Ken Smith

Radio and Television

Madison:	
WHA Radio-TV	John D. Powell
WIBA	John Colbert, Tom Watson
WILV	Ted Houston
WISC-TV	Robert Mak
WKOW-TV	Kim Simpson
WMTV-TV	Rick Fetherston, Mera Kohler
WNWC	George Govier
WTDY	Brian Barry, Dan Paul
WTSO	Kathleen Crawley
WZEE	Kathleen Crawley
Milwaukee:	
WTMJ-Radio	Jeff Roberts

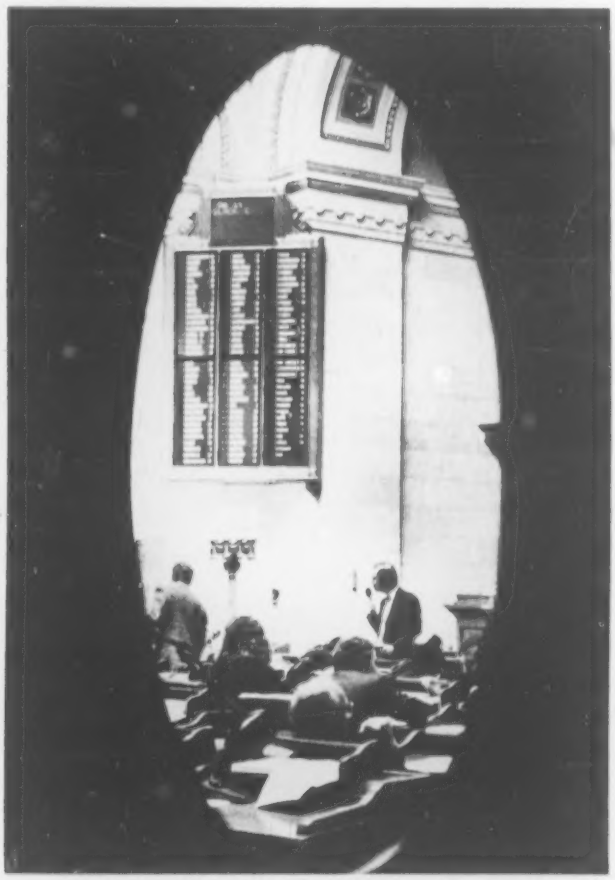
*Includes only those registered with the Senate Sergeant at Arms as of March 29, 1989. Others may register later.

Source: Senate Sergeant at Arms, "Correspondents", March 29, 1989.

and the Joint Survey Committee on Tax Exemptions makes recommendations with regard to proposals exempting property or persons from taxation. The Legislative Council directs the work of interim study committees. The Joint Legislative State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Committee visits and makes recommendations concerning the various institutions, programs and organizations of the state. The State of Wisconsin Building Commission coordinates and plans the state's building program; the Transportation Projects Commission reviews and recommends highway projects; and the Commission on Uniform State Laws advises the legislature concerning model and uniform laws.

Bureaus and Council Staff. The Joint Committee on Legislative Organization supervises the activities of 4 bureaus: the Legislative Audit Bureau, which conducts fiscal post-audits of all state agency accounts and audits agency activities on the basis of program performance in line with legislative intent; the Legislative Fiscal Bureau, which assists the Joint Committee on Finance in fiscal and budgetary matters; the Legislative Reference Bureau, which drafts legislation, publishes the *Wisconsin Blue Book*, and performs reference, research, and library functions for the legislature; and the Revisor of Statutes Bureau, which edits the *Wisconsin Statutes* and the *Administrative Code* and prepares revision and correction bills.

The Legislative Council supervises a staff which performs research for the interim study committees and for standing committees.



A view through the oval windows of the Assembly Chamber doors reveals the new voting machine in the recently renovated Chamber. Representative David A. Prosser, minority leader, addresses the Assembly on 1989 Assembly Resolution 14, memorializing congress to prohibit oil exploration in the Alaska National Wildlife Refuge (photo courtesy of Virginia L. Elle, Assembly Democratic Caucus).

1980 POPULATION OF LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS
Created by 1983 WisAct 29*

Part 1: Population of District[1]

District	1980 Population	Deviation from Norm: People	Deviation from Norm: Percent
SD-1	143,132	+ 540	+ 0.38
AD-1	47,603	+ 72	+ 0.15
AD-2	47,660	+ 129	+ 0.27
AD-3	47,869	+ 338	+ 0.71
SD-2	142,370	+ 138	+ 0.10
AD-4	47,471	− 60	− 0.13
AD-5	47,524	− 7	− 0.01
AD-6	47,735	+ 204	+ 0.43
SD-3	142,479	− 113	− 0.08
AD-7	47,612	+ 81	+ 0.17
AD-8	47,667	+ 136	+ 0.29
AD-9	47,200	− 331	− 0.70
SD-4	143,095	+ 503	+ 0.35
AD-10	47,708	+ 177	+ 0.37
AD-11	47,533	+ 2	+ 0.00
AD-12	47,854	+ 323	+ 0.68
SD-5	142,840	+ 248	+ 0.17
AD-13	47,814	+ 283	+ 0.60
AD-14	47,522	+ 9	+ 0.02
AD-15	47,504	− 27	− 0.06
SD-6	142,957	+ 365	+ 0.26
AD-16	47,389	− 142	− 0.30
AD-17	47,707	+ 176	+ 0.37
AD-18	47,861	+ 330	+ 0.69
SD-7	142,271	− 321	− 0.23
AD-19	47,515	− 16	− 0.03
AD-20	47,339	− 192	− 0.40
AD-21	47,417	− 114	− 0.24
SD-8	142,872	+ 280	+ 0.20
AD-22	47,618	+ 87	+ 0.18
AD-23	47,588	+ 57	+ 0.12
AD-24	47,666	+ 135	+ 0.28
SD-9	142,951	+ 359	+ 0.25
AD-25	47,265	− 266	− 0.56
AD-26	47,913	+ 382	+ 0.80
AD-27	47,773	+ 242	+ 0.51
SD-10	141,947	− 645	− 0.45
AD-28	47,354	− 177	− 0.37
AD-29	47,175	− 356	− 0.75
AD-30	47,418	− 113	− 0.24
SD-11	142,594	+ 2	+ 0.00
AD-31	47,725	+ 194	+ 0.41
AD-32	47,563	+ 32	+ 0.07
AD-33	47,306	− 225	− 0.47
SD-12	142,247	− 345	− 0.24
AD-34	47,751	+ 220	+ 0.46
AD-35	47,146	− 385	− 0.81
AD-36	47,350	− 181	− 0.38
SD-13	142,776	+ 184	+ 0.13
AD-37	37,398	− 133	− 0.28
AD-38	47,908	+ 377	+ 0.79
AD-39	47,470	− 61	− 0.13
SD-14	142,634	+ 42	+ 0.03
AD-40	47,685	+ 154	+ 0.32
AD-41	47,807	+ 276	+ 0.58
AD-42	47,142	− 389	− 0.82
SD-15	142,914	+ 322	+ 0.23
AD-43	47,237	− 294	− 0.62
AD-44	47,811	+ 280	+ 0.59
AD-45	47,866	+ 335	+ 0.70
SD-16	143,101	+ 509	+ 0.36
AD-46	47,562	+ 31	+ 0.07
AD-47	47,631	+ 100	+ 0.21
AD-48	47,908	+ 377	+ 0.79
SD-17	142,755	+ 163	+ 0.11
AD-49	47,746	+ 215	+ 0.45
AD-50	47,532	+ 1	+ 0.00
AD-51	47,477	− 54	− 0.11
SD-18	142,399	− 193	− 0.14
AD-52	47,347	− 184	− 0.39
AD-53	47,911	+ 380	+ 0.80
AD-54	47,141	− 390	− 0.82
SD-19	143,074	+ 482	+ 0.34
AD-55	47,848	+ 317	+ 0.67
AD-56	47,545	+ 14	+ 0.03
AD-57	47,681	+ 150	+ 0.32
SD-20	143,020	+ 428	− 0.30
AD-58	47,845	+ 314	+ 0.66
AD-59	47,414	− 117	− 0.25
AD-60	47,761	+ 230	+ 0.48
SD-21	142,821	+ 229	+ 0.16
AD-61	47,565	+ 34	+ 0.07
AD-62	47,731	+ 200	+ 0.42
AD-63	47,525	− 6	− 0.01
SD-22	141,630	− 962	− 0.67
AD-64	47,263	− 268	− 0.56
AD-65	47,135	− 396	− 0.83
AD-66	47,232	− 299	− 0.63
SD-23	142,083	− 509	− 0.36
AD-67	47,177	− 354	− 0.74
AD-68	47,337	− 194	− 0.41
AD-69	47,569	+ 38	+ 0.08
SD-24	142,140	− 452	− 0.32
AD-70	47,445	− 86	− 0.18
AD-71	47,569	+ 38	+ 0.08
AD-72	47,126	− 405	− 0.85
SD-25	142,412	− 180	− 0.13
AD-73	47,376	− 155	− 0.33
AD-74	47,369	− 162	− 0.34
AD-75	47,667	+ 136	+ 0.29
SD-26	141,974	− 618	− 0.43
AD-76	47,147	− 384	− 0.81
AD-77	47,413	− 118	− 0.25
AD-78	47,414	− 117	− 0.25
SD-27	142,478	− 114	− 0.08
AD-79	47,544	+ 13	+ 0.03
AD-80	47,528	− 3	− 0.01
AD-81	47,406	− 125	− 0.26
SD-28	142,833	+ 241	+ 0.17
AD-82	47,616	+ 85	+ 0.18
AD-83	47,593	+ 62	+ 0.13
AD-84	47,624	+ 93	+ 0.20
SD-29	142,238	− 354	− 0.25
AD-85	47,798	+ 267	+ 0.56
AD-86	47,303	− 228	− 0.48
AD-87	47,137	− 394	− 0.83
SD-30	142,877	+ 285	+ 0.20
AD-88	47,258	− 273	− 0.57
AD-89	47,851	+ 320	+ 0.67
AD-90	47,768	+ 237	+ 0.50
SD-31	142,880	+ 288	+ 0.20
AD-91	47,944	+ 413	+ 0.87
AD-92	47,258	− 273	− 0.57
AD-93	47,678	+ 147	+ 0.31
SD-32	142,208	− 384	− 0.27
AD-94	47,235	− 296	− 0.62
AD-95	47,455	− 76	− 0.16
AD-96	47,518	− 13	− 0.03
SD-33	142,159	− 433	− 0.30
AD-97	47,660	+ 129	+ 0.27
AD-98	47,198	− 333	− 0.70
AD-99	47,301	− 230	− 0.48

1980 POPULATION OF LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS
Created by 1983 WisAct 29*—Cont.

Part 2: General Statistical Analysis for Districts[1]

ASSEMBLY

Total Misrepresentation ..... ± 18,774

Average Ably Dist ..... 47,531 ..... ± 190 ..... ± 0.40%

Population ADs		Total	Number	Percent
2,272,077	48 ADs below average (47,531)	− 9,411	− 196	− 0.41
2,433,444	51 ADs above average (47,531)	+ 9,363	+ 184	+ 0.39
4,705,569	Average AD times 99			
4,705,521	99 ADs total rounding error	+ 48	-	
	0 ADs below average by more than − 1.5%			
	0 ADs below average by more than − 1.0% to − 1.5%			
	18 ADs below average by more than − 0.5% to − 1.0%			
	64 Average ADs (47,531), range from − 0.5% to + 0.5%			
	17 ADs above average by more than + 0.5% to + 1.0%			
	0 ADs above average by more than + 1.0% to + 1.5%			
	0 ADs above average by more than + 1.5%			
50 Smallest ADs	2,367,142 Minimum to elect AD majority (50% = 2,352,761)			
	Smallest AD-72	47,126	− 405	− 0.85
	Largest AD-91	47,944	+ 413	+ 0.87

SENATE

Total Misrepresentation ..... ± 11,231

Average Sen.Dist ..... 142,592 ..... ± 340 ..... ± 0.24%

Population SDs		Total	Number	Percent
1,990,665	14 SDs below average (142,592)	− 5,623	− 402	− 0.28
2,714,856	19 SDs above average (142,592)	+ 5,608	+ 295	+ 0.21
4,705,536	Average SD times 33			
4,705,521	33 SDs total rounding error	+ 15		
	0 SDs below average by more than − 1.5%			
	0 SDs below average by more than − 1.0% to − 1.5%			
	1 SDs below average by more than − 0.5% to − 1.0%			
	32 Average SDs (142,592), range from − 0.5% to + 0.5%			
	0 SDs above average by more than + 0.5% to + 1.0%			
	0 SDs above average by more than + 1.0% to + 1.5%			
	0 SDs above average by more than 1.5%			
27 Smallest SDs	2,418,623 Minimum to elect SD majority (50% = 2,352,761)			
	Smallest SD-22	141,630	− 962	− 0.67
	Largest SD-1	143,132	+ 540	+ 0.38

10 Smallest Assembly Districts:

AD-72	47,126	− 405	− 0.85
AD-65	47,135	− 396	− 0.83
AD-87	47,137	− 394	− 0.83
AD-54	47,141	− 390	− 0.82
AD-42	47,142	− 389	− 0.82
AD-35	47,146	− 385	− 0.81
AD-76	47,147	− 384	− 0.81
AD-29	47,175	− 356	− 0.75
AD-67	47,177	− 354	− 0.74
AD-98	47,198	− 333	− 0.70

10 Largest Assembly Districts:

AD-89	47,851	+ 320	+ 0.67
AD-12	47,854	+ 323	+ 0.68
AD-18	47,861	+ 330	+ 0.69
AD-45	47,866	+ 335	+ 0.70
AD-3	47,869	+ 338	+ 0.71
AD-48	47,908	+ 377	+ 0.79
AD-38	47,908	+ 377	+ 0.79
AD-53	47,911	+ 380	+ 0.80
AD-26	47,913	+ 382	+ 0.80
AD-91	47,944	+ 413	+ 0.87

5 Smallest Senate Districts:

SD-22	141,630	− 962	− 0.67
SD-10	141,947	− 645	− 0.45
SD-26	141,974	− 618	− 0.43
SD-23	142,083	− 509	− 0.36
SD-24	142,140	− 452	− 0.32

5 Largest Senate Districts:

SD-20	143,020	+ 428	+ 0.30
SD-19	143,074	+ 482	+ 0.34
SD-4	143,095	+ 503	+ 0.35
SD-16	143,101	+ 509	+ 0.36
SD-1	143,132	+ 540	+ 0.38

*Prior to the enactment of 1983 WisAct 29, legislative districts were reapportioned by order of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, June 17, 1982. The court plan governed the November 1982 general election for all members of the Assembly and 17 members of the Senate, and 5 special elections to 3 Senate seats and 2 Assembly seats. (See pages 253-54 of the 1983 Blue Book for population data for the court plan reapportionment.) Since July 1983, WisAct 29 has governed all legislative elections.

[1]A correction note in U.S. Census publication *PC80-1-B51* (page 6; published August 1982) shows a 1980 Wisconsin population of "4,705,642". However, all redistricting is based on information furnished to the states under federal P.L. 94-171. For Wisconsin, the tape received on 3/23/81 showed a statewide population of "4,705,335". On 11/16/81, the census bureau certified corrections bringing the total to "4,705,767"; on 5/24/82, "4,705,521". Because that is the final corrected figure *certified* by the census bureau to the Wisconsin secretary of state, all redistricting, including the legislative districts promulgated on 6/17/82 by the federal court for the eastern district of Wisconsin, is based on a statewide total of 4,705,521.

Source: 1983 Wisconsin Act 29.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT LEGISLATION 1987 WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE

The Legal Section
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

INTRODUCTION

This summary provides an overview of legislation enacted by the 1987 Legislature. Not every law that was enacted by the 1987 Legislature is included in this summary. Similarly, only the more important enrolled joint resolutions are summarized. Legislation is divided according to subject matter; beneath each subject heading the acts of the Legislature are individually described. The significant provisions of any act affecting more than one area of state law (including Acts 27 and 399, the budget acts) are described separately under the appropriate subject headings.

The 1987 Legislature took its oath of office on January 5, 1987. Its regular session was organized into 6 floorperiods:

I — January 27 to February 6, 1987
II — March 17 to March 19, 1987
III — April 21 to June 28, 1987
IV — October 6 to October 30, 1987
V — January 26 to March 25, 1988
VI — May 17 to May 19, 1988

In addition to these floorperiods, the Governor called 3 special sessions, down from 8 special sessions called during the 1985-86 legislative session. Two acts resulted from the September 1987 Special Session, 5 from the November 1987 Special Session, and 2 from the June 1988 Special Session.

The 1987 Legislature enacted 422 acts, compared to 340 acts enacted by the 1985 Legislature. The number of bills introduced decreased to 1,654, compared to 1,721 in the previous session. Of the bills introduced, 1,042 originated in the Assembly and 612 originated in the Senate. The 1987 Legislature enacted 25.5% of the bills introduced, compared to 19.8% enacted by the 1985 Legislature. In some cases, the ideas contained in bills that did not pass were appended to other proposals that were enacted. These figures do not tell the entire story; many bills were redrafted a number of times prior to introduction and many bills had one or more complete substitute versions.

Governor Tommy Thompson vetoed 38 bills in their entirety during the 1987-88 legislative session, up from 7 totally vetoed bills in the 1985-86 legislative session. The Governor vetoed parts of 20 appropriation bills, up from 7 partially vetoed in the prior session. The Legislature did not override any of the Governor's vetoes.

HIGHLIGHTS

Agriculture

Act 27 *(SB-100)* revises the nonpoint source grant program in the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and consolidates the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection's (DATCP) soil and water conservation programs. The act:

1. Gives DATCP responsibility for agriculture-related aspects of the nonpoint project planning process and gives DNR and DATCP specified joint responsibility such as developing grant applications, reporting, and evaluation.

2. Deletes the farmers fund, erosion control, and state aids for conservation activities programs and creates a new soil and water resource management program.

3. Authorizes DATCP to award grants annually to county land conservation committees that have a workload allocation plan approved by DATCP.

4. Specifies the conditions under which DATCP may make grants for the construction of animal waste management facilities.

Act 421 *(June 1988 Spec. Sess. AB-2)* provides drought assistance to farmers. The act:

1. Directs DATCP to distribute drought relief information through the farmers' hotline.

2. Increases by $5,000,000 the amount that the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (WHEDA) may guarantee under the agricultural production loan guarantee program.

3. Establishes a drought assistance agricultural production loan guarantee program. Under the program, WHEDA may guarantee 90% of the principal amount of loans provided to farmers for drought relief by participating lenders. WHEDA may not guarantee a drought assistance loan with a principal amount greater than $10,000 or with a term longer than 3 years. The act permits WHEDA to guarantee drought assistance loans in an aggregate principal amount not exceeding $35,000,000. WHEDA may not guarantee new drought assistance loans after February 28, 1989.

Beverages

Act 121 *(AB-132)* establishes statewide mandatory closing hours from 2 a.m. to 6 a.m. for businesses that sell alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises, except on Saturday and Sunday when the closing hours are from 2:30 a.m. to 6 a.m. and except that there are no mandatory closing hours on January 1.

Business and Consumer Law

Act 13 *(AB-301)* grants immunity from personal liability, with some exceptions, to certain corporate directors and officers and to volunteers of nonprofit corporations. Under the act, a director of a for-profit corporation, including a stock insurance corporation, is not personally liable to the corporation, its shareholders or a person asserting rights on behalf of the corporation or its shareholders for acts as a director unless an act constitutes self-dealing, willful misconduct or a knowing violation of criminal law.

For officials of entities other than for-profit corporations (including nonprofit corporations, cooperatives, credit unions, mutual savings and loan associations, medical and dental societies and certain insurers) the immunity is broader. The immunity applies to both directors and officers and includes proceedings brought by creditors and 3rd parties. However, the immunity does not shield the conduct described above and does not apply to actions brought by the government or brought under certain state or federal statutes.

Under the act, a person who volunteers his or her services to a nonprofit corporation is, with certain exceptions, immune from personal liability for his or her acts as a volunteer.

The act also expands the circumstances under which a corporation or other entity must pay for the costs of litigation and personal liability incurred by directors and officers.

Act 27 *(SB-100)* exempts common stock issued by a corporation in a public offering from registration if the offering is firmly underwritten (i.e., underwriters have committed to maintain a market for the stock and, if necessary, buy any shares offered to them) and a final prospectus, accompanied by a $200 fee, is filed with the Commissioner of Securities within 10 business days after the first sale in Wisconsin.

The act also creates a Development Finance Board in the Department of Development. The Development Finance Board may award grants and make loans to businesses, local governing bodies or consortia of businesses and higher educational institutions, subject to certain limitations. The Development Finance Board may award grants and make loans for business development projects, including technology development, customized labor training and other major economic development projects.

Act 45 *(Sept. 1987 Spec. Sess. AB-2)* limits the ability of a person who acquires 10% or more of the voting power of a corporation to engage in a business combination with the corporation for 3 years after the stock purchase and, to a lesser extent, after the 3-year period. A business combination includes a merger, sale of assets, transfer of stock, liquidation and other specified transactions. This restriction terminates on September 10, 1991.

The act also prohibits directors or officers from taking the following actions during a take-over offer unless shareholders approve the action:

1. Purchasing the corporation's shares at a price above the market value from a person who recently acquired a certain percentage of the corporation's shares (commonly called "greenmail").

2. Selling a certain portion of the corporation's assets (commonly called "selling the crown jewels") unless the corporation has outside directors (directors who are not officers or employes of the corporation) and those directors vote not to be subject to this restriction.

Act 328 *(SB-265)* creates a development zone program and provides tax credits to certain businesses located in development zones. Under the act, the governing body of a city, village or town may submit an application nominating an area in the city, village or town as a development zone. The Department of Development may designate an area as a development zone after considering certain criteria, but it may designate no more than 8 development zones.

After a development zone is designated, the department must administer the development zone, together with the governing body of the city, village or town in which the development zone is located. Aided by the governing body, it must also certify businesses as eligible for the tax credits created under the act (see also *Taxation*).

Children

Act 27 *(SB-100)* permits a juvenile court judge to impose sanctions on a child if the child violates a condition of his or her dispositional order. The sanctions include:

1. Placing the child in secure detention for up to 10 days.

2. Suspending or limiting the child's motor vehicle, hunting or fishing license for up to 90 days.

3. Home detention for up to 20 days.

4. Participation in a supervised work program for up to 25 hours.

Act 285 *(AB-389)* makes various changes relating to court dispositions for juveniles. The act:

1. Creates a definition of "habitual truant" for use in juvenile court procedures and school attendance enforcement procedures. Preexisting law used the term "habitual truant" but lacked a definition.

2. Permits a juvenile court judge to order a child in an educational program, and requires the school district in which the child is enrolled to pay tuition for the pupil.

Representatives Margaret Lewis and Gregg Underheim conferring during a session of the Assembly. Also visible are Representatives Stan Gruszynski and Rebecca Young (photo courtesy of Vern Bailey, Assembly Republican Caucus).

3. Expands the dispositional alternatives available to a juvenile court judge if he or she finds that a child is in need of protection or services or has adjudicated a child delinquent based on habitual truancy.

4. Expands the dispositional alternatives available to a municipal court judge if the judge finds that a child has violated a municipal truancy ordinance.

5. Creates a penalty for contributing to the truancy of a child (see also *Education*).

Act 336 *(AB-390)* prohibits the sale or distribution of cigarettes and tobacco products to minors, beginning July 1, 1989. The act also:

1. Makes it illegal for a minor to buy or attempt to buy cigarettes or tobacco products or to misrepresent his or her age to receive cigarettes or tobacco products.

2. Prohibits placing cigarette vending machines within 500 feet of a school.

3. Requires retailers of cigarettes and tobacco products to post notices stating that the sale of cigarettes and tobacco products to minors is illegal.

Constitutional Amendments

Enrolled Joint Resolution 3 *(Assembly Joint Resolution 2)*, proposed by the 1987 Legislature on 2nd consideration, excepts on-track pari-mutuel betting from the constitutional prohibition against legislative authorization of lotteries. The state is prohibited from owning or operating any facility or enterprise and from leasing any state-owned land to any other owner or operator for pari-mutuel betting. The proposal was ratified by the electorate on April 7, 1987.

Enrolled Joint Resolution 4 *(Assembly Joint Resolution 3)*, proposed by the 1987 Legislature on 2nd consideration, authorizes the creation of a Wisconsin state lottery to be operated by the state as provided by law. The expenditure of public funds or of revenues from the lottery to engage in promotional advertising of the lottery is prohibited. Any lottery advertising must indicate the odds of winning for each prize amount offered. The net proceeds of the lottery must be used for property tax relief. The proposal was ratified by the electorate on April 7, 1987.

Enrolled Joint Resolution 47 *(Senate Joint Resolution 53)*, proposed by the 1987 Legislature on first consideration, makes the office of surveyor a required constitutional county office to be filled by election or, at the option of the county, to be filled by appointment. When not filled by election, the surveyor function can be assigned to any other county office or can be vested in a multicounty surveyor in combination with other counties.

Enrolled Joint Resolution 74 *(Assembly Joint Resolution 117)*, proposed by the 1987 Legislature on first consideration, allows the Legislature to authorize state income tax credits or refunds for property or sales taxes due in this state if the credits or refunds are classified reasonably and based on the ability to pay.

Enrolled Joint Resolution 75 *(Assembly Joint Resolution 118)*, proposed by the 1987 Legislature on first consideration, abolishes, over a 10-year period, the use of the property tax for school operations.

Enrolled Joint Resolution 76 *(Senate Joint Resolution 71)*, proposed by the 1987 Legislature on first consideration, provides that when approving an appropriation bill in part, the governor may not create a new word by rejecting individual letters in the words of the bill.

Correctional System

Act 5 *(SB-54)* directs the Department of Health and Social Services to establish a state prison in the village of Sturtevant in Racine county. It must also create a procedure to solicit responses from communities interested in having minimum security state prisons.

Crimes

Act 332 *(SB-263)* revises numerous laws governing crimes against children. The act broadens the coverage of several provisions, such as those related to incest and sexual assault, to provide penalties for persons who are responsible for children, know of the potential or actual harm and are capable of taking action but fail to act to prevent the harm. The act also creates various new crimes, including prohibitions against causing mental harm to a child, possessing child pornography and possessing a weapon on school premises.

Act 412 *(Nov. 1987 Spec. Sess. AB-8)* requires a judge to make a parole eligibility determination regarding any person who is sentenced to life imprisonment. The judge has 2 options: to provide that ordinary parole eligibility applies, or to provide a parole eligibility date that is later than the ordinary parole eligibility date. The act prohibits the sentencing commission from providing guidelines for judges to use regarding these determinations. The crimes punishable by life imprisonment are first-degree murder, treason, and under certain circumstances, kidnapping, taking hostages and tampering with household products.

Act 416 *(Nov. 1987 Spec. Sess. AB-10)* revises the obscenity law that was invalidated in 1980. The act provides definitions of "obscene material," "obscene performance" and "sexual conduct." Materials or performances are obscene if:

1. The average person, applying contemporary community standards, would find they appeal to prurient interest if taken as a whole;

2. Under contemporary community standards, they describe or show sexual conduct in a patently offensive way; and

3. They lack serious literary, artistic, political, educational or scientific value if taken as a whole.

The community standards must be applicable statewide. The types of materials covered are writings, pictures, sound recordings and films, as under the current law.

The act revises the current obscenity prohibitions so that obscenity violations either are carried out for commercial purposes or involve a minor. Penalties vary depending on the number of prior obscenity law violations or on whether a wholesale transfer or distribution of obscene material occurs.

Before any state obscenity law prosecution is started, the district attorney must submit the case for review by the Department of Justice and may begin the prosecution only with the Attorney General's authorization. Counties may enact ordinances identical to the state obscenity law and may prosecute these ordinance violations without the Attorney General's authorization.

The act provides exemptions for employes and officials of libraries and educational institutions. Contract printers are exempt regarding the printing of material that is not subject to their editorial control.

Domestic Relations

Act 355 *(AB-205)* changes the child custody and visitation laws. Under preexisting law a court was permitted to order joint custody only if the parties agreed to joint custody and joint custody was in the child's best interest. This act permits a court to order joint custody if doing so is in the child's best interest and either of the following applies:

1. Both parties agree to joint custody.

2. The parties do not agree to joint custody but one party requests joint custody and the court specifically finds that: (a) both parties are capable of performing parental duties and wish to have an active role in raising the child; (b) there are no conditions that would interfere with the exercise of joint custody; and (c) the parties will be able to cooperate in the future decision making required by an award of joint custody.

The act also requires counties to provide mediation either by establishing a family court counseling office or by contracting with one or more public or private entities in the county or a contiguous county.

Act 393 *(SB-566)* makes various changes in the laws governing property held by married persons. The act:

1. Creates statutory terminable individual property classification agreements whereby spouses may classify their property as the individual property of the owning spouse or as marital property. If there is no disclosure of assets and liabilities before or contemporaneously with the execution of an agreement, the agreement terminates 3 years after the date both spouses have signed it. Spouses may enter into only one agreement for which disclosure of assets and liabilities is not provided.

2. Provides a new management and control option for a spouse who holds the following types of business property not also held by the other spouse: a) an interest in a partnership held as a general partner or an interest in a joint venture held as a participant; b) an interest in a

professional corporation, professional association or similar entity held as a stockholder or member; and c) an interest in a corporation, the stock of which is not publicly traded.

3. Provides that both spouses must be domiciled in this state before the marital property law generally applies to the spouses. The act also provides that the marital property law generally does not apply when one or both spouses are not domiciled in this state.

4. Clarifies payout protections for insurers.

During a meeting of the Assembly Committee on Housing, Securities and Corporate Policy, Representative Gwendolynne Moore, vice chairperson, confers with Representative Scott Fergus, chairperson (photo courtesy of Virginia L. Elle, Assembly Democratic Caucus).

Education

Act 285 *(AB-389)* authorizes a county, city, village or town to enact an ordinance prohibiting a child from habitual truancy. The act specifies the dispositional alternatives that the ordinance may make available to the court: suspending the child's driver's license, ordering the child to participate in counseling, community service or a supervised work program, ordering the child to remain at home or ordering the child to attend one of several specified education programs. The act also requires each school board to adopt a truancy plan based on recommendations made by a county-wide truancy committee, revises the requirements for school district notification of the parent or guardian of a habitual truant and makes it a crime to encourage or contribute to a child's truancy (see also *Children*).

Act 303 *(SB-163)* prohibits an official, employe or agent of a school board from subjecting a pupil enrolled in a school district to corporal punishment, with certain exceptions. The act defines "corporal punishment" as the intentional infliction of physical pain as a means of discipline.

Employment

Act 38 *(AB-483)* makes major structural changes in unemployment compensation financing, taxation, benefits, coverage and administration. Most changes are phased in beginning in April 1989. The act:

1. Requires all employers whose employes are covered by the unemployment compensation law to file quarterly reports with the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations (DILHR) showing wages paid to their employes. Formerly, wage reports were required only after a benefit claim was filed.

2. Restructures tax schedules and changes tax rates.

3. Changes the "base period" (work period on which a claim is based) from the 52 weeks preceding the first week of benefits to the first 4 of the last 5 most recently completed calendar quarters preceding the start of the employe's "benefit year" (period during which benefits are potentially payable).

4. Changes the method of charging benefits so that all employers during an employe's base period are charged proportionately for benefits. Under former law, the charges were usually sequenced as benefit payments were made, with the most recent employer usually charged first.

5. Changes the method of calculating benefits so that an employe's uniform weekly benefit rate is 4 percent of the employe's wages during that quarter of an employe's base period in which the employe received the highest wages, but not more than $200. Formerly, an employe received 50% of his or her average weekly wage with the employer being charged in a given week, but not more than $196.

6. Requires an employe to have earned wages equal to at least 40 times his or her weekly benefit rate during his or her base period in employment covered by the unemployment compensation law and to have combined wages outside the quarter during which the employe earns the highest wages of at least 13 times the employe's weekly benefit rate in order to receive benefits. Formerly, an employe was required to have worked in employment covered by the unemployment compensation law for at least 19 weeks and earned wages equal to at least 19 times 30% of the state's average wages per week in order to receive benefits.

7. Changes numerous provisions that disqualify employes or suspend benefit rights under certain circumstances to conform with the revisions in benefit qualifications and computations made by the act.

The act also makes changes in the laws governing coverage of corporate officers, charging of certain benefits, meetings of the Council on Unemployment Compensation, benefit disqualification issues initiated by DILHR, appeals by DILHR of unemployment compensation decisions, suspension of agents who appear before DILHR, write-off of overdrafts in employer accounts, delinquent reporting fees, the term of election for financing benefits on a reimbursement basis and penalties for various acts of concealment.

Act 287 *(SB-235)* requires an employer in this state with more than 50 employes to provide family leave and medical leave to certain employes. The act provides 6 weeks of family leave during a 12-month period for the birth or adoption of the employe's child. The act also provides, within a 12-month period, 2 weeks of family leave to allow an employe to care for a child, spouse or parent with a serious health condition and 2 weeks of medical leave for an employe's serious health condition.

The act does not require an employer to pay an employe who is on family leave or medical leave, but an employe may substitute other types of paid or unpaid leave for portions of family leave or medical leave. The act requires an employer to continue to pay its share of the premium, if any, for an employe's health insurance during family leave or medical leave. However, an employer may require an employe to deposit an amount equal to the health insurance premium into an escrow account. If the employe leaves his or her job during a period of family leave or medical leave or within 30 days after the leave ends, the employer may deduct from the escrow account the amount of premiums it paid.

An employe who believes that his or her rights under the act have been violated may file a complaint with DILHR. DILHR must attempt to resolve the matter and, if necessary, hold a hearing. The act permits an employe to begin a civil action to collect damages for any violation after exhausting administrative review.

Gambling

Act 119 *(SB-336)* creates a state lottery. The act:

1. Establishes an independent, gubernatorily-nominated 5-member Lottery Board to administer the lottery.

2. Requires the Governor to nominate an Executive Director, who appoints other Lottery Board employes. The Executive Director, with the assistance of the Department of Justice, must conduct a background investigation of all employes before appointment.

3. Creates a lottery fund consisting of a loan of $5,000,000 in general purpose revenues (payable, with interest, one year from the date of the first ticket sale), lottery ticket sales revenues and nonrefundable fees. The fund must be used to pay prizes equal to at least 50% of lottery ticket sale revenues, administration expenses, loan repayments, payments to contractors and others and property tax relief, although no distribution method for the property tax relief is specified.

4. Requires state income taxes to be withheld from prizes of at least $2,000, and delinquent state taxes, child support or debts owed the state to be withheld from prizes of at least $1,000.

5. Prohibits a private person from contracting for the entire operation or management of the lottery.

6. Provides for the selection and compensation of lottery ticket retailers under criteria developed by the Lottery Board and establishes requirements for lottery retailer contracts.

7. Prohibits the expenditure of public funds or lottery revenues for promotional advertising of the state lottery, but permits such advertising by lottery supplies vendors and lottery ticket retailers using non-public funds.

8. Prohibits lottery ticket purchases by or sales to minors.

9. Requires the Lottery Board to specify the types of games to be played in the state lottery, except that sweepstakes are prohibited (see also *Act 399*).

Act 354 *(SB-444)* creates a 5-member Racing Board, provides for gubernatorial appointment of the Director of the Racing Board and regulates horse racing, dog racing, snowmobile racing and on-track pari-mutuel betting. The act:

1. Requires a license for the ownership and operation of a race track where horses or dogs are raced and a license for the management of the track. The Racing Board issues licenses, subject to a public hearing and specified qualifications. A person is limited to one license to own a track and one license to manage a track.

2. Requires licenses for occupations related to racing.

3. Requires that 3 stewards, 2 employed or under contract with the Racing Board and one approved by the Racing Board, preside over races that are not held at fairs.

4. Sets the minimum bet at $2.00 and specifies that 83 percent of the total amount bet goes to winning bets in single pool races and 77 percent of the total amount bet goes to winning bets in multiple pool races. Eight percent of total bets goes to winning horses and 4.5 percent of total bets goes to winning dogs.

5. Imposes a state tax ranging from 1 percent to 8 percent of total daily bets, depending on the type of race and the size of the total daily bet.

6. Earmarks breakage (the odd cents by which the amount payable on each dollar wagered on a race exceeds a multiple of 10 cents) for purse supplements for horses foaled in Wisconsin and 3-year-olds and for Racing Board operations.

7. Requires the Racing Board to promulgate and enforce rules governing the administration of medication to race animals. All horses must be tested for violation of the rules before races and winning horses must be tested after a race.

8. Requires a race track to collect an admissions tax of 50 cents per person and to pay 50 percent of the amount collected to the county and 50 percent to the city, village or town in which the track is located.

Act 399 *(AB-850)* authorizes the use of lottery proceeds, under a specified distribution formula, to offset general purpose revenues for state school aids for schools.

Health and Social Services

Act 27 *(SB-100)* reduces Aid to Families with Dependent Children benefits by almost 6 percent. Pending federal approval of provisions, the act also requires recipients who are 13 to 19 years of age to attend school if they have not graduated from high school or obtained a declaration of equivalency of high school graduation (see also *Act 399*).

The act eliminates the capital expenditure review program, which required the Department of Health and Social Services to review and approve certain hospital capital expenditures, purchase of a hospital, additions to a hospital's approved bed capacity, construction or operation of ambulatory surgery centers or home health agencies, addition of psychiatric or chemical dependency beds, implementation of programs for organ transplants, neonatal intensive care and cardiac services, and implementation of burn centers and air transport services.

Act 70 *(AB-678)* changes various laws relating to the testing of persons for the presence of an antibody to the virus that causes Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) (see also *Act 399*). The act:

1. Expands the list of persons to whom or circumstances under which disclosure of the results of a test for the presence of the AIDS virus may be made. The act restricts health care providers from access, unless the health care provider provides care to the person with a positive AIDS virus test result, and restricts the admissibility of certain AIDS-related evidence in court.

2. Specifies that records made by emergency services personnel are patient health care records and prohibits emergency services personnel from making certain medical and other information available concerning accident and emergency victims.

3. Requires pupil health care records to be treated under records confidentiality restrictions that apply to AIDS virus tests and patient health care records.

4. Requires nonconsensual AIDS virus testing in most circumstances for use of donated body parts or tissues.

5. Permits AIDS virus testing of corpses under certain circumstances.

6. Permits certain nonconsensual AIDS virus testing of residents or patients of a state center for the developmentally disabled or a mental health institute.

7. Permits distribution or use by a donor, without AIDS virus testing, of blood extracted from that donor for self use.

Senator Fred Risser is interviewed regarding his views on the 21-year-old drinking age law *(photo courtesy of Richard Hanson II, Senate Democratic Caucus).*

Act 339 *(AB-662)* makes various changes relating to alcohol and other drug abuse. The act:

1. Provides funding for a variety of alcohol and other drug abuse programs.

2. Provides screening, assessment and treatment for children with problems related to alcohol or other drugs.

3. Creates a drug abuse program improvement surcharge to be assessed against drug crime offenders. The surcharge is equal to 50 percent of the fine and penalty assessment imposed; the moneys must be used by the Department of Health and Social Services for programs providing prevention, intervention and treatment for alcohol and other drug abuse problems.

4. Revises penalties for various crimes associated with heroin, phencyclidine (PCP), psilocin, psilocybin, amphetamine, methamphetamine, lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) and tetrahydrocannabinols (THC), the chemical that is the chief intoxicant in marijuana.

5. Provides that a person is guilty of 2nd-degree murder if he or she illegally manufactures, delivers or administers a dangerous drug and someone dies as a result of using that drug.

Representative Mary E. Panzer addressing the Assembly (photo courtesy of Vern Bailey, Assembly Republican Caucus).

Act 366 *(SB-351)* changes various mental health laws. The act:

1. Expands the 3rd and 4th standards of dangerousness to permit commitment or emergency detention if, regardless of the availability of protection or treatment in the community, a person will not use the community services or if food, shelter and other care received by the person are provided by family members or nonprofessionals.

2. Creates new standards and procedures for guardianship for the purpose of administering psychotropic medications to chronically mentally ill adults.

3. Authorizes the waiver of time limitations on certain commitment hearings in order to permit the subject of a proceeding to become a voluntary patient under a court-approved settlement agreement.

4. Requires that all committed persons be evaluated prior to the expiration of commitments.

Act 399 *(AB-850)* establishes in the Department of Health and Social Services an Office of Health Care Information and a Board on Health Care Information to collect, analyze and disseminate certain financial and patient-related health care information on hospitals, ambulatory

surgery centers and, beginning April 1, 1992, other health care providers. The act requires health care providers and state agencies to submit information the Office of Health Care Information deems necessary. Further, the act requires that a hospital publish a newspaper notice 10 days before the hospital institutes a rate increase. Funding for the Office of Health Care Information is provided by hospital assessments, based proportionately on hospitals' gross private-pay patient revenues. The act also permits assessments of ambulatory surgery centers.

Act 413 *(Nov. 1987 Spec. Sess. AB-5)* expands employment and training programs for recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) by increasing funding for existing programs, creating a pilot program to provide jobs for AFDC recipients who graduate from high school and expanding eligibility for child care funding for individuals who lose AFDC eligibility due to work. The act also extends eligibility for medical assistance to children under age 1 and to pregnant women whose family incomes do not exceed 120% of the poverty line. If federal funding becomes available for a portion of the costs, the act further extends medical assistance eligibility to children under age 1 and pregnant women whose family incomes do not exceed 127% of the poverty line and to 1- and 2-year-old children whose family incomes do not exceed 100% of the poverty line.

Insurance

Act 27 *(SB-100)* requires health care policies and plans to cover chiropractic treatment of a condition or complaint if the policy or plan covers treatment of that condition or complaint by a physician or osteopath. The requirement applies to individual and group health policies, health maintenance organizations, preferred provider plans, limited service health organizations, cooperative sickness care associations and to health plans offered by the state to its employes.

Occupational Regulation

Act 265 *(SB-481)* abolishes the Barbers Examining Board and the Cosmetology Examining Board and creates the Barbering and Cosmetology Examining Board to provide for the uniform regulation of barbers and cosmetologists and to allow barbers and cosmetologists to perform the same services. The act requires the licensure of persons who care for or beautify the skin, called aestheticians. The act also:

1. Changes the amount of training required to become licensed.
2. Authorizes the Barbering and Cosmetology Examining Board to issue specialized licenses for manicurist, electrologist and aesthetician establishments, in addition to barber or cosmetologist establishment licenses.
3. Requires schools teaching barbering or cosmetology to be licensed by the Department of Regulation and Licensing.

Taxation

Act 27 *(SB-100)* exempts 60% of capital gain from the income tax and limits the amount of capital loss that may be offset against ordinary income in calculating the income tax. The act bases the corporate income and franchise taxes on the federal corporate income taxes. Formerly, Wisconsin corporate income and franchise tax law, although borrowing certain elements from federal law, was not based on it.

The act phases out the inheritance and gift taxes in 5 annual steps beginning in 1988. The act creates a school property tax credit that is offset against individual income taxes and lowers the individual income tax rates. The act also raises the motor fuel and special fuel tax rates by 2 cents per gallon.

Act 328 *(SB-265)* relating to economic activity in development zones, creates income tax and franchise tax credits for purchases of tangible personal property; creation of jobs; and acquisition, construction or repair of real property and payments of sales taxes on construction materials. The act also doubles the existing research credit (see also *Business and Consumer Law)*.

Act 378 *(AB-870)* rewrites the laws on property tax collection and settlement to make them more comprehensible, to make minor policy and technical changes that facilitate administration and to make such substantive changes as altering the requirements for property tax payments.

Representative Calvin Potter makes a point during debate in the Assembly Chambers (photo courtesy of Virginia L. Elle, Assembly Democratic Caucus).

Transportation

Act 3 *(AB-30)* makes various changes relating to operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or other drugs (OWI). The act:

1. Creates an administrative procedure for the suspension of operating privileges of persons who operate a motor vehicle while having a blood alcohol concentration of 0.1% or more.
2. Eliminates as a separate crime the offense of operating a motor vehicle while having a blood alcohol concentration of 0.2% or more.
3. Requires the adoption of sentencing guidelines for certain OWI offenses.
4. Provides that an absolute sobriety offense may be tried before a municipal court as a local ordinance violation.

Act 17 *(SB-166)* establishes a speed limit of 65 miles per hour for rural interstate highways. The 65-mile-per-hour speed limit applies only where posted by the Department of Transportation; other parts of the interstate system are subject to a speed limit of 55 miles per hour (see also *Act 136*).

Act 132 *(SB-7)* requires most motor vehicle operators and passengers to wear the safety belts installed in a vehicle by its manufacturer. Failure to comply with the safety belt use requirement subjects a person to a penalty. An operator is responsible for the compliance of a passenger 4 to 15 years old. The law includes exceptions for law enforcement officers, persons who cannot wear a safety belt for medical reasons and operators of and passengers in frequently stopping delivery vehicles and taxis.

Act 136 *(SB-476)* extends the 65-mile-per-hour speed limit established by *Act 17* for rural interstate highways to certain other freeways located outside of urbanized areas that are either constructed to interstate highway standards or have 4 or more lanes and full control of access and can safely accommodate a 65-mile-per-hour limit. The extended limit applies only where posted by the Department of Transportation (see also *Act 17*).

COMMITTEES OF THE 1989 LEGISLATURE

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES

Administrative Rules, Review of — PLEWA, *chairperson;* KINCAID, JAUCH, KREUL, COWLES.

Aging, Banking, Commercial Credit and Taxation — FEINGOLD, *chairperson;* BURKE, *vice chairperson;* MOEN, BUETTNER, WEEDEN.

Agriculture, Health and Human Services — MOEN, *chairperson;* TE WINKLE, *vice chairperson;* FEINGOLD, JAUCH, SHOEMAKER, LORMAN, WEEDEN.

Audit — LEE *chairperson;* GEORGE, ULICHNY, LASEE, STITT.

Education, Economic Development, Financial Institutions and Fiscal Policies — ULICHNY, *chairperson;* SHOEMAKER, *vice chairperson;* ADELMAN, CZARNEZKI, HELBACH, JAUCH, CHILSEN, LORMAN.

Subcommittee on Entrepreneurial and Self-Employment Programs — ULICHNY, *chairperson;* SHOEMAKER, LORMAN.

Subcommittee on Milwaukee Metropolitan Education — CZARNEZKI, *chairperson;* ULICHNY, ADELMAN, LORMAN.

Educational Financing, Higher Education and Tourism — JAUCH, *chairperson;* SHOEMAKER, *vice chairperson;* LEE, MOEN, WEEDEN, COWLES.

Subcommittee on Aging Schools — JAUCH, *chairperson;* CZARNEZKI, MOEN, LORMAN.

Finance — GEORGE, *chairperson;* ROSHELL, *vice chairperson;* CZARNEZKI, HELBACH, ANDREA, CHVALA, DAVIS, LEEAN.

Housing, Government Operations and Cultural Affairs — PLEWA, *chairperson;* ULICHNY, *vice chairperson;* VAN SISTINE, BURKE, RUDE, LORMAN.

Judiciary and Consumer Affairs — ADELMAN, *chairperson;* FEINGOLD, *vice chairperson;* CHVALA, STITT, BUETTNER.

Labor, Business, Insurance, Veterans and Military Affairs — VAN SISTINE, *chairperson;* ROSHELL, *vice chairperson;* KINCAID, PLEWA, TE WINKLE, SHOEMAKER, ENGELEITER (resigned 4/20/89), RUDE.

Science, Technology, Communications and Energy — TE WINKLE, *chairperson;* PLEWA, *vice chairperson;* ULICHNY, COWLES, CHILSEN.

Senate Organization — RISSER, *chairperson;* STROHL, HELBACH, ELLIS, RUDE.

Senate Rules — STROHL, *chairperson;* RISSER, HELBACH, ELLIS, RUDE.

Transportation, Conservation and Mining — KINCAID, *chairperson;* MOEN, *vice chairperson;* ROSHELL, ANDREA, KREUL, LASEE.

Urban Affairs, Environmental Resources, Utilities and Elections — LEE, *chairperson;* CHVALA, *vice chairperson;* ADELMAN, BURKE, LASEE, KREUL.

ASSEMBLY STANDING COMMITTEES

Administrative Rules, Review of — ANTARAMIAN, *chairperson;* FORTIS, *vice chairperson;* SCHNEIDER, WELCH, ZEUSKE.

Aging — KRUSICK, *chairperson;* VAN DREEL, *vice chairperson;* POTTER, HOLSCHBACH, WILLIAMS (resigned 2/16/89), GROBSCHMIDT, ROHAN, LAUTENSCHLAGER (effective 2/16/89), WALLING, LARSON, FARROW, GOETSCH, KLUSMAN.

Agriculture — GRONEMUS, *chairperson;* LINTON, *vice chairperson;* SCHNEIDER, SWOBODA, ROBERTS, CLARENBACH, MEDINGER, VOLK, STOWER, TURBA, TREGONING, VAN GORDEN, COLEMAN, OTT, HARSDORF, KLUSMAN.

Subcommittee on Farmland Preservation — LINTON, *chairperson;* SCHNEIDER, OTT, HARSDORF.

Subcommittee on Agricultural Marketing — SWOBODA, *chairperson;* VOLK, VAN GORDEN, TURBA.

Subcommittee on Rural Health — MEDINGER, *chairperson;* STOWER, KLUSMAN.

Subcommittee on Agricultural Budget Issues — SCHNEIDER, *chairperson;* ROBERTS, COLEMAN.

Subcommittee on Rural Development — VOLK, *chairperson;* LINTON, TREGONING.

Assembly Organization — LOFTUS, *chairperson;* HAUKE, *vice chairperson;* CLARENBACH, SCHNEIDER, GRUSZYNSKI, PROSSER, RADTKE, WELCH.

Audit — BARCA, *chairperson;* SCHNEIDER, *vice chairperson;* KUNICKI, SCHULTZ, LAHN.

Children and Human Services — YOUNG, *chairperson;* BOCK, *vice chairperson;* BALDUS, S. COGGS, BARCA (resigned 2/7/89), BLACK (effective 2/7/89), NOTESTEIN, MOORE, LEWIS, JOHNSRUD, ROSENZWEIG, BRANCEL, UNDERHEIM.

Subcommittee on Youth Services — BOCK, *chairperson;* YOUNG, MOORE, ROSENZWEIG, UNDERHEIM.

Colleges and Universities — ROHAN, *chairperson;* PLACHE, *vice chairperson;* MEDINGER, S. COGGS, GRUSZYNSKI, NOTESTEIN, HINKFUSS, UNDERHEIM, LEWIS, LARSON, FOTI, LAHN.

Commerce and Consumer Affairs — WILLIAMS, *chairperson;* ROBSON, *vice chairperson;* TESMER (resigned 1/25/89), GRONEMUS, ANTARAMIAN, ROHAN, BLACK (effective 1/25/89, resigned 2/14/89), S. COGGS (effective 2/14/89), LEPAK, FOTI, TURBA, LOUCKS, LAHN.

Criminal Justice and Public Safety — WOOD, *chairperson;* HUBER, *vice chairperson;* RUTKOWSKI, MEDINGER, THOMPSON, KRUSICK, GROBSCHMIDT, KRUG, HINKFUSS, GOETSCH, SCHNEIDERS, SCHMIDT, BRANDEMUEHL, LORGE, LEHMAN.

Education — POTTER, *chairperson;* GROBSCHMIDT, *vice chairperson;* SWOBODA, ROBERTS, WILLIAMS, KRUSICK, VOLK, ROHAN, BOCK (resigned 2/1/89), LAUTENSCHLAGER, BARCA (effective 2/1/89), COLEMAN, TURBA, RADTKE, LARSON, BRANDEMUEHL, LADWIG, DUFF.

Elections and Constitutional Law — CARPENTER, *chairperson;* BOCK, *vice chairperson;* CLARENBACH, POTTER, WILLIAMS, BARRETT, VAN DREEL, RADTKE, WIMMER, WELCH, DEININGER, LEPAK.

Employment Relations — LOFTUS, *chairperson;* HAUKE, KUNICKI, PROSSER.

Environmental Resources and Utilities — SEERY, *chairperson;* LAUTENSCHLAGER, *vice chairperson;* RUTKOWSKI, BLACK, CARPENTER, FERGUS, BOYLE, FORTIS, SCHULTZ, PORTER, LEPAK, FARROW, RADTKE.

Excise and Fees — ROBERTS, *chairperson;* HAMILTON, *vice chairperson;* VANDERPERREN, HASENOHRL, HOLSCHBACH, BOLLE, PORTER (resigned 1/5/89), GARD (effective 1/5/89), LADWIG, ZIEN, LEHMAN.

Family Law and Corrections — KRUG, *chairperson;* ROBSON, *vice chairperson;* ANTARAMIAN, LINTON, STOWER, SCHMIDT, ZEUSKE, OURADA.

Finance — KUNICKI, *chairperson;* TRAVIS, *vice chairperson;* M. COGGS, BELL, HOLPERIN, HUBLER, PANZER, NELSEN.

Financial Institutions and Insurance — TESMER, *chairperson;* FORTIS, *vice chairperson;* CLARENBACH, BARRETT, CARPENTER, FERGUS, HAMILTON, MOORE, HUELSMAN, SCHULTZ, LEWIS, SCHNEIDERS, ROSENZWEIG, LORGE.

Health — BARRETT, *chairperson;* BOCK, *vice chairperson;* GRONEMUS, BLACK, CARPENTER, YOUNG, ZWECK, ROBSON, HUBER, MOORE, ROSENZWEIG, OURADA, JOHNSRUD, SCHMIDT, VAN GORDEN, UNDERHEIM, DEININGER.

Subcommittee on Public Health — ROBSON, *chairperson;* BARRETT, BLACK, CARPENTER, DEININGER, UNDERHEIM, OURADA.

Subcommittee on Rural Medical Services — GRONEMUS, *cochairperson;* ZWECK, *cochairperson;* BLACK, HUBER, JOHNSRUD, SCHMIDT.

Highways — VANDERPERREN, *chairperson;* BOYLE, *vice chairperson;* HASENOHRL, BOLLE, VOLK, HUBER, PLACHE, VAN GORDEN, MUSSER, BRANDEMUEHL, PORTER, LEHMAN.

Housing, Securities and Corporate Policy — FERGUS, *chairperson;* MOORE, *vice chairperson;* WOOD, GRUSZYNSKI, KRUG, FORTIS, LINTON, ROBSON (resigned 1/19/89), BARRETT (effective 1/19/89), FOTI, LEPAK, JOHNSRUD, HUELSMAN, SCHMIDT, LEHMAN.

Judiciary — RUTKOWSKI, *chairperson;* YOUNG, *vice chairperson;* TESMER, SEERY, KRUSICK, BARRETT, LAUTENSCHLAGER, DEININGER, HUELSMAN, WIMMER, SCHMIDT, UNDERHEIM.

Labor — HOLSCHBACH, *chairperson;* VAN DREEL, *vice chairperson;* SCHNEIDER (resigned 2/21/89), CLARENBACH, POTTER, SEERY, CARPENTER, BOYLE, ROBSON (effective 3/14/89), BRANCEL, TREGONING, WALLING, OTT, DUFF.

Natural Resources — BLACK, *chairperson;* LAUTENSCHLAGER, *vice chairperson;* CLARENBACH (resigned 1/25/89), SEERY, WINEKE, GRUSZYNSKI, NOTESTEIN, BOCK, BOYLE (effective 1/25/89), OURADA, PORTER, WELCH, HARSDORF, DUFF.

Rules — HAUKE, *chairperson;* LOFTUS, *vice chairperson;* CLARENBACH, SCHNEIDER, GRUSZYNSKI, S. COGGS, PROSSER, RADTKE, WELCH, ZEUSKE.

Rural Development and Forestry — VOLK, *chairperson;* ZWECK, *vice chairperson;* SWOBODA, BALDUS, GRONEMUS, LINTON, STOWER, OTT, JOHNSRUD, GARD, ZIEN, KLUSMAN.

Small Business, Employment and Training — THOMPSON, *chairperson;* HINKFUSS, *vice chairperson;* BARCA, FERGUS, ZWECK, MOORE, PLACHE, VERGERONT, GARD, LAHN, LOUCKS, KLUSMAN.

Subcommittee on Disadvantaged Business — MOORE, *chairperson;* BARCA, GARD.

Subcommittee on Entrepreneurism — BARCA, *chairperson;* THOMPSON, ZWECK, VERGERONT, LAHN.

State Affairs — MEDINGER, *chairperson;* ROBERTS, *vice chairperson;* WOOD, BALDUS, BLACK, GROBSCHMIDT, HAMILTON, LADWIG, LEPAK (resigned 1/5/89), FOTI, TURRA, HARSDORF, PORTER (effective 1/5/89).

Tourism, Recreation and Government Operations — SWOBODA, *chairperson;* STOWER, *vice chairperson;* HASENOHRL, BALDUS, THOMPSON, BOYLE (resigned 1/25/89), LINTON, VOLK (effective 1/25/89), ZEUSKE, BRANCEL, GARD, MUSSER, LORGE.

Subcommittee on Tourism, Arts, Entertainment and Athletics — STOWER, *chairperson;* LINTON, LORGE, MUSSER, SWOBODA.

Transportation — HASENOHRL, *chairperson;* VANDERPERREN, *vice chairperson;* RUTKOWSKI, HOLSCHBACH, THOMPSON, SEERY, TREGONING, OTT, LORGE, LOUCKS.

Urban and Local Affairs — S. COGGS, *chairperson;* HAMILTON, *vice chairperson;* BOLLE, WINEKE, VAN DREEL, HINKFUSS, PLACHE, JOHNSRUD, GOETSCH, DEININGER, FARROW, ZIEN.

Subcommittee on State-Local Partnership — HAMILTON, *chairperson;* WINEKE, VAN DREEL, GOETSCH, DEININGER.

Urban Education — NOTESTEIN, *chairperson;* PLACHE, *vice chairperson;* POTTER, MEDINGER (resigned 4/26/89), S. COGGS, BARCA, YOUNG, BOCK (effective 1/23/89), FARROW, SCHNEIDERS, VERGERONT, ROSENZWEIG, LOUCKS.

Veterans and Military Affairs — BOLLE, *chairperson;* SCHNEIDER, *vice chairperson;* SWOBODA, TESMER, THOMPSON, MUSSER, VAN GORDEN, ZIEN.

Ways and Means — WINEKE, *chairperson;* WOOD, *vice chairperson;* ROBERTS, BARRETT (resigned 1/19/89), GRUSZYNSKI, KRUG, NOTESTEIN, ROBSON (effective 2/19/89), BOYLE, ZWECK, HUBER, WIMMER, COLEMAN, WALLING, ROSENZWEIG, VERGERONT, BRANCEL, LEWIS.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES

Joint standing committees are statutorily created and as such are included in the description of statutory legislative committees and legislative service agencies. These committees are: Joint Committee for Review of Administrative Rules, Joint Audit Committee, Joint Survey Committee on Debt Management, Joint Committee on Employment Relations, Joint Committee on Finance, Joint Committee on Legislative Organization, Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems, and the Joint Survey Committee on Tax Exemptions.

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES

COMMITTEES CREATED BY THE 1989 LEGISLATURE:

Census, Select Committee on the — CARPENTER, *cochairperson;* RADTKE, *cochairperson;* S. COGGS, TRAVIS, BRANCEL, LEPAK.

Created by: 1989 Assembly Resolution 4.

The committee may function until May 17, 1990.

Health Care Financing, Select Committee on — FORTIS, *chairperson;* ANTARAMIAN, *vice chairperson;* WOOD, BALDUS, HUBLER, BOCK, LAUTENSCHLAGER, OURADA, JOHNSRUD, ROSENZWEIG, PANZER, UNDERHEIM, FOTI.

Created by: 1989 Assembly Resolution 15.

The committee may function until May 17, 1990.

STATUTORY LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES AND LEGISLATIVE SERVICE AGENCIES

Joint Committee for Review of ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

Members: SENATOR PLEWA, REPRESENTATIVE ANTARAMIAN, *cochairpersons;* SENATORS COWLES, JAUCH, KINCAID, KREUL; REPRESENTATIVES FORTIS, SCHNEIDER, WELCH, ZEUSKE.

Committee Staff: JOHN SUMI, 266-7505; WILLIAM MCCLENAHAN, 266-0455.

Mailing Address: Senator Plewa, Room 35 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; Representative Antaramian, Room 117 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708-8952.

Telephone: Senator Plewa, (608) 266-7505; Representative Antaramian, (608) 266-0455.

Publications: Biennial Report.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.56.

History: The Joint Committee for Review of Administrative Rules was created as a special joint legislative committee in 1955, and the membership was enlarged by Chapter 659, Laws of 1965, and by Chapter 29, Laws of 1977. Its powers were significantly expanded by Chapter 34, Laws of 1979.

Organization: The committee consists of 5 senators and 5 representatives appointed as are standing committees. The 2 major political parties shall be represented in the membership from each house. The committee is chaired by one member of each house selected by the majority party of that house. The committee meets at the call of one of its cochairpersons.

Functions: The committee's function is to promote adequate and proper rules, statements of general policy, interpretations of statutes by state agencies, and an understanding on the part of the public respecting such rules. If the committee determines that a statement of policy or an interpretation of a statute meets the definition of a rule, it may direct an agency to promulgate the statement or interpretation as an emergency rule. It may hold public hearings to investigate complaints with respect to rules and portions of rules and may suspend a rule in whole or in part, but when it does so it must introduce a bill in each house. If these bills are defeated, the rule stands and may not be suspended again. If one of the bills is enacted, the rule is thereby repealed and shall not be promulgated again unless authorized by law. In addition, the committee may require an agency to hold a public hearing on recommendations made as a result of an investigation of a complaint and to report back to the committee within a specified time.

During the rule-making process, the committee must consider the formal objection of another legislative standing committee to the proposed rule or a portion of a proposed rule. The committee is then required to hold a public hearing and may either uphold or reverse the standing committee's action. If the committee supports a standing committee's objection, the agency may not adopt the rule and the committee must introduce a bill in each house to support its action. If one of these bills is enacted into law, the agency may not adopt the rule unless authorized to do so by some future law. If the bills fail to pass, the agency may adopt the rule.

With the emergence of a full-time legislature, this committee has become active in legislative oversight activities. The committee acts as an ombudsman, handling constituent complaints forwarded by legislators or directly by citizens about agencies or rules. Its more traditional rule review functions have expanded to include general problem solving, negotiation, rule modification, rule development or introduction of legislation. This committee was one of the first of its kind in the country and is a model being copied by various states.

The committee also receives notice of all declaratory judgment actions which are filed respecting rules and may intervene in any of those actions with the consent of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization.

The committee prepares and submits a biennial report to the governor and the legislature containing its recommendations.

Joint
LEGISLATIVE AUDIT COMMITTEE

Members: SENATOR LEE, REPRESENTATIVE BARCA, *cochairpersons;* SENATORS GEORGE, LASEE, STITT, ULICHNY; REPRESENTATIVES KUNICKI, LAHN, SCHNEIDER, SCHULTZ.

Mailing Address: Senator Lee, Room 329 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; Representative Barca, Room 18 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708-8952.

Telephone: Senator Lee, (608) 266-2512; Representative Barca, (608) 266-5504.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.53.

History: The Joint Legislative Audit Committee was created by Chapter 224, Laws of 1975.

Organization: The committee consists of the cochairpersons of the Joint Committee on Finance, 2 majority party and 2 minority party senators and 2 majority party and 2 minority party representatives, appointed as are members of standing committees at the commencement of each legislative term. Each house designates a cochairperson.

Functions: The committee, subject to general supervision of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization, has the responsibility of advising the Legislative Audit Bureau. The committee may:

1. Review reports of the Legislative Audit Bureau and confer with the State Auditor, other legislative committees, and agencies audited. Propose corrective actions by agencies and direct that followup reports on such actions be submitted by agencies.
2. Function as a joint standing committee, including introducing bills to implement audit recommendations, receiving bills referred to it for hearing and executive session, and generally acting as other standing committees.
3. Refer to the legislature or to an appropriate standing committee information that warrants action, request information from such a committee on action taken, and seek advice of an appropriate standing committee on program portions of an audit.
4. Evaluate the qualifications of candidates for State Auditor and make recommendations to the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization.

When a postaudit report cites various deficiencies, the head of the agency shall report to the legislative audit committee on remedial actions taken. If the information is not forthcoming, the committee may report the matter to the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization and to the appropriate standing committees. The committee may also propose corrective action to remedy undesirable practices. It may hold hearings on postaudit reports, may request the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization to investigate any matter within the scope of a postaudit conducted by the bureau, and may request investigation of any matter relative to the revenues and expenditures, as well as the fiscal and performance activities, of a state agency.

State of Wisconsin
BUILDING COMMISSION

Members: GOVERNOR TOMMY G. THOMPSON, *chairperson;* SENATORS BUETTNER, RISSER, VAN SISTINE; REPRESENTATIVES SCHNEIDERS, SWOBODA, TESMER; BRYCE STYZA (citizen member); JAMES R. KLAUSER (secretary of administration), ROBERT N. BRANDHERM (chief engineer, Department of Administration), FREDERICK F. LOEWEN (chief architect, Department of Administration) (nonvoting advisory members).

Secretary: JERALD D. SLACK, *administrator,* Division of State Facilities Management, Department of Administration.

Recording Secretary: JANIS LUHRSEN.

Mailing Address: 8th Floor, State Natural Resources Building (GEF-2), 101 South Webster Street, P.O. Box 7866, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-1855.

Total Budget 1987-89: $19,721,600 (including bond revenue amounts, building trust fund expenditures and debt service payments for state office buildings).

Statutory Reference: Section 13.48 (2).

History: The State of Wisconsin Building Commission was created by Chapter 563, Laws of 1949. Another 1949 law (Chapter 604) gave the commission authority to organize a nonprofit-sharing corporation (the Wisconsin State Public Building Corporation) to construct public buildings, while Chapter 267, Laws of 1961, authorized financing of public welfare buildings by nonprofit corporations. This resulted in the creation of the Wisconsin State Agencies Building Corporation. Additional powers were given to the commission in 1957 for financing university and state college academic buildings (Chapter 593).

An amendment to the constitution as implemented by Chapter 259, Laws of 1969, providing for direct state borrowing, terminated the continued use of the various building corporations and enlarged the powers of the commission to finance capital facilities for all state agencies.

A separate State Bond Board, including 4 members of the Building Commission, was established by Chapter 259 to supervise the contracting of state debt. However, Chapter 90, Laws of 1973, abolished the State Bond Board and transferred the duties and responsibilities to the Building Commission. These duties include supervision of all matters relating to the contracting of public debt and revenue obligations and the issuance of all evidences of indebtedness therefore.

Organization: The commission consists of the governor, who shall be chairperson, one citizen member appointed by and serving at the pleasure of the governor, and 3 legislators from each house appointed as are standing committees. One legislator from each house shall be a member of the Legislative State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Committee. The 2 major political parties shall be represented in the membership from each house. The secretary of administration or designee, the chief engineer and the chief architect in the Department of Administration shall be nonvoting, advisory members. Terms of legislative members expire on the second Wednesday in January of the odd-numbered years.

Functions: The commission was created to coordinate the state building program and to establish a long-range plan for development of the state's physical plant. It is the duty of the commission to determine projects to be incorporated into a long-range program and recommend to the legislature a biennial building program, including the amounts for projects which must be appropriated. The commission oversees all state construction except highway development. The commission may also authorize the expenditure of sums from the State Building Trust Fund, which is used for construction, remodeling and maintenance of facilities and planning of future development. The commission is also the only state body which can authorize state debt. Therefore, all transactions for the sale of any instruments which result in a state debt liability must be approved by official resolution of the Building Commission.

Joint Survey Committee on DEBT MANAGEMENT

Members: SENATOR RISSER, REPRESENTATIVE FORTIS, *cochairpersons;* SENATORS DAVIS, ROSHELL; REPRESENTATIVES HOLPERIN, SCHNEIDERS; MARK A. GREEN, DOROTHY MACDONALD, JOSEPH P. METTNER (citizen members).

Mailing Address: Senator Risser, Room 235 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; Representative Fortis, Room 123 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708-8952.

Telephone: Senator Risser, (608) 266-1627; Representative Fortis, (608) 266-0486.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.49.

History: The Joint Survey Committee on Debt Management was created by Chapter 317, Laws of 1977.

Organization: The committee is composed of 9 members: 3 senators and 3 representatives chosen as are standing committees, except that one member from each house shall also be a member of the state Building Commission, one from each house shall also be a member of the Joint Committee on Finance, and the 2 major political parties shall be represented in the membership from each house; and 3 members appointed by the governor, at least 2 of whom shall be experienced in or familiar with public debt management, public finance or municipal bond underwriting.

Officers are a Senate chairperson and vice chairperson, an Assembly chairperson and vice chairperson, and a secretary elected by the committee from among its nonlegislative members.

Functions: The committee advises the legislature on coordinating the activities of state agencies and independent authorities issuing debt. The committee:

1. Determines the desirable amounts and forms of debt and revenue obligations to be authorized and the financial condition of the state agency or independent entity issuing the debt or revenue obligation.
2. Reviews all legislative proposals relating to the issuing of debt and revenue obligations or the use of the proceeds and advises the legislature thereon.
3. Reviews all legislative proposals relating to the authority of an independent entity to issue debt or revenue obligations or which would create a new authority with such powers.
4. Reviews the operational relationship between independent authorities and state agencies having program responsibilities in the same area.
5. Holds hearings and makes investigations.
6. Requires each agency or independent entity authorized to issue debt or revenue obligations to submit financial plans or reports.
7. Prepares such long-term financial plans relating to state debt, revenue obligations and other indirect debt as may be in the best interests of the state.

8. Submits a report as an appendix to any bill which relates to the authorization to issue state debt or revenue obligations, debt of independent state authorities, or for the authorization of new entities having the power to issue debt to finance a statewide public purpose. Such bills must be referred to the committee upon introduction instead of to a standing committee and shall not be considered in either house until the committee has submitted a report giving its opinion on the fiscal effect of the proposal on the state's or local government's ability to issue debt and revenue obligations, the appropriateness of the proposal in relation to the state's and local government's debt policies and the desirability of the proposal as a matter of public policy.

Joint Committee on EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS

Members: SENATOR RISSER (president of the Senate), REPRESENTATIVE LOFTUS (speaker of the Assembly), *cochairpersons;* SENATORS STROHL (majority leader), ELLIS (minority leader), GEORGE (Joint Committee on Finance cochairperson); REPRESENTATIVES HAUKE (majority leader), PROSSER (minority leader), KUNICKI (Joint Committee on Finance cochairperson).

Mailing Address: Senator Risser, Room 235 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; Representative Loftus, Room 211 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708-8952.

Telephone: Senator Risser, (608) 266-1627; Representative Loftus, (608) 266-3387.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.111.

History: The Joint Committee on Employment Relations was created by Chapter 270, Laws of 1971.

Organization: The committee is a permanent joint legislative committee comprised of 8 *ex officio* members: the president of the Senate, the speaker of the Assembly, the Senate and the Assembly majority and minority leaders, and the Senate and Assembly cochairpersons of the Joint Committee on Finance. Staff assistance is provided by the Legislative Council and the Legislative Fiscal Bureau.

Functions: The committee is charged with a number of responsibilities related to state employment relations. Any changes in the general state compensation plan, including the individual salary schedules, proposed by the secretary of the Department of Employment Relations must be submitted by the secretary to the committee for its approval. After a statutorily required public hearing on the secretary's proposal the committee may approve or modify it. Any modification the committee makes to proposals submitted by the secretary is subject to veto by the governor and, if vetoed, may be overridden by a vote of 6 members of the committee. The proposal, as modified by the committee, together with the unchanged provisions of the current compensation plan then becomes the official compensation plan until further modified. Those parts of proposed compensation plan changes which require legislative action for implementation are introduced by the committee in companion bills, and these must be placed on the calendar. While parts of the bills may be referred to appropriate legislative committees for advisory recommendations, the committee is required to recommend passage without change. Since the advent of collective bargaining for certain groups of state employes in the classified service, the secretary of employment relations' recommendations for proposed changes in the state compensation plan, insofar as it relates to providing general wage increases for employes, apply only to nonrepresented classified employes and is generally referred to as the nonrepresented pay plan.

Wage increases for most of the unclassified employes (faculty and academic staff) at the University of Wisconsin are not covered by the provisions of the nonrepresented pay plan but are included in a separate proposal generally referred to as the faculty and academic staff pay plan.

The secretary of the Department of Employment Relations, after receiving recommendations from the UW Board of Regents, is required to submit to the committee a separate proposal for adjusting the compensation and benefits of such employes. Upon submission to the committee, this proposal is handled in the same manner as is the pay plan for nonrepresented classified employes.

The committee is also responsible for approving wage increases for represented state employes. It is specifically assigned the duty of approving or disapproving all tentative agreements reached between the Department of Employment Relations (representing the state) and any certified labor organization representing state employes. Any tentative agreement must first be ratified by the union. Following ratification, the committee is required to hold a public hearing on the tentative agreement. Subsequent to the hearing the committee may approve or disapprove the tentative agreement. If the committee does not approve the tentative agreement, the agreement must be returned to the bargaining parties for renegotiation. If the committee approves the agreement, those portions which require legislative action for implementation must be introduced by the committee in a bill or companion bills and put on the calendar. While parts of these bills may be referred to appropriate legislative committees for advisory recommendations, the committee is required to recommend passage without change. If the legislature does not adopt the legislation as recommended by the committee without change, the tentative agreement must be returned to the bargaining parties for renegotiation.

The committee is assigned the responsibility of approving the reimbursement rates for employes' use of personal automobiles, airplanes or motorcycles on state business. The Department of Employment Relations is required to submit recommended rates to the committee every biennium for its approval. A related duty of the committee is to consider, in the same manner as the nonrepresented classified employe pay plan is considered, uniform travel schedule amounts for state officers and employes as well as dollar amounts for reimbursement of moving costs and payment for required uniforms or protective clothing (except those covered by collective bargaining agreements). As with the nonrepresented classified employes pay plan, the secretary of the Department of Employment Relations is responsible for submitting recommendations regarding such amounts to the committee for its consideration. The committee is also responsible for approving the recommendations of the secretary as to the assignment of unclassified division administrator positions to executive salary group ranges.

Joint Committee on FINANCE

Members: SENATOR GEORGE (chairperson, Senate Finance Committee), REPRESENTATIVE KUNICKI (chairperson, Assembly Finance Committee), *cochairpersons;* SENATORS ANDREA, CHVALA, CZARNEZKI, DAVIS, HELBACH, LEEAN, ROSHELL; REPRESENTATIVES BELL, M. COGGS, HOLPERIN, HUBLER, NELSEN, PANZER, TRAVIS.

Discussion Groups:

Education, Property Tax and Local Finance: SENATOR ROSHELL, REPRESENTATIVE TRAVIS, *discussion group leaders*; SENATOR DAVIS, REPRESENTATIVE PANZER.

Environmental Resources and Justice: SENATOR CZARNEZKI, REPRESENTATIVE HOLPERIN, *discussion group leaders*; SENATOR LEEAN, REPRESENTATIVE PANZER.

Health and Social Services: SENATOR CHVALA, REPRESENTATIVE M. COGGS, *discussion group leaders*; SENATOR DAVIS, REPRESENTATIVE NELSEN.

State Operations: SENATOR ANDREA, REPRESENTATIVE HUBLER, *discussion group leaders*; SENATOR DAVIS, REPRESENTATIVE NELSEN.

Tax Policy: SENATOR HELBACH, REPRESENTATIVE BELL, *discussion group leaders*; SENATOR LEEAN, REPRESENTATIVE PANZER.

Mailing Address: Senator George, Room 115 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; Representative Kunicki, Room 127 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708-8952.

Telephone: Senator George, (608) 266-2500; Representative Kunicki, (608) 267-7669.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.09.

History: The Joint Committee on Finance was created by Chapter 6, Laws of 1911. Its predecessor, the Joint Committee on Claims, dates back to 1857 (Chapter 59). Subsequent to its creation, membership changes occurred in 1975 (Chapter 224) and 1985 (Wisconsin Act 2). Chapter 39, Laws of 1975, transferred the authority and appropriations of the Board on Government Operations to the committee.

Organization: The committee is a joint standing committee composed of 8 senators and 8 representatives appointed as are standing committees. A Senate member and an Assembly member are designated as cochairpersons of the committee.

Functions: Any bill introduced in either house of the legislature appropriating money, providing for revenue or relating to taxation must be referred to the Joint Committee on Finance before being passed. Further, the biennial budget bill, which is recommended by the governor, is introduced by the Joint Committee on Finance and then referred to the committee for detailed consideration. After a series of public hearings, the committee considers it in a number of executive sessions culminating in the committee-recommended version of the bill. The committee-recommended version is then considered by the 2 houses of the legislature in the course of adopting the budget.

In addition to these major responsibilities, the committee also has a number of other related responsibilities, including the following:

1. The committee is required to hold regular quarterly meetings for consideration of agency requests for supplementation of their budgets — such supplementation is to be conditioned on a finding that: a) an emergency exists, b) no funds are available for such purposes, and c) the purposes for which the supplemental appropriation is requested have been authorized or directed by the legislature.
2. The committee may also transfer funds between existing appropriations and may increase or decrease personnel positions from the number authorized by the legislature in the budget or through separate legislation.
3. The committee is also empowered to reduce certain state agency appropriations as an emergency measure when necessitated by a decrease in state revenues.
4. The committee introduces, when required, the necessary legislation to provide for: a) the payment of claims against the state, b) the resolution of uncollectible shortages, or c) funding sufficient to restore any of the Housing and Economic Development Authority's capital reserve funds to the required level when such appropriation is certified as being necessary by the chairperson of the authority.
5. The committee is also responsible for the final approval of a variety of fiscal or fiscally-related items, including: a) rental rates for state-owned employe housing; b) budgets for special and executive committees created by statute or executive order; c) general gifts, grants and bequests to the state, including specifying the state agency to carry out the purposes of the conveyance, if none is so designated; d) Higher Educational Aids Board sale, conveyance or repurchase of student loans; e) interstate agreements regarding remission of nonresident tuition at institutions of higher education; f) level of state supplemental payments for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) recipients; g) agreements between the state and the federal government for federal administration of state supplemental payments to SSI; h) reimbursement formula for medical assistance payments to nursing homes; i) guidelines and annual allocations for payments for the municipal services program; j) annual assessment rate for recovery of administrative expenses of state worker's compensation program; k) budget for nonincumbent, newly elected governor for staff and office expenses prior to inauguration; L) transfer of federal monies between block grants; m) State Building Commission's proposed sale or transfer of any surplus land having a fair market value of $20,000 or more; n) requests from the Department of Administration (DOA) for issuance of operating notes by the State Building Commission; o) agency plans to correct program revenue or

segregated revenue deficit balances; p) any proposal by DOA to prorate state payments or establish priority payment schedules due to balances in any state fund being insufficient to meet required payments; q) state plan for the use of federal funds for the low-income energy assistance program prepared by the Department of Health and Social Services (DH&SS) and reports prepared by the department for the use of federal social services block grant funds; r) final general fund condition statement and summary of appropriations prepared by DOA for printing in the biennial edition of the Wisconsin Statutes; s) the purchase, lease or construction of additional correctional facilities; t) any interstate corrections compact submitted by DH&SS; u) upon request from the Department of Transportation, the redesignation of any reconditioning, reconstruction or resurfacing project as a major highway project; v) objections received from a standing committee after its review of the Wisconsin Housing Development Authority's annual plan for expenditure of any surplus funds; and w) objections received from a standing committee after its review of the Department of Development's biennial state housing plan.

6. The committee is also statutorily empowered to inquire into the operations of any state agency to determine better methods, systems or procedures for improving state government operations.
7. The committee is also responsible for receiving a variety of statutorily required reports, enumerated in Section 13.09 (4) of the statutes.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Members 1987-1989: SENATOR RISSER, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE LOFTUS, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE PANZER (appointed 1/3/89), REPRESENTATIVE NELSEN (resigned 1/3/89), *secretary;* SENATORS CHILSEN (appointed 5/16/89), CZARNEZKI, DAVIS, ELLIS (appointed 1/3/89), ENGELEITER (resigned 4/20/89), GEORGE, HARSDORF (resigned 1/3/89), HELBACH (appointed 10/6/87), KREUL, LEE (resigned 10/6/87), MOEN, STROHL; REPRESENTATIVES BELL (resigned 10/21/87), BRADLEY (resigned 1/3/89), CLARENBACH, M. COGGS, GRUSZYNSKI (appointed 10/21/87), HAUKE, KUNICKI (appointed 1/3/89), MCESSY (resigned 1/3/89), PROSSER, SCHNEIDER (resigned 1/3/89), TESMER, TREGONING (appointed 1/3/89), ZIEN (appointed 1/3/89).

Executive Secretary: BONNIE REESE.

Chief Staff Attorney: DAVID J. STUTE.

Legislative Council Rules Clearinghouse: RONALD SKLANSKY, *director;* RICHARD SWEET, *assistant director.*

Mailing Address: Room 147 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1304.

Publications: General Report of the Legislative Council to the 1989 Legislature; Digest of Council Bills in 1989 Session; Directory of 1989 Legislative Council Committees; Rules Clearinghouse Reports; research bulletins, staff briefs, discussion papers and memos on substantive issues considered by council committees; staff memoranda and other miscellaneous materials (available from the council).

Number of Employes: 35.17.

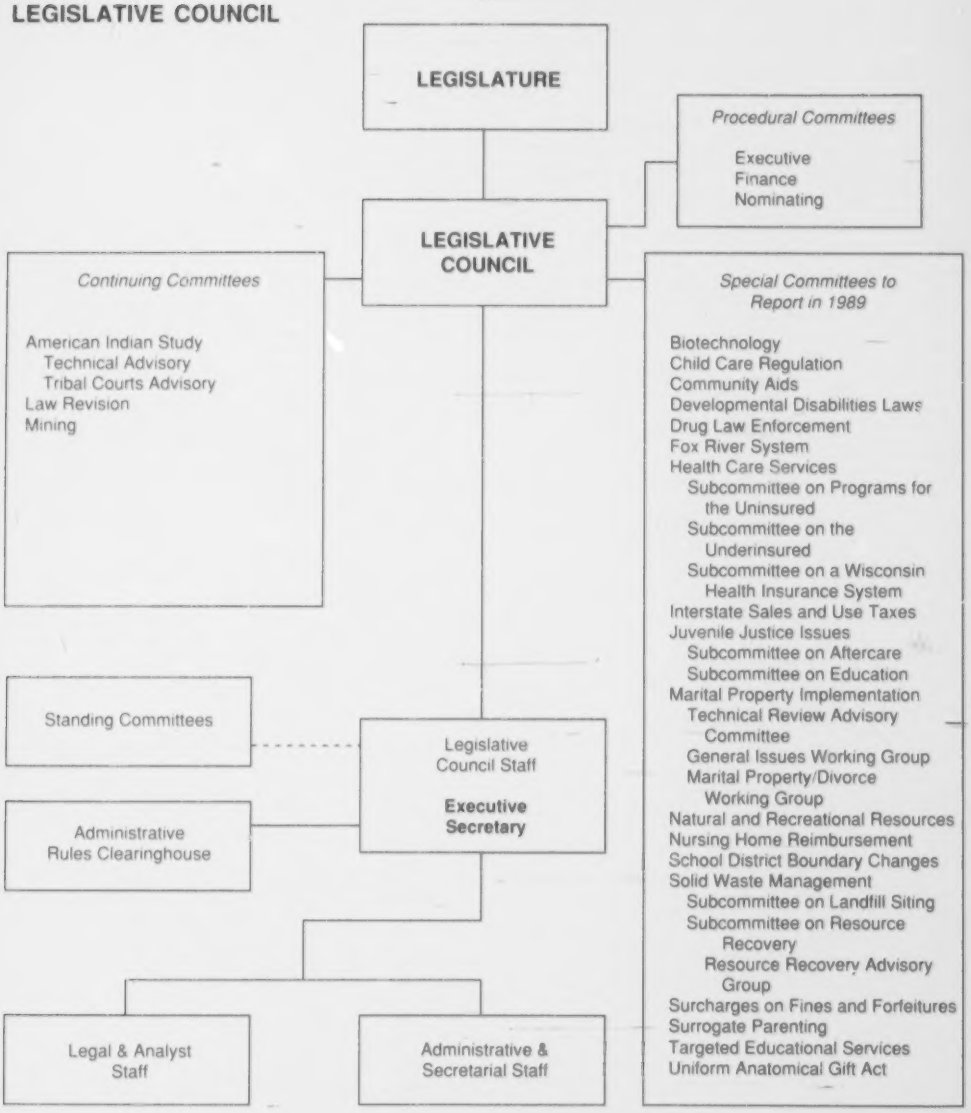
Total Budget 1987-89: $3,142,600.

Statutory Reference: Sections 13.81 to 13.83, 13.91.

History: The Legislative Council was created by Chapter 444, Laws of 1947, and the first council was organized later that year with 12 members. Subsequent laws increased the membership in stages to the present 21 (Chapter 659, Laws of 1965; 1985 Wisconsin Acts 29 and 95).

Organization: The council is composed of the speaker and speaker pro tempore of the Assembly, the president of the Senate, the Senate and Assembly majority and minority leaders, the 2

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL



cochairpersons of and the ranking minority member from each house on the Joint Committee on Finance, and 5 senators and 5 representatives appointed as are standing committees in each house. Terms of appointive members expire on May 1 of each odd-numbered year.

The council operates through a committee system. Some committees are set by statute, most are created by the council.

Functions: The purpose of the Legislative Council is to give careful study and consideration to various problems of government and then present the results to the legislature. Some studies are referred directly by the legislature to the council through enactment of a law or passage of a joint resolution, while others are initiated by the council. Advisory committees and subcommittees submit their findings and recommendations to their parent council committees. The council committees, in turn, submit their reports, together with legislative proposals, to the Legislative Council for approval. Proposals which are approved by a majority vote of the council are introduced as council-authored bills in the legislature.

Since 1967, the Legislative Council staff has worked directly with all of the legislature's substantive standing committees and a number of joint statutory committees, except the Joint Committee on Finance, by providing professional legal counsel, as well as scientific and analytic assistance. Similar services are provided on request to individual legislators.

Since 1979, the council staff has been assigned the function of operating a Rules Clearinghouse for the review of all proposed administrative rules and assists the legislature's standing committees in their oversight of the rule-making process.

As a result of the 1986-87 study committee work, 37 proposals were recommended by the Legislative Council for introduction in the 1987 Legislature. Of these, the legislature enacted 15 as original bills and 13 as part of other legislation. Nine were not enacted. Major enactments included proposals relating to crimes against children, liability law, marital property implementation, mental health issues, property tax collection and regulation of mortgage banking.

In addition, the council's Law Revision Committee directly introduced 19 bills in the 1987 Legislature. These included remedial legislation, revisor correction bills and case and opinion bills. Of these 19 proposals, 17 were enacted.

The Legislative Council staff serves the council, its study committees, several statutory committees, all of the legislature's substantive standing committees, individual legislators and the Rules Clearinghouse.

American Indian Study Committee

Members: REPRESENTATIVE BOYLE (appointed 3/89), REPRESENTATIVE LOFTUS (resigned 3/89), *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE ZEUSKE (appointed 3/89), JAMES SCHLENDER (resigned 1/89), *vice chairperson;* a member to be appointed at a later date, *secretary;* SENATOR KINCAID; REPRESENTATIVES BRANCEL, S. COGGS, HOLPERIN, LARSON (resigned 12/88), OURADA; RICHARD L. GURNOE, GERALD L. HILL, RITA KESHENA (appointed 7/88), GORDON THUNDER, KIMBERLY VELE, JAMES WASHINAWATOK (resigned 5/88) (public members).

The committee consists of 8 legislator members and 6 public members selected from names submitted by the Wisconsin Indian tribes and Great Lakes Intertribal Council.

The committee, whose biennial appointments were made by the Legislative Council at a September 10, 1987 meeting and by a December 2, 1987 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to Section 13.83 (3), Stats., to study the problems and develop specific recommendations and legislative proposals relating to American Indians and the various Indian tribes in this state.

..., Technical Advisory Committee

Members: ALAN CALDWELL (appointed 1/87), ARNOLD M. CHANDLER (resigned 1/87), CHUCK CONNORS, CLIFTON KORN (appointed 6/87), BOB MILLER, JOHN NIEMISTO, JON SKAVLEM (resigned 6/87), THEODORE E. STEPHENSON, JR., NANCIE YOUNG (department representatives).

The technical advisory committee consists of one representative from each of the following departments: Health and Social Services; Industry, Labor and Human Relations; Justice; Natural Resources; Public Instruction; Revenue; and Transportation.

The technical advisory committee was established pursuant to Section 13.83 (3)(f), Stats., to assist the American Indian Study Committee in performing its statutory functions.

..., Advisory Committee on Tribal Courts

Members: JAMES SCHLENDER (resigned 1/89), *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVES HOLPERIN, ZEUSKE; MARY KAY BAUM, GERALD L. HILL, CANDY JACKSON, ROBERT KITTECON, JOHN M. WILEY (public members).

The advisory committee consists of 2 legislator members and 6 public members.

The advisory committee, established by the Legislative Council by a July 1, 1988 mail ballot, is directed, based on the recommendation of the chairperson of the American Indian Study Committee (AISC), to review the status of the recognition and use by state courts and administrative agencies of the official acts, records and judgments of tribal courts and other tribal administrative bodies and to report its recommendations to the AISC.

Biotechnology, Special Committee on

Members: SENATOR TE WINKLE, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE GRUSZYNSKI, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE TREGONING, *secretary;* SENATORS HARSDORF (appointed as public member 1/

89), MOEN, ULICHNY; REPRESENTATIVES FERGUS, GRONEMUS, PORTER; RICHARD R. BURGESS, JANE CRAMER (appointed 8/88), JAMES A. DONCHECK, ROBERT M. ETTER, BRUCE MARION, SANDRA NEUENDORF (resigned 7/88), DEBRA SCHWARZE, DONALD WESTERMANN, R. DOUGLAS WILSON (public members).

The committee consists of 4 senators, 5 representatives and 8 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council by a May 25, 1988 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to SJR-46, a July 22, 1987 letter from Senator Lee, a July 24, 1987 letter from Representative Gruszynski, and July 31, September 9 and October 5, 1987 letters from Senator Moen, to determine the role of the state, including the University of Wisconsin System, in encouraging biotechnology research, the development of the biotechnology industry and the effect of biotechnology products and processes on the economy of this state. The committee was directed to report to the council by December 31, 1988.

Child Care Regulation, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE BELL, *chairperson;* SENATOR HELBACH, *vice chairperson;* SENATOR CHILSEN, *secretary;* REPRESENTATIVES BOYLE, HOLPERIN, MARGARET LEWIS, MEDINGER, VERGERONT, WALLING; JOAN ANDERSON, MARY BABULA, TIM BRODERICK, BETTY CARADINE, MARY ANN CZARNEZKI, JUDY HERR, GARY RUDZIANIS, WENDY HINRICHS SANDERS, TRACY SUPRISE (public members).

The committee consists of 2 senators, 7 representatives and 9 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council by a May 25, 1988 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to an April 20, 1988 letter from Representative Bell, to examine the administration and regulation of child care services and facilities in this state, including a review of the current certification and licensing process, possible regulatory alternatives, and the availability of child care facilities and services. The committee was directed to report to the council by December 31, 1988.

Community Aids, Special Committee on

Members: SENATOR JAUCH, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE BARRETT, *vice chairperson;* SENATOR WEEDEN, *secretary;* REPRESENTATIVES M. COGGS, HUBLER, HUELSMAN, ROSENZWEIG, UNDERHEIM, YOUNG; JAMES AHASAY, EUNICE BOYER, THOMAS A. BROPHY, JOHN GRACE, DIANNE GREENLEY, TOM PINK (public members).

The committee consists of 2 senators, 7 representatives and 6 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council by a May 25, 1988 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to an April 1, 1987 letter from Representative Wood, and a May 4, 1988 letter from Senator Jauch, to conduct a study of the administration and distribution of community aids. The committee was directed to report to the council by December 31, 1988.

Developmental Disabilities Laws, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE BARRETT, *chairperson;* SENATOR CHVALA, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE RADTKE, *secretary;* SENATOR WEEDEN; REPRESENTATIVES GROBSCHMIDT, MUSSER, WOOD; ROY FROEMMING, EDWARD J. GUMZ (appointed 8/88), DOUG JOHNSON, ALBERT LAHMAYER, JOHN L. MILLER, JON A. NELSON, CONNIE PUKAITE, SYLVIA SIPRESS, DALE R. THOMPSON, ALLEN E. WILSON (public members).

The committee consists of 2 senators, 5 representatives and 10 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council by a May 25, 1988 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to an April 28, 1987 letter from Derrick Dufresne, Executive Director, New Concepts, and a February 25, 1988 letter from Merlen G. Kurth, Executive Director, Association for Retarded Citizens, to review present developmental disabilities laws (in chs. 51, 55 and 880 of the statutes) and the need for changes in services to developmentally disabled persons. The committee was directed to report to the council by December 31, 1988.

Drug Law Enforcement, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE THOMPSON, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE LAUTENSCHLAGER, *vice chairperson;* SENATOR BUETTNER, *secretary;* SENATORS BURKE (appointed 5/89), ROSHELL; REPRESENTATIVES GOETSCH, HUBER, HUBLER, LEHMAN (appointed 5/89), SCHNEIDERS; JAMES C.

BABLER, JAMES T. CHIZEK, EILEEN HIRSCH, JOHN JOHNSON, PATRICK J. KENNEY, PAUL MEYER, STEVE MIESCKE, JOHN PRAY (public members).

The committee consists of 2 senators, 6 representatives and 8 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council at a March 15, 1989 meeting, is directed, pursuant to a request from Representative Thompson, to study the enforcement by local law enforcement agencies of those laws relating to the sale, possession and use of controlled substances, for the purpose of reviewing whether additional state assistance, including the revision of relevant laws and procedures and the provision of additional resources, is necessary or desirable to enhance the enforcement of such laws. The committee was directed to report to the council by September 15, 1989.

Fox River System, Special Committee on

Members: SENATOR VAN SISTINE, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE VAN DREEL, *vice chairperson;* SENATOR BUETTNER, *secretary;* REPRESENTATIVES OTT, PROSSER, SCHMIDT, SCHNEIDER, THOMPSON, VANDERPERREN; RONALD E. CUNZENHEIM, ALAN T. JOHNSON, ELWYN F. NELSON III, CURTIS A. REESE, KENNETH J. THEINE, RONALD VAN DE HEY, MICHAEL A. WENDT (public members).

The committee consists of 2 senators, 7 representatives and 7 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council by a May 25, 1988 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to a February 23, 1988 letter from Senator Van Sistine, to examine the present operation, management and maintenance of the Fox River Lock and Dam System. The committee was originally directed to report to the council by December 31, 1988. At its February 1, 1989 meeting, the council extended the reporting period to December 31, 1990.

Health Care Services, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE ANTARAMIAN, *chairperson;* SENATOR HELBACH, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE OURADA, *secretary;* SENATOR LASEE (resigned 2/89); REPRESENTATIVES BARCA, FORTIS, JOHNSRUD, PAULSON (term expired 1/89), UNDERHEIM (appointed 1/89), ZWECK; MARTY BREWER (resigned 8/88), KATHLEEN E. FARNSWORTH (resigned 9/88), IRWIN GARFINKEL (resigned 9/88), THERESA M. HADLEY, DAVID R. HEWETT, F. NUR JAWAD, FREDRIC MOSKOL (appointed 9/88), MARTIN MYSE, KARL PNAZEK (appointed 9/88), JOANNE RICCA, DELORE WILLIAMS (public members).

The committee consists of 2 senators, 7 representatives and 9 public members.

The committee, established by a May 25, 1988 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to a February 26, 1988 letter from Representative Antaramian, to examine health care service options which are presently available for the uninsured and the underinsured in Wisconsin and to determine what, if any, changes are needed. The committee was directed to report to the council by December 31, 1988.

..., Subcommittee on Programs for the Uninsured

Members: REPRESENTATIVE OURADA, *chairperson;* KATHLEEN E. FARNSWORTH (resigned 9/88), THERESA M. HADLEY, F. NUR JAWAD, DELORE WILLIAMS (public members).

The subcommittee consists of 1 representative and 4 public members.

The subcommittee, appointed by the chairperson of the Special Committee on Health Care Services on July 21, 1988, is directed to review current programs for the uninsured, to identify problems relating to eligibility and scope of coverage of those programs and to develop recommendations on problems which are identified for consideration by the special committee.

..., Subcommittee on the Underinsured

Members: REPRESENTATIVE BARCA, *chairperson;* IRWIN GARFINKEL (resigned 9/88), DAVID R. HEWETT, MARTIN MYSE, JOANNE RICCA (public members).

The subcommittee consists of 1 representative and 4 public members.

The subcommittee, appointed by the chairperson of the Special Committee on Health Care Services on August 24, 1988, is directed to a) review insurance policy and health care delivery program limits on, or exclusion of, reimbursement for health care services and limits on total

annual or lifetime payments, that cause persons to be underinsured, and b) develop recommendations for consideration by the special committee.

..., Subcommittee on a Wisconsin Health Insurance System

Members: REPRESENTATIVE FORTIS, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVES ANTARAMIAN, JOHNSRUD; THERESA M. HADLEY, FREDRIC MOSKOL, KARL PNAZEK (public members); STEPHEN J. DICKMANN, CRAIG LEWIS, GREGORY NYCZ, WILLIAM G. SMITH (nonvoting advisory members).

The subcommittee consists of 3 representatives, 3 public members and 4 nonvoting advisory members.

The subcommittee, appointed by the chairperson of the Special Committee on Health Care Services on September 29, 1988, is directed to a) review laws enacted in other states to provide health insurance coverage for persons who are uninsured, and b) develop recommendations for consideration by the Special Committee.

Interstate Sales and Use Taxes, Special Committee on

Members: SENATOR FEINGOLD, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE MARK LEWIS (appointed as public member 1/89), *vice chairperson;* SENATOR LEEAN, *secretary;* REPRESENTATIVES COLEMAN, LARSON, SCHNEIDER, WOOD; DAVID AHRENS, CHARLES R. IRISH, FRED KRUSE, JOEL KUPFERBERG, MICHAEL LEY, GERALD A. MORTIMER (resigned 9/88), JAMES NEWBY, JAMES POFAHL (appointed 10/88), MICHAEL SACK (public members).

The committee consists of 2 senators, 5 representatives and 8 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council by a May 25, 1988 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to SECTION 3037 (18f) of Enrolled Senate Bill 100, to study interstate sales and use tax agreements, the feasibility of membership in the multistate tax commission, and instituting domestic combination of income for purposes of the corporate income and franchise taxes. The committee was directed to report to the council by December 31, 1988.

Juvenile Justice Issues, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE YOUNG, *chairperson;* SENATOR TE WINKLE, *vice chairperson;* SENATOR LORMAN, *secretary;* REPRESENTATIVES BARCA, BOCK, HOLSCHBACH, ROSENZWEIG, SCHNEIDERS, WELCH; ANNE ARNESEN, DAVID L. CHIER, JOHN DRAGISIC, N. CLARK EARL, CLARK J. GROEN, MICHAEL P. HARPER, E. MICHAEL MCCANN, MICHAEL E. MOORE, JAMES W. RICE, J. ALLEN STOKES (public members).

The committee consists of 2 senators, 7 representatives and 10 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council by a May 25, 1988 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to an April 29, 1988 letter from Representative Young, to study the cost-effectiveness of current and alternative dispositions of juveniles and judicial and administrative procedures utilized in delinquency proceedings, including the authority and procedures for pretrial detention. The committee was directed to report to the council by December 31, 1988.

..., Subcommittee on Aftercare

Members: REPRESENTATIVE BOCK, *chairperson:* SENATOR LORMAN; REPRESENTATIVES HOLSCHBACH, YOUNG; DAVID L. CHIER, N. CLARK EARL, E. MICHAEL MCCANN, JAMES W. RICE, J. ALLEN STOKES (public members).

The subcommittee consists of 1 senator, 3 representatives and 5 public members.

The subcommittee, appointed by the chairperson of the Special Committee on Juvenile Justice Issues on January 23, 1989, is directed to review current aftercare services provided by the state and by counties and to develop recommendations for consideration by the special committee.

..., Subcommittee on Education

Members: ANNE ARNESEN, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVES ROSENZWEIG, SCHNEIDERS, YOUNG; CLARK J. GROEN, MICHAEL E. MOORE (public members).

The subcommittee consists of 3 representatives and 3 public members.

The subcommittee, appointed by the chairperson of the Special Committee on Juvenile Justice Issues on January 23, 1989, is directed to review educational programming provided by juvenile

correctional facilities and community-based juvenile programs and to develop recommendations for consideration by the special committee regarding ways to ensure continuity of educational programming between the juvenile correctional facilities, school districts, alternative educational programs and the vocational, technical and adult educational system.

Law Revision Committee

Members: SENATOR BURKE (appointed 12/88), SENATOR RISSER (resigned 12/88), REPRESENTATIVE BARRETT, *cochairpersons;* SENATORS ADELMAN, GEORGE, STITT; REPRESENTATIVES HUBLER, HUELSMAN, PROSSER, RUTKOWSKI.

The committee consists of 4 senators and 5 representatives.

The committee, whose biennial appointments were made by the Legislative Council by a December 2, 1987 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to Section 13.83 (1), Stats., to: a) review remedial legislation based on nonsubstantive changes recommended by agencies; b) review court decisions and opinions of the Attorney General which state that a statute is unconstitutional, ambiguous or otherwise in need of revision; c) review Revisor's correction bills; d) review suggestions for major codifications and revisions of the statutes; e) cooperate with the Revisor of Statutes in identifying statutory provisions in need of revision; and f) perform functions related to interstate compacts and agreements.

Marital Property Implementation, Special Committee on

Members: SENATOR ADELMAN, REPRESENTATIVE RUTKOWSKI, *cochairpersons;* SENATOR FEINGOLD; REPRESENTATIVES DEININGER, HUBLER, HUELSMAN, YOUNG; JOHN C. FRANK, JOHN E. KNIGHT, JUNE M. WEISBERGER (public members).

The committee consists of 2 senators, 5 representatives and 3 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council by a May 25, 1988 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to a February 17, 1988 letter from Senator Adelman and Representative Rutkowski, to: a) review issues relating to the operation and implementation of the marital property law to determine if further clarification and refinement of the law is necessary, and b) examine whether clarifications are needed in the relationship between the marital property law and the divorce laws. The committee is directed to report to the council in a timely manner.

..., Technical Review Advisory Committee

Members: JUNE M. WEISBERGER, *chairperson;* JOHN C. FRANK, JOHN E. KNIGHT, RICHARD J. LANGER, MARGO MELLI, PEGGY L. PODELL, MARJORIE H. SCHUETT, MONA STEELE (public members).

The technical review advisory committee consists of 8 public members.

The technical review advisory committee, established by a May 25, 1988 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to a February 17, 1988 letter from Senator Adelman and Representative Rutkowski, to assist the Special Committee on Marital Property Implementation in its review of issues relating to the operation and implementation of the marital property law and issues relating to clarification of the relationship between the marital property law and the divorce laws and to submit draft language to the full Special Committee on Marital Property Implementation prior to its consideration of draft proposals.

..., General Issues Working Group

Members: JUNE M. WEISBERGER, *chairperson;* JOHN C. FRANK, JOHN E. KNIGHT (public members).

The working group consists of 3 public members.

The working group will assist the Special Committee on Marital Property Implementation in its review of issues relating to the operation and implementation of the marital property law and submit draft language to the special committee prior to its consideration of draft proposals.

..., Marital Property/Divorce Working Group

Members: JUNE M. WEISBERGER, *chairperson;* RICHARD L. LANGER, MARGO MELLI, PEGGY L. PODELL, MARJORIE H. SCHUETT, MONA STEELE (public members).

The working group consists of 6 public members.

The working group will assist the Special Committee on Marital Property Implementation in its review of issues relating to clarification of the relationship between the marital property law and the divorce laws and submit draft language to the special committee prior to its consideration of draft proposals.

Mining Committee

Members: SENATOR KINCAID, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE BRIST (TERM EXPIRED 1/87), *vice chairperson;* (term expired 1/87); REPRESENTATIVE TREGONING, *secretary;* SENATORS CULLEN (term expired 1/87), THENO (term expired 1/87); REPRESENTATIVE SCHNEIDER; RICHARD BUCHMAN, RUSSELL STEEL, JOHN D. STRASMA, DAVID WAITE (public members); MICHAEL LEY (term expired 1/87), JAMES BEHREND (appointed 10/87) (department representative).

The committee consists of 3 senators, 3 representatives, 4 public members and 1 department representative named by the governor.

The committee, whose biennial appointments were made by the Legislative Council by a February 20, 1986 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to Section 13.83 (5), Stats., to study the social, educational, economic and environmental impacts of mining on state and local governments and advise the Investment and Local Impact Fund Board on the investment and distribution of revenues received by the board.

Natural and Recreational Resources, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE BLACK, *chairperson;* SENATOR JAUCH, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE SCHULTZ, *secretary;* SENATOR ELLIS; REPRESENTATIVES FARROW, GARD, HOLPERIN, LINTON, SWOBODA; SHARON CLARK-GASKILL, ROGER CLIFF, ALBERT A. HANSON, STANTON P. HELLAND, WARREN P. KNOWLES, ROBERT A. LACHMUND, DAVID LADD, ROBERT P. RUSCH, DANIEL TRAINER (public members).

The committee consists of 2 senators, 7 representatives and 9 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council by a May 25, 1988 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to an April 6, 1988 letter from Speaker Loftus, to study the conservation and improvement of Wisconsin's natural resource and recreational base, in order to: a) provide long-term protection of land and water resources; b) increase and diversify recreational opportunities for Wisconsin citizens and tourists; c) maintain and expand forest-based industries and activities; d) increase public knowledge, awareness and participation in natural resources conservation; and e) increase involvement of University of Wisconsin System experts in natural resource policy-making. The committee was directed to report to the council by December 31, 1988.

Nursing Home Reimbursement, Special Committee on

Members: SENATOR MOEN, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE KRUSICK, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE VAN GORDEN, *secretary;* SENATOR LORMAN; REPRESENTATIVES FERGUS, GROBSCHMIDT, OURADA, PANZER, ROBSON; BETSY ABRAMSON, MARK BENSON, MICHAEL W. BERRY, THOMAS L. FRAZIER, ROBERT LYONS, THOMAS W. RAND, RICHARD RAU, ALLEN SAMSON (public members).

The committee consists of 2 senators, 7 representatives and 8 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council by a May 25, 1988 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to SECTION 9m of WisAct 127; SECTION 3037 (1r) of WisAct 399; and a May 12, 1988 letter from Senator Moen, to study the nursing home reimbursement formula under which payment for care is provided to nursing homes and certain community-based residential facilities, including a study of the effects of state nursing home and community-based residential facility rules on costs. The committee was directed to report to the council by December 31, 1988.

School District Boundary Changes, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE POTTER, *chairperson;* SENATOR JAUCH, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE DEININGER, *secretary;* SENATOR KREUL; REPRESENTATIVES BRANDEMUEHL, HAMILTON, ROBERTS, VOLK, YORK (appointed as public member 1/89); MARSHALL H. BOYD, NAN BRIEN, LYLE BRUSS, DAVID Y. COLLINS, MERLIN KILTY, RITA MACEWICZ, GEORGE R. NIKOLAY, BRUCE ORADEI (public members).

The committee consists of 2 senators, 7 representatives and 8 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council by a May 25, 1988 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to Enrolled Joint Resolution 51, an April 11, 1988 letter from Representative Deininger, and an April 29, 1988 letter from Mayor F. Joseph Sensenbrenner, Madison, to examine the feasibility and desirability of revising Chapter 117 of the statutes (relating to school district reorganization) to improve the clarity, functioning and effectiveness of the procedures relating to detachment and attachment of parcels of property between adjoining school districts, the consolidation of school districts and the impact of annexations on school district boundaries. The committee was directed to report to the council by December 31, 1988.

Solid Waste Management, Special Committee on

Members: SENATOR STROHL, REPRESENTATIVE SCHNEIDER, *cochairpersons;* SENATORS ADELMAN, CHVALA, LASEE, LEEAN; REPRESENTATIVES BELL, BLACK, CARPENTER, JOHNSRUD, JUNKERMANN (appointed as public member 1/89), LEPAK, RADTKE, VAN DREEL, WINEKE; PETER ANDERSON, KEITH E. BOEGER, DENNIS BOYER, BILL BROYDRICK (appointed 12/88), KAREN FIEDLER, TOM HARNISCH, JERRY HEIMERL, JAMES KAMINSKI (appointed 8/88), WILLIAM KAPPEL (resigned 8/88), DANIEL P. MEYER, JAMES W. MORGAN (deceased 12/88), SUSAN MUDD, GUY RONDEAU, WAYNE SALENTINE, STANLEY YORK (resigned 11/88), JOHN WILKE (public members).

The committee consists of 5 senators, 10 representatives and 14 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council by a May 25, 1988 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to AJR-88; SECTION 3037 (1) of Senate Bill 102, a January 15, 1988 letter from Representative Johnsrud, and an April 4, 1988 letter from Senator Strohl, to study: a) the adequacy and effectiveness of current state and local solid waste management policies, including the use of recycling programs, landfills or incinerators, and b) the current statutory procedures regulating the siting and construction of individual landfills. The committee was directed to report to the council by December 31, 1988.

..., Subcommittee on Landfill Siting

Members: REPRESENTATIVE SCHNEIDER, *chairperson;* SENATORS ADELMAN, LASEE; REPRESENTATIVES JOHNSRUD, LEPAK, VAN DREEL, WINEKE; BILL BROYDRICK (appointed 12/88), TOM HARNISCH, JERRY HEIMERL, DANIEL P. MEYER, JAMES W. MORGAN (deceased 12/88), GUY RONDEAU, WAYNE SALENTINE (public members).

The subcommittee consists of 2 senators, 5 representatives and 6 public members.

The subcommittee, established by the Legislative Council by a May 25, 1988 mail ballot, is directed to study the current statutory procedures regulating the siting and construction of individual landfills.

..., Subcommittee on Resource Recovery

Members: SENATOR STROHL, *chairperson;* SENATORS CHVALA, LEEAN; REPRESENTATIVES BELL, BLACK, CARPENTER, JUNKERMANN (appointed as public member 1/89), RADTKE; PETER ANDERSON, KEITH E. BOEGER, DENNIS BOYER, KAREN FIEDLER, JAMES KAMINSKI (appointed 8/88), WILLIAM KAPPEL (resigned 8/88), SUSAN MUDD, STANLEY YORK (resigned 11/88), JOHN WILKE (public members).

The subcommittee consists of 3 senators, 5 representatives and 8 public members.

The subcommittee, established by the Legislative Council by a May 25, 1988 mail ballot, is directed to study the adequacy and effectiveness of current state and local solid waste management policies, including the use of recycling programs, landfills or incinerators.

..., Advisory Group, Subcommittee on Resource Recovery

Members: ROBERT EST, C.W. FOX, ED LUMP, JOHN REINDL, RICHARD STADELMAN, EDWARD J. WILUSZ.

The advisory group consists of 6 members.

The advisory group was appointed by Senator Strohl, on October 19, 1988, to advise the Subcommittee on Resource Recovery.

Surcharges on Fines and Forfeitures, Special Committee on

Members: SENATORS GEORGE, ULICHNY, *cochairpersons;* REPRESENTATIVE MEDINGER, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE FARROW, *secretary;* REPRESENTATIVE TESMER; RUTH BACHMAN (re-

signed 9/88), CYNTHIA FOKAKIS, JAMES L. FULLIN, SCOTT L. HORNE (appointed 9/88), JO KOLANDA, JERRY LAUDON, LINDA MCINTYRE, LETICIA SMITH, SUSAN R. STEINGASS, DAVE STEINGRABER (public members).

The committee consists of 2 senators, 3 representatives and 9 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council by a May 25, 1988 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to an April 7, 1988 letter from Senators George and Ulichny, to undertake a comprehensive review of the surcharges imposed on individuals convicted of violating civil or criminal statutes, including an examination of: a) the appropriateness of surcharges as part of the overall system of penalties and offender rehabilitation; b) the appropriateness of using the surcharges as revenue sources for the programs funded by the surcharges; and c) the complexities of collecting and accounting for surcharges at the state level and at the local level, including the impact on clerks of court, law enforcement officers and others. The committee was directed to report to the council by December 31, 1988.

Surrogate Parenting, Special Committee on

Members: SENATOR RISSER, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE TESMER, *vice chairperson;* SENATOR DAVIS, *secretary;* SENATOR MOEN; REPRESENTATIVES GOETSCH, ROHAN, SCHNEIDER, ZEUSKE; BARBARA J. BECKER, CELESTA DAY, ROBERT J. MUBARAK, SARAH B. O'BRIEN, MARY JO SCHIAVONI, ROZ SIMON, RICHARD L. WITHERS (public members).

The committee consists of 3 senators, 5 representatives and 7 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council by a May 25, 1988 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to Enrolled Joint Resolution 54, an April 8, 1987 letter from Representative Zeuske, and a May 6, 1988 letter from Representative Merkt, to examine the legal and public policy issues related to surrogate motherhood agreements and their ramifications. The committee was directed to report to the council by December 31, 1988.

Targeted Educational Services, Special Committee on

Members: SENATOR CZARNEZKI, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE NOTESTEIN, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE TURBA, *secretary;* SENATOR BUETTNER; REPRESENTATIVES BRANCEL, M. COGGS, KRUSICK, ROHAN, VERGERONT; SANTA M. CONSIGLIO, JANET ENGELKE, JANICE ERETH, NEAL FELLRATH, WILLIAM MALLOY, CYNTHEA ROLLO, SHARON STORMO, JOEL UNGRODT, SANDRA YOUNG (public members).

The committee consists of 2 senators, 7 representatives and 9 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council by a May 25, 1988 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to an April 29, 1988 letter from Representative Notestein, and a May 11, 1988 letter from Senator Czarnezki, to: a) examine educational services for elementary and high school pupils who are not eligible for exceptional education programs but whose school performance is affected because of mental, physical, emotional or learning disabilities ("grey area" pupils); b) examine educational services for elementary and high school pupils who are not eligible for programs for children at risk but whose school performance is affected by factors such as mental health problems, alcohol or drug abuse or child abuse and neglect and examine ways to coordinate these educational services with programs offered by human services agencies; and c) identify any changes that may be needed in current programs and services for these children, including a lower pupil-teacher ratio in the early grades. The committee was directed to report to the council by December 31, 1988.

Uniform Anatomical Gift Act, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE ROBSON, *chairperson;* SENATOR RISSER, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE PROSSER, *secretary;* SENATOR RUDE; REPRESENTATIVES BARRETT, BOCK, WALLING.

The committee consists of 2 senators and 5 representatives.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council by a May 25, 1988 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to Legislative Council staff suggestion, to review the Uniform Anatomical Gift act to determine whether modifications should be made in the act. The committee was directed to report to the council by December 31, 1988.

Joint Committee on
LEGISLATIVE ORGANIZATION

Members: SENATOR RISSER (president of the Senate), REPRESENTATIVE LOFTUS (speaker of the Assembly), *cochairpersons;* SENATORS STROHL (majority leader), ELLIS (minority leader), HELBACH (assistant majority leader), RUDE (assistant minority leader); REPRESENTATIVES HAUKE (majority leader), PROSSER (minority leader), SCHNEIDER (assistant majority leader), RADTKE (assistant minority leader).

Mailing Address: Legislative Council, Room 147 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1304.

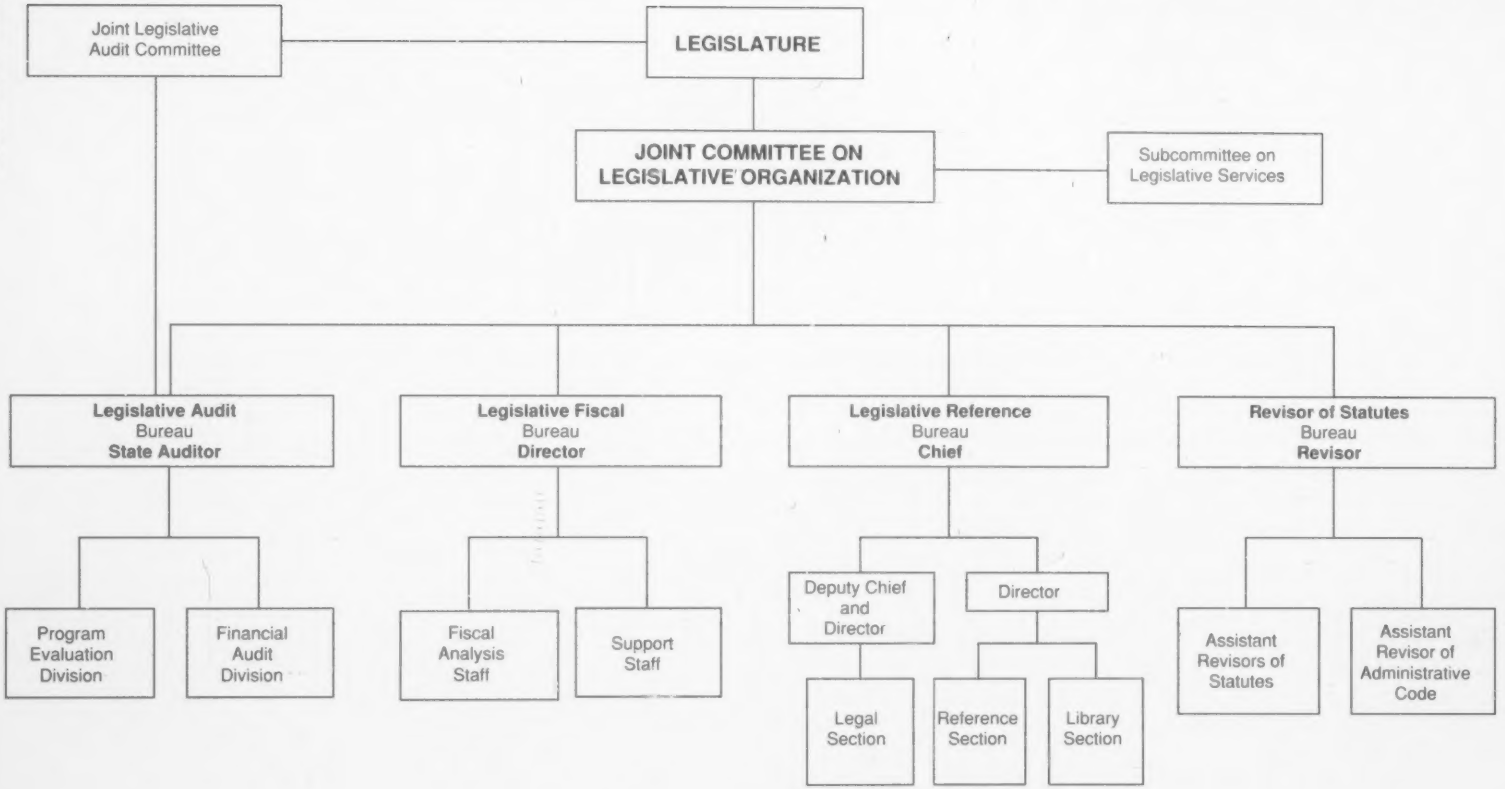
Statutory Reference: Section 13.80 and Joint Rule 23.

History: The Joint Committee on Legislative Organization was created by Chapter 149, Laws of 1963, and by 1963 Assembly Joint Resolution 91. Subsequent amendments were contained in Chapter 659, Laws of 1965; Chapters 3 and 325, Laws of 1977; 1977 Assembly Joint Resolution 23; Chapter 34, Laws of 1979; and 1985 Wisconsin Act 29.

Organization: The committee is a permanent joint legislative committee which consists of 10 members: the president of the Senate, the speaker of the Assembly, and the majority and minority leaders and assistant majority and minority leaders of each house. The committee has established a Subcommittee on Legislative Services to advise the committee on text processing matters and other matters referred to the subcommittee by the joint committee. Staff assistance is provided by the Legislative Council staff.

Functions:

1. Supervise and make policy for all legislative staff services.
2. Serve as the policy-making board for the legislative service agencies: the Legislative Reference Bureau, the Revisor of Statutes Bureau, the Legislative Audit Bureau, and the Legislative Fiscal Bureau.
3. Determine the types of tasks to be assigned to the bureaus within statutory limitations, and the quantity and quality thereof.
4. Consider and approve the budget of each bureau.
5. Determine the salary level of each bureau head.
6. Make such rules and regulations as are necessary for the operation of the bureaus.
7. Select the head of each legislative service agency. In the case of the state auditor, the Joint Legislative Audit Committee shall make recommendations for the approval of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization.
8. Employ outside professional consultants to study ways of improving legislative staff services and organization.
9. Inquire into misconduct of members or employes of the legislature.
10. Supervise the development of programs for computer use and approve and monitor computer operations in the legislative process.
11. Advise the Ethics Board on matters relating to the board's operations.
12. Investigate, at the request of the Legislative Audit Committee, any matter within the scope of a postaudit completed or being conducted by the Legislative Audit Bureau and generally supervise the responsibility of the Legislative Audit Committee.
13. Reserve such space as is necessary in the capitol for the use of the legislature.
14. Determine the officer who has operational responsibility for legislative document sales and distribution.
15. Recommend to the legislature a newspaper to serve as the official state newspaper.
16. Adopt a biennial parking plan for legislators and officers of the Senate and Assembly.
17. Designate the individuals authorized to sign joint purchasing contracts for the Senate and Assembly and the legislative service agencies.
18. Exercise concurrence authority over governor's appointment of the director and staff assistant of the Wisconsin Federal-State Relations Office in Washington D.C.


Joint Legislative Audit Committee
LEGISLATURE
JOINT COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE ORGANIZATION
Subcommittee on Legislative Services
Legislative Audit Bureau State Auditor
Legislative Fiscal Bureau Director
Legislative Reference Bureau Chief
Revisor of Statutes Bureau Revisor
Program Evaluation Division
Financial Audit Division
Fiscal Analysis Staff
Support Staff
Deputy Chief and Director
Director
Legal Section
Reference Section
Library Section
Assistant Revisors of Statutes
Assistant Revisor of Administrative Code

LEGISLATIVE AUDIT BUREAU

State Auditor: DALE CATTANACH.

Deputy State Auditor: THOMAS L. MICKELSON.

Audit Directors: DIANN L. ALLSEN, DON BEZRUKI, PATRICK W. COOPER, JUDITH E. FRYE, JACOB K. KLAM, RONALD L. YATES.

Mailing Address: Suite 402, 131 West Wilson Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-2818.

Publications: Audit reports of individual state agencies and programs (not for general distribution, but copies are on file in the Legislative Reference Bureau); Biennial Report.

Number of Employes: 77.80.

Total Budget 1987-89: $5,661,300.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.94.

History: The Legislative Audit Bureau was created as a bureau in the legislative branch, under the jurisdiction of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization, by Chapter 659, Laws of 1965. Prior to the creation of the Legislative Audit Bureau, its functions had been performed by the Department of State Audit, which was created by Chapter 9, Laws of 1947, and dissolved by Chapter 659. A Joint Legislative Audit Committee was created by Chapter 224, Laws of 1975.

Organization: The director of the bureau is the state auditor, appointed by the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization, which is the policy-making board for the Legislative Audit Bureau. The Joint Legislative Audit Committee has advisory responsibilities for the bureau, subject to general supervision of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization.

Functions:

1. Conduct postaudits of the accounts of every state department, board, commission, independent agency or authority at least once every 5 years to assure that all financial transactions have been made in a legal and proper manner. This includes authority to audit all bodies created by the legislature in the legislative or judicial branch and any public body, corporate and politic, created by the legislature. The state auditor may contract with outside audit groups to conduct such audits when it is considered advisable to do so.
2. Review the performance and impact of various state agency programs to determine whether the department carried out the policy of the legislature and governor. This function ranges from examinations of economy and efficiency in government to evaluations of program results and policy impacts. This information provides the legislature with timely evaluations of state programs which may be in need of revision, modification, expansion or reduction as a result of changing public priorities and fiscal limitations.
3. Biennially audit the books and accounts of the State Treasurer and the central accounting records of the Department of Administration. These audits must include an actual examination to see that the money appearing on the books is in the vaults of the treasury or in the several state depositories.
4. Annually audit the Capital Improvement Fund and the Bond Security and Redemption Fund.
5. Audit the records of providers in Wisconsin's medical assistance program; and corporations, institutions, associations, or other organizations which receive more than 50% of their annual budget from appropriations made by state law. The audits will be made when the state auditor deems it advisable or when so directed and shall cover only those records and operations which pertain to the receipt, disbursement or other handling of appropriations made by state law.
6. Provide auditing services at the direction of the Elections Board.
7. Make such special examination of the accounts and financial transactions of any department or officer as the governor or legislature directs.
8. At least once every 3 years, perform a financial audit of the state life insurance fund, the local property insurance fund and the patients compensation fund.
9. Annually audit school district eligibility, performance criteria, and state aid payments under the children at risk program.

10. Annually, conduct a financial audit, and biennially, conduct a performance audit of the State of Wisconsin Lottery Board and Racing Board.
11. Verify odds on winning a lottery game.
12. Certify to the outgoing state treasurer and the successor the balance in the treasury.
13. Require each department to file annually with the bureau a report on all receivables due the state.
14. Biennially audit the Wisconsin Investment Board, the Employe Trust Funds, expenditures from the state appropriation to the Medical College of Wisconsin and expenditures under the Higher Educational Aids Board contract for dental education services.
15. Audit the records of any county, city, village, town, or school district at the direction of the joint legislative audit committee.

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL BUREAU

Director: ROBERT WM. LANG.

Assistant Director: TERRY A. RHODES.

Program Supervisors: PRIS BORONIEC, KEN JOHNSON, JIM MCDONNELL, CHUCK WILHELM.

Administrative Assistant: VICKI HOLTEN.

Mailing Address: Room 110 South, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-3847.

Publications: Wisconsin State Budget — Summary of Governor's, Joint Committee on Finance's and Legislature's Budget Provisions; numerous informational reports which focus on a variety of state programs (lists and/or papers available on request).

Number of Employes: 33.00.

Total Budget 1987-89: $2,767,600.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.95.

History: The Legislative Fiscal Bureau was created by Chapter 154, Laws of 1969. It evolved from the legislative improvement program which was initiated by Chapter 696, Laws of 1961, utilizing a Ford Foundation grant and state funding. Under this program the legislature developed its own fiscal staff between 1963 and 1968, known as the Legislative Budget Staff, under the supervision of the Legislative Programs Study Committee which directed the improvement program during its 6-year span. In February 1968 the committee renamed the budget staff the Legislative Fiscal Bureau and spelled out the bureau functions. Chapter 215, Laws of 1971, transferred the responsibility for the bureau's supervision to the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization.

Organization: The Joint Committee on Legislative Organization is the policy-making board for the Legislative Fiscal Bureau. It selects the bureau's director, who is assisted by an assistant director and 4 program supervisors responsible for broadly-defined subject areas of government budgeting and fiscal operations.

Functions: The bureau serves as staff to the Joint Committee on Finance and provides fiscal information to other legislative standing committees and any individual legislator requesting assistance. The bureau has appropriate staff in attendance at all meetings of the Joint Finance Committee, and it reviews and evaluates all requests for legislative appropriations on behalf of the committee.

The bureau develops fiscal information and analysis to assist the legislature and its committees in deliberations. It may recommend alternatives to the legislature and to any committee regarding the state budget or individual expenditure or revenue proposals and their long-range implications for state funding.

The bureau also performs program analysis for the legislature and its committees. To assist legislative deliberations, it reviews existing and proposed programs and can present alternatives to the program recommendations in the governor's budget.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

Chief: DR. H. RUPERT THEOBALD, 266-3561.

Deputy Chief: PETER J. DYKMAN, *Director of Legislative Attorneys*, 266-7098.

Director of Reference and Library: LAWRENCE S. BARISH, 266-0344.

Supervising Librarian and Legislative Index: MINA WALDIE, 266-0346.

Mailing Address: Room 201 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: Legal Section — (608) 266-3561; Reference Section — (608) 266-0341.

Publications: *Wisconsin Blue Book* (biennial, odd-numbered years, distributed by Department of Administration, Document Sales, 202 South Thornton Avenue, P.O. Box 7840, Madison 53707); Research Bulletins, Informational Bulletins, Wisconsin Briefs (issued irregularly, each on a different topic); Bulletin of Proceedings of the Wisconsin Legislature — Index; Selective List of Recent Acquisitions (library monthly).

Number of Employes: 50.72.

Total Budget 1987-89: $3,466,600.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.92.

History: The Legislative Reference Bureau was created in 1901 (Chapter 168), under the governance of the Free Library Commission. Established as the Legislative Reference Library, it represented the first organized effort in the nation to provide a state legislature with professional staff assistance. Bill drafting responsibilities were officially assigned in 1907 (Chapter 508), although this service had actually been performed earlier. Editing of the *Wisconsin Blue Book* was added in 1929 (Chapter 194).

Chapter 149, Laws of 1963, renamed the agency the Legislative Reference Bureau and placed it under the direction of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization.

Organization: The Joint Committee on Legislative Organization is the policy-making body for the bureau, which is headed by a chief selected by the joint committee. The bureau is organized into 4 functional areas: legal, reference and research, library, and administrative support services. From its inception the bureau has been expected to perform its duties on an impartial, nonpartisan and confidential basis. To insulate the bureau from political pressures and to better serve the 3 branches of government, all of its staff (including the chief) is in the classified civil service.

Functions: The bureau provides nonpartisan, professional bill drafting, research, and library services to the legislature. Although a legislative service agency, the statutes direct the bureau to serve public officials, students of government and citizens generally.

The legal section's legislative attorneys prepare all legislation for introduction, including an analysis which is printed with each original proposal, and perform other legal services relating to legislative matters. The analysis explains in plain language the effect of each bill, substantive resolution or joint resolution.

The reference section's research analysts are responsible for collecting and making available in the most suitable form information to aid legislators and others in the performance of their duties. This includes the preparation and publication of reports on subjects that are or may become topics of legislative concern.

The library section's librarians maintain the bureau's extensive special collection of material pertaining to government and public policy issues. The collection is the bureau's primary research tool and constitutes a valuable resource for legislators, legislative staff and other patrons.

The administrative staff provides management and clerical support services.

The entire bureau participates in the biennial publication in the fall of odd-numbered years of the *Wisconsin Blue Book*, the official almanac on Wisconsin government.

Other functions of the bureau include:

1. Maintain the drafting records of all legislation introduced and utilize such records to provide information on legislative intent. Drafting records were first compiled in 1927.
2. Compile and publish the subject and author index to legislation, subject index to the legislative journals, and alphabetical listing of lobbyists and their principals.

3. Carry out loan or exchange arrangements with other states.
4. Administer the processing and printing of all legislative proposals and amendments, plus all enacted laws.
5. Engross the text of bills passed by one house (when requested by the chief clerks), and enroll all measures passed by both houses of the legislature.
6. In cooperation with the revisor of statutes, compile the bound volumes of session laws (Wisconsin Acts) — including a subject index, a table of statute sections affected, and any constitutional amendments passed on second consideration — for publication by the secretary of state.
7. Provide and maintain a data system and coordinate the use of computer programs and machine time to facilitate the use of modern office technology by the legislative branch.
8. After each federal census of population, prepare maps of municipalities to show congressional and legislative district boundaries. Following approval of redistricting plans, such material is transferred to the Department of Administration to be kept current.
9. Cooperate with the revisor of statutes in systematically examining and revising the statutes and session laws.
10. Participate in the Commission on Uniform State Laws.

REVISOR OF STATUTES BUREAU

Revisor of Statutes: ORLAN L. PRESTEGARD.

Assistant Revisors, Statutes: BRUCE E. MUNSON, DOLORES TOPP THIMKE.

Assistant Revisor, Administrative Code: GARY L. POULSON.

Mailing Address: Room 702, 30 West Mifflin Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-2011.

Publications: Wisconsin Statutes; Wisconsin Annotations; Wisconsin Administrative Code and Register; Wisconsin Town Law Forms.

Number of Employes: 9.00.

Total Budget 1987-89: $776,000.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.93.

History: Wisconsin was the first state to adopt a plan for continuous revision of its statutes when Chapter 546, Laws of 1909, created the Revisor of Statutes, appointed by the trustees of the state library. The editing and distribution of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code and Register*, was added in 1955, but the responsibility for sale and distribution of these documents was transferred in 1963, to the Department of Administration. Chapter 149, Laws of 1963, moved the revisor to the legislative branch by housing these functions in the Statutory Revision Bureau. A 1965 law renamed the bureau the Revisor of Statutes Bureau.

Organization: The Revisor of Statutes Bureau is in the classified service under the supervision of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization. It currently consists of a revisor, plus 3 assistant revisors, 2 assigned to statutory revision and one to the administrative code.

Functions:

1. Edit the biennial editions of the Wisconsin Statutes.
2. Prepare revision and correction bills for introduction in the legislature.
3. Summarize Supreme Court decisions, decisions of the Court of Appeals and attorney general's opinions construing statutes and print them either in a separate volume *(Wisconsin Annotations)* or in the current edition of the statutes.
4. Prepare copy for a pamphlet entitled "Wisconsin Town Law Forms". These forms are for the use of town officials in administering statutes relating to town government.
5. Assist the Legislative Reference Bureau in compiling the subject index to session laws and the table of statute sections affected.
6. Edit the *Wisconsin Administrative Code*.

7. Prepare the *Wisconsin Administrative Register*.
8. Report to the Law Revision Committee of the Legislative Council those reported opinions of the attorney general and those reported decisions of any federal district court, or any state or federal appellate court, in which Wisconsin statutes or session laws are stated to be in conflict, ambiguous, anachronistic, unconstitutional or otherwise in need of revision.
9. Present to the Law Revision Committee bills that eliminate defects, anachronisms, conflicts, ambiguities and unconstitutional or obsolete provisions of the Wisconsin Statutes prepared as a result of a systematic examination of the statutes and session laws.
10. Administer the payments for the costs of certain publications.
11. The revisor of statutes serves as a member of the Judicial Council, a member of the Wisconsin Commission on Uniform State Laws and is the nonvoting secretary of the Joint Committee for the Review of Administrative Rules.

RETIREMENT RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Members: SENATOR JAUCH, REPRESENTATIVE GROBSCHMIDT, *cochairpersons;* SENATORS ANDREA, STITT; REPRESENTATIVES HAMILTON, WALLING; GARY I. GATES (secretary of employe trust funds), DAVID HEINECK (designated by commissioner of insurance); WARREN M. SCHMIDT (appointed by attorney general), LEON KENDALL (appointed by governor) (all members of the Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems); JOSEPH PELLITTERI (designated by secretary of employment relations); DOROTHY JOHNSON (representing county or municipal employers), WILLIAM KIENZLE (representing Milwaukee Teachers Annuity and Retirement Fund), ELAINE BOSTONE (representing state, county and municipal employes), KENNETH STELZIG (representing State Teachers Retirement System); MICHAEL MESENBOURG, ROBERT TAYLOR, GEORGE WILCOX (public members).

Mailing Address: Room 316, 110 East Main Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-3019.

Publications: *Staff Report* No. 78: 1988 Comparative Survey of Major Public Pension Plans; actuarial valuations of 1987 and 1988 benefit proposals; numerous issue papers including the state's accumulated sick leave conversion credit program, protective death and disability benefits, the adequacy of pre-retirement death benefits, compliance with federal mandates on pension plan design, federal recognition of merchant marine service as military service, protective occupation classification questions, post-retirement life insurance design issues, pension reciprocity and portability, the division of benefits pursuant to domestic relations orders, background information on actuarial firms-methods-liabilities, valuation questions on pension assets and market recognition, normal retirement and early retirement window experience in the public sector, the importance of economic actuarial assumptions, etc.

Staff: Staff of Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.51.

History: The Retirement Research Council was created by Chapter 395, Laws of 1959, as a permanent study group. It was renamed the Retirement Research Committee by Chapter 659, Laws of 1965, and its membership was changed by Chapter 249, Laws of 1975, and Chapter 96, Laws of 1981.

Organization: The committee's officers and staff are the officers and staff of the Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems, and all members of that committee serve *ex officio* on the research committee. The secretary of the department of employment relations (or designee) is an additional *ex officio* member of the research committee. Seven other members are appointed by the governor. Of these, 3 are selected from the general public to represent taxpayers and not public employe or employer interests. The other 4 shall be a) a representative of state or nonteaching local government employes, b) a teacher not employed by the state or the city of Mil-

waukee, c) a teacher employed by the city of Milwaukee, and d) a representative of local government. The appointees of the governor hold office for 4 years. Anyone appointed to represent a specific group shall cease to be a member if he or she ceases to be a member or representative of the group.

Functions:

1. Provide a continuous review and study of the retirement benefits afforded by the state and of the complexities of modern retirement programs.
2. Investigate and report to the legislature on any retirement system for public employes.
3. Require financial reports from officers or employes administering any public employe pension or retirement plan.
4. Maintain a library of all public employe pension and retirement plans throughout the United States and may study such plans of foreign countries.

Joint Survey Committee on RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

Members: SENATOR JAUCH, REPRESENTATIVE GROBSCHMIDT, *cochairpersons;* SENATORS ANDREA, STITT; REPRESENTATIVES HAMILTON, WALLING; GARY I. GATES (secretary of employe trust funds), DAVID HEINECK (designated by commissioner of insurance); WARREN M. SCHMIDT (appointed by attorney general), LEON KENDALL (appointed by governor).

Research Director: BLAIR L. TESTIN.

Mailing Address: Room 316, 110 East Main Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-3019.

Publications: Reports on retirement bills and amendments introduced in the legislature are printed as appendices to these measures. A summary compilation of the reports is issued at the end of each legislative session.

Number of Employes: 3.00 (includes Retirement Research Committee).

Total Budget 1987-89: $253,100 (includes Retirement Research Committee).

Statutory Reference: Section 13.50.

History: The Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems was created by Chapter 376, Laws of 1947. Major changes in the law were made by Chapter 395, Laws of 1959; Chapter 659, Laws of 1965; Chapter 249, Laws of 1975; and Chapter 96, Laws of 1981.

Organization: The committee consists of 10 members: 2 majority party senators, one minority party senator, 2 majority party representatives, and one minority party representative, appointed as are standing committees; an assistant attorney general appointed by the attorney general; the commissioner of insurance or a staff actuary designated by the commissioner; a public member appointed by the governor; and the secretary of employe trust funds. Terms are for 4 years. The committee employs a research director and staff under the classified service.

Functions: The committee analyzes all proposed legislation creating or modifying any system for, or making any provision for, the retirement of or payment of pensions to public officers or employes. The committee submits a written report pertaining to the purpose of the bill, the probable costs, the actuarial effect, the desirability of such proposal as a matter of public policy, and a recommendation which must be attached to a proposed bill as an appendix.

On May 5, 1989, Governor Tommy Thompson signed 1989 Senate Bill 148 (1989 Wisconsin Act 13) relating to public employes retirement. Senator J. Mac Davis is shown discussing the bill on the floor of the Senate (photo courtesy of Michael Boerger, Senate Republican Caucus).

Joint Legislative
STATE SUPPORTED PROGRAMS STUDY AND ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Members: SENATOR VAN SISTINE, REPRESENTATIVE VANDERPERREN, *cochairpersons;* SENATORS HELBACH, KREUL, LEEAN, PLEWA; REPRESENTATIVES CLARENBACH, GOETSCH, LADWIG, SWOBODA, WINEKE.

Mailing Address: Senator Van Sistine, Room 14 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; Representative Vanderperren, Room 32 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708-8953.

Telephone: Senator Van Sistine, (608) 266-5670; Representative Vanderperren, (608) 266-0616.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.47.

History: The Joint Legislative State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Committee received its name and expanded duties from Chapter 266, Laws of 1973, when it replaced the Committee to Visit State Properties.

The Committee to Visit State Properties, created in Chapter 659, Laws of 1965, was a composite of the Committee to Visit State Institutions (Chapter 525, Laws of 1947) which inspected state buildings, land and equipment and the management of state institutions, and the Committee on Physical Plant Maintenance (Chapter 462, Laws of 1957) which assessed the repair, maintenance, and housekeeping of the state capitol and state office building and studied legislative space requirements.

Organization: The committee has a membership of 5 senators and 6 representatives, appointed as are the members of standing committees in their respective houses. The 2 major political parties must be represented in the membership from each house. One legislative member of the Building Commission from each house must also be a member of the committee. The committee meets when the legislature is not in actual session. Staff assistance is provided by the Legislative Council.

Functions: Committee members are assigned to visit and thoroughly inspect the capitol building and all institutions and office buildings owned or leased by the state. During these inspections, committee members are granted free access to all parts of the buildings and surrounding grounds and all persons associated with the buildings. Under the 1973 law, the committee may also examine any institutions, programs, or organizations which receive direct or indirect state financial support.

Joint Survey Committee on TAX EXEMPTIONS

Members: SENATOR SHOEMAKER, REPRESENTATIVE BALDUS, *cochairpersons;* SENATORS BURKE, LEEAN; REPRESENTATIVES LARSON, WINEKE; MARK BUGHER (designated by secretary of revenue); ALAN LEE (appointed by attorney general); DONALD L. HEANEY (appointed by governor).

Mailing Address: Legislative Council, Room 147 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1304.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.52.

History: The Joint Survey Committee on Tax Exemptions was created by Chapter 153, Laws of 1963, as a permanent statutory committee. Its membership was revised by Chapter 163, Laws of 1973, and by Chapter 215, Laws of 1975.

Organization: The 9-member committee is comprised of 3 senators and 3 representatives appointed as are the members of standing committees in their respective houses (2 from the majority party and one from the minority party in each house), a representative of the Department of Justice appointed by the attorney general, the secretary of revenue (or designee), and a public member appointed by the governor by January 15 of each odd-numbered year who is familiar with tax problems. Terms expire on January 15 of the odd-numbered years, and each member shall serve until a successor is appointed and qualified. The committee may employ such personnel as is necessary; any intermittent employment of professional, technical or research personnel may be made outside the classified service. Staff assistance is provided by the Legislative Council.

Functions: The committee is to provide the legislature with its considered opinion of the legality, fiscal effect and desirability of each legislative proposal which would modify laws or create new laws relating to the exemption of property or persons from any state or local taxes or special assessments. It is empowered to make investigations and hold hearings and may issue subpoenas. Any measure introduced in the legislature relating to the exemption of property or persons from a tax, except the executive budget bill, is immediately referred to the committee, which must submit its written report before the proposal may be considered by either house. If a budget bill contains a tax exemption, it is referred simultaneously to the Joint Committee on Finance and the joint survey committee. Within 60 days, the committee must prepare a written report on tax exemptions contained in the budget bill, and the report is printed as an appendix to the bill.

TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS COMMISSION

Members: GOVERNOR TOMMY G. THOMPSON, *chairperson;* SENATORS ANDREA, CHILSEN, KINCAID, ROSHELL, WEEDEN; REPRESENTATIVES HASENOHRL, TREGONING, VANDERPERREN, VAN GORDEN, YOUNG; C. DAVID BUGHER, ERVIN W. CONRADT, FRANK J. PELISEK (citizen members); RONALD R. FIEDLER (secretary of transportation, nonvoting member).

Project Information: JEANNE M. FRANCO, commission secretary.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7916, Madison 53707; location: Room 951 Hill Farms State Transportation Building, 4802 Sheboygan Avenue, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-5408.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.489.

History: The Transportation Projects Commission was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27. Its membership was increased by 1985 Wisconsin Act 2.

Organization: The commission is comprised of the governor, who is chairperson, 5 senators and 5 representatives (3 from the majority party and 2 from the minority party in each house) appointed as are standing committees, 3 citizen members appointed to serve at the pleasure of the governor, and the secretary of transportation as a nonvoting member.

Functions: The commission reviews recommendations of the Department of Transportation for construction of major highway projects, defined by statute as highway reconstruction or reconditioning costing $5 million or more and involving either relocation of 2.5 miles or more, or construction of 5 or more miles of additional lanes to an existing highway. The commission is required to report its recommendations to the governor or governor-elect, the legislature, and the Joint Committee on Finance prior to December 1 in each even-numbered year.

With Representative Lolita Schneiders (center) listening, Representatives William D. Lorge (left) and Dale W. Schultz confer during a meeting of the Assembly Committee on Financial Institutions and Insurance *(photo courtesy of Vern Bailey, Assembly Republican Caucus).*

Commission on
UNIFORM STATE LAWS

Members: JUSTICE WILLIAM G. CALLOW (public member), *chairperson;* ORLAN L. PRESTEGARD (revisor of statutes), *secretary;* SENATORS DAVIS, GEORGE; REPRESENTATIVES BARRETT, PROSSER; PETER DYKMAN (designated by chief, Legislative Reference Bureau), SHAUN P. HAAS (designated by executive secretary, Legislative Council); LAWRENCE J. BUGGE (public member).

Mailing Address: Revisor of Statutes Bureau, Room 702, 30 West Mifflin Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-2011.

Total Budget 1987-89: $38,600.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.55.

History: The Commission on Uniform State Laws was originally created by Chapter 83, Laws of 1893, which authorized the governor to appoint 3 members as the Commission for the Promotion of Uniformity of Legislation in the United States. In 1931, Chapter 67, Sec. 150, designated the revisor of statutes as the sole Wisconsin commissioner. The composition was again changed by Chapter 173, Laws of 1941, to add the chief of the Legislative Reference Bureau as a commissioner. The commission was created in its present form and the membership expanded to include 2 members of the State Bar appointed by the governor by Chapter 312, Laws of 1957. Chapter 135, Laws of 1959, added the executive secretary of the Legislative Council as a member. Chapter 294, Laws of 1979, effective January 1, 1981, added 4 legislative members and deleted the requirement that the members appointed by the governor be members of the State Bar.

Organization: The 9-member commission consists of 2 senators and 2 representatives from the 2 major parties appointed as are members of the standing committees for 2-year terms, 2 public members appointed by the governor for 4-year terms, the chief of the Legislative Reference Bureau (or designee), the executive secretary of the Legislative Council (or designee), and the revisor of statutes.

Functions: The commission is authorized to advise the legislature with regard to uniform laws and model laws. Each commissioner may attend the annual meeting of the Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, examine subjects on which uniformity of legislation is desirable, ascertain the best methods to effect uniformity, cooperate with commissioners in other states in preparing uniform acts, and prepare bills adapting such uniform acts to the laws of Wisconsin for introduction in the legislature. The commission reports biennially to the Law Revision Committee of the Legislative Council.

Executive Branch

6

The executive branch: profile, descriptions of constitutional offices, departments and independent agencies. Arranged by functional areas: commerce, education, environmental resources, human relations and resources, general executive functions

"Four Legs Village-Entrance to Winnebago Lake (the present Town of Neenah)". From a lithograph after a sketch by Mrs. Juliette Kinzie in her book, Wau-Bun, *1856.* *Courtesy Iconographic Collections, State Historical Society of Wisconsin (WHi(X3)21557).*

ELECTIVE CONSTITUTIONAL STATE OFFICERS

Office	Name/Party Affiliation	Home, Address[1]	Term Expires	Annual Salary[2]
Governor	Tommy G. Thompson (Rep.)	Elroy	1st Mon. Jan. 1991	$86,149
Lieutenant Governor	Scott McCallum (Rep.)	Fond du Lac	1st Mon. Jan. 1991	$46,360
Secretary of State	Douglas J. La Follette (Dem.)	Madison	1st Mon. Jan. 1991	$42,089
State Treasurer	Charles P. Smith (Dem.)	Madison	1st Mon. Jan. 1991	$42,089
Attorney General	Donald J. Hanaway (Rep.)	De Pere	1st Mon. Jan. 1991	$73,903
Superintendent of Public Instruction	Herbert J. Grover (nonpartisan office)	Cottage Grove	1st Mon. July 1993	$72,337

[1]Home address is the area from which the officer was originally elected.

[2]Salary as of July 3, 1989.

Source: 1987-88 Wisconsin Statutes, Section 20.923(2); Wisconsin Department of Employment Relations, Division of Classification and Compensation, departmental data.

"Syttende Mai", Norwegian for "May 17", marks the anniversary of the 1814 signing of the Norwegian Constitution. Annually, the citizens of Stoughton celebrate this anniversary with festivities. Here, Stoughton dancers perform outside the State Capitol (photo courtesy of Richard Hanson II, Senate Democratic Caucus).

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

A PROFILE OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Structure of the Executive Branch

The "republican form of government", guaranteed to every state by the U S. Constitution, has been carried out in Wisconsin through the separation of the state's powers among the legislative, the executive and the judicial branches. Once the legislative branch has determined the broad objectives for state policies and established the general structures and regulations for the programs, the executive branch must supervise the administration of these programs and policies, while the judicial branch is responsible for adjudicating any conflicts which may arise from the interpretation or application of the laws.

Government Has Become Increasingly Complex. The governor, as head of the executive branch, is constitutionally required to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed". This appeared to be a relatively simple task when the state constitution was ratified in 1848. Under "Article V — Executive", the people of Wisconsin provided for the election of a governor and a lieutenant governor who would become acting governor in case of a vacancy in the governor's office. Originally, the lieutenant governor was also the presiding officer of the Senate, so there was a built-in liaison between the executive and legislative branches.

In "Article VI — Administrative", the constitution provided for 3 additional elected officers to assist in administering the laws of the new state. The secretary of state was authorized by the first session of the legislature in 1848 to keep official records, including the enrolled laws and various state papers, and to act as state auditor to supervise the state's fiscal concerns by examining the treasurer's books and preparing budget projections for the legislature. The state treasurer was given responsibility for receiving all money and tax collections paid into the state treasury and paying out only those amounts arising from the operation of state government and authorized by the legislature. The attorney general was to provide legal advice to the legislature and other constitutional officers and represent the state in legal matters tried in the courts of this state, other states and the federal government.

The sixth officer created by the constitution was the state superintendent of public instruction, mandated in "Article X — Education". The first legislature gave him some very specific program duties. He was to travel throughout the state inspecting common schools and advocating good public school systems to parents and teachers. He was to recommend texts, take a census of school age children, collect statistics on existing schools and determine the apportionment of school aids. Many of these duties continue today.

On the whole, the administration of state government was much simpler, as illustrated by the fact that expenditures from the general fund for 1848 government operations totaled only $13,472, and that included the expenses of the legislature and circuit courts. As prescribed by the constitution and state law, the salaries of all 6 constitutional officers amounted to $5,050 that year. (The lieutenant governor did not receive a salary, but was given a double legislative per diem.) Perhaps state government never really was as simple as the constitution's basic outline would lead one to believe. Emphatically, it is not that simple today. The Wisconsin Committee on the Reorganization of the Executive Branch, reporting to the 1967 Legislature, came to the conclusion that state government could no longer be neatly divided into precise "legislative", "executive" and "judicial" domains. In many instances the subjects of legislation had become so technically complex, that the legislature agreed to leave the detailed implementation of a law to the executive branch by granting "rule-making" authority to an administrative agency. At the same time, so as to free the judicial branch from the same staggering load of technical detail, these administrative agencies were given "quasi-judicial" powers. Said the reorganization committee:

> [T]he complexity of modern life has required the delegation of substantial rule-making and quasi-judicial authority to administrative regulatory agencies of the state government. Some of these regulatory agencies, engaged primarily in the supervision of private business activities, are intended to be relatively independent from executive control.

Reorganization 1967. By the time the reorganization committee ended its studies in January 1967, it had identified 85 state agencies comprising the executive branch of Wisconsin state government. Since the Wisconsin Constitution vests the executive power in the governor, the governor holds the ultimate responsibility for state administration. However, the proliferation of state agencies over the years had made it increasingly difficult for a governor to exercise effective executive authority. Many of the agencies had no direct relationship to the governor. The purpose of reorganization was to integrate agencies on a functional basis, thus providing a more efficient structure which would be responsive to the elected chief executive and, consequently, to the people.

When the legislature incorporated the committee's recommendations into law (Chapter 75, Laws of 1967), the structure of the executive branch was considerably altered and the number of agencies drastically reduced from 85 to 32. It was reorganized to include 4 constitutional offices, 14 operating departments (including the Department of Justice and the Department of Public Instruction, headed by the 2 other constitutional officers) and 14 independent agencies.

State Government Today. Like everything else, state government does not remain static. Reorganization is a continuing process. The legislature has created new state agencies, while others have been abolished or consolidated since the 1967 reorganization. In addition to the same 4 constitutional offices, there are now 15 operating departments, 20 independent agencies, 2 authorities and 1 nonprofit corporation.

Since 1967, the Grain and Warehouse Commission and the Coordinating Council for Higher Educational have been abolished, with a unit of the latter becoming a separate agency known as the Educational Communications Board. The University of Wisconsin and the State University System were merged to become the University of Wisconsin System, while the Department of Local Affairs and Development and the Department of Business Development were merged in 1980 to form the Department of Development. The following agencies were established to handle functions extracted from ongoing agencies: the Office of the Commissioner of Credit Unions (from the Office of the Commissioner of Banking), the Elections Board (from the Office of the Secretary of State), and the Department of Employment Relations, the Personnel Board, and the Personnel Commission (all from the Department of Administration). The Office of the State Public Defender became an independent agency in the executive branch when it was transferred there in 1977 from the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. The Ethics Board was created in 1973. Two new agencies were created by the 1987 Legislature — the Lottery Board and the Racing Board.

Four authorities have been created. Two of these still exist, the Housing and Economic Development Authority (formerly the Housing Finance Authority) and the Health and Educational Facilities Authority (formerly the Health Facilities Authority), which were created in 1971 and 1973, respectively. The Solid Waste Recycling Authority, created in 1973, was abolished in 1983. The Community Development Finance Authority, which was created in 1981, was abolished on July 1, 1988.

In 1985 the Bradley Center Sports and Entertainment Corporation, a nonprofit corporation, was created by the legislature as the public body responsible for administration of the Bradley Center.

Constitutional Officers. The constitutional officers are all elected by the voters in statewide elections. Their number has remained constant since the adoption of the constitution in 1848. They include the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, and state treasurer, all of whom head offices, and the attorney general and state superintendent of public instruction, who head departments. Since the elections in 1970, the term of office for all constitutional officers has been 4 years. All officers, except the state superintendent, are elected on partisan ballots in the fall elections of the even-numbered years midway between presidential elections. The state superintendent is a nonpartisan officer elected in conjunction with the spring elections for supreme court justices.

Departments. A "department" means a principal administrative agency within the executive branch, but does not include the independent agencies, which frequently have quasi-judicial functions. Within a department, the major subunit is the division, which is headed by an administrator. Each division, in turn, is divided into bureaus, headed by directors. Bureaus may include sections, headed by chiefs, and smallest of all are units, headed by supervisors.

Of the 15 administrative departments, the Department of Justice and the Department of Public Instruction are headed by the attorney general and the superintendent of public instruction, respectively. Eight departments are each headed by a single secretary, who is nominated by the governor and with the advice and consent of the Senate appointed to serve at the governor's pleasure: Administration; Development; Employment Relations; Health and Social Services; Industry, Labor and Human Relations; Regulation and Licensing; Revenue; and Transportation. The Department of Military Affairs is headed by the adjutant general, who is appointed by the governor for a 5-year term. Each of the 4 remaining departments is headed by a part-time board, which appoints the secretary to serve at its pleasure. These are: Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection; Employe Trust Funds; Natural Resources; and Veterans Affairs. Members of boards supervising departments, with the exception of the Employe Trust Funds Board, are appointed by the governor with Senate consent for fixed terms expiring on May 1.

Independent Agencies. In addition to constitutional offices and administrative departments, there are 20 units of the executive branch which have been specifically designated as independent agencies. Five of the independent agencies are each headed by a single commissioner — the Offices of the Commissioner of Banking, Credit Unions, Insurance, Savings and Loan, and Securities. These commissioners are appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate and serve at the pleasure of the governor. Three independent agencies are headed by full-time commissions — the Employment Relations Commission, the Personnel Commission, and the Public Service Commission. These are appointed by the governor with Senate consent for staggered 6-year terms, expiring on March 1 of the odd-numbered years, except for the Personnel Commission whose members serve 5-year terms.

Finally, 12 of the independent agencies are headed by part-time boards: the Educational Communications Board, the Elections Board, the Ethics Board, the Higher Educational Aids Board, the Investment Board, the Lottery Board, the Personnel Board, the Public Defender Board, the Racing Board, the State Historical Society, the University of Wisconsin System, and the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education. With 3 exceptions, these boards are appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate, although several also have some *ex officio* members. The exceptions are: 1) the Board of Curators of the State Historical Society, which though it includes gubernatorially-appointed and legislative members, is primarily selected as provided in its bylaws; 2) the Higher Educational Aids Board, which does not require Senate confirmation; and 3) the Elections Board, whose members are appointed upon designation by certain officials. The number of members and the length of the term varies from board to board, although the Higher Educational Aids Board serves at the pleasure of the governor. Terms on these boards expire on May 1, except for Personnel Board terms which expire on July 1.

Authorities. The Housing and Economic Development Authority and the Health and Educational Facilities Authority are corporate public bodies. They are created by the legislature for specific purposes and are authorized to issue bonds. Although they are agencies of the state, they operate outside the regular structure of government and are intended to be financially self-sufficient. Most members are appointed by the governor with Senate consent, but the Housing and Economic Development Authority includes an *ex officio* member and 4 legislative members. Terms of public members are 4 years for the Housing and Economic Development Authority and 7 years for the Health and Educational Facilities Authority.

Nonprofit Corporation. In 1985 the legislature created the Bradley Center Sports and Entertainment Corporation as a nonprofit corporation with a 9-member board of directors appointed by the governor, 6 with Senate consent and 3 as nominees of the Bradley Family Foundation, Inc. The directors serve 7-year terms.

Attached Boards, Councils and Committees. Many departments and agencies have attached boards or subordinate boards, councils and committees within them to carry out specific tasks or to act in an advisory capacity. The 1967 reorganization act standardized the nomenclature and spelled out the differences in these units. Thus, a board is a "part-time body functioning as the

policy-making unit for a department or independent agency or a part-time body with policy-making or quasi-judicial powers". An examining board is a "part-time body which sets standards of professional competence and conduct for the profession under its supervision, prepares, conducts and grades the examinations of prospective new practitioners, grants licenses, investigates complaints of alleged unprofessional conduct and performs other functions assigned to it by law". A council, on the other hand, is defined as a "part-time body appointed to function on a continuing basis for the study, and recommendation of solutions and policy alternatives, of the problems arising in a specified functional area of state government", while a committee is considered to be a "part-time body appointed to study a specific problem and to recommend a solution or policy alternative with respect to that problem, and intended to terminate on the completion of its assignment".

Boards are always specifically created by law. Councils and committees may be created by law, but each agency head may also create and appoint such councils or committees as the operation of the department or independent agency requires.

Certain boards, commissions and councils which had formerly been independent or subsidiary to another agency were, under the 1967 reorganization, attached for administrative purposes only to new agencies as distinct units of the agencies. They continue to exercise their statutory powers independently of the head of the department or independent agency to which they were attached, but the latter usually supervises budgeting, program coordination and related management functions for these units. The number of such units has been increasing so that currently there are 31 boards, 5 commissions, 2 divisions, 4 councils, and 2 offices.

The Executive Power. The constitution vests the state's executive power in the governor. By making the head of the major executive departments subject to direct appointment by the governor, the 1967 reorganization increased the governor's executive authority. 1975 legislation added the secretary of the Department of Health and Social Services to the direct appointment group by abolishing its governing board. The 1977 Legislature changed the administrative structure of the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations from a 3-member commission to a secretary appointed by the governor. (The commission was renamed the Labor and Industry Review Commission and made an independent unit attached to the department.) That same year the Department of Employment Relations was created under the administration of a secretary appointed by the governor.

Currently, 9 department secretaries and the individual heads of 8 independent agencies are appointed by the governor. The members of the 3 commissions are also directly appointed but on a staggered term basis. Two departments are directed by elected constitutional officers. This leaves the secretaries of 4 departments and the heads of 9 independent agencies separated from direct gubernatorial supervision through the interposition of governing boards. The governor does, of course, appoint most board members, but since they have staggered terms, a governor must serve for at least one 4-year term to appoint a majority of the typical board.

It is still a matter of considerable debate whether or not all or almost all of the department heads should be directly appointed by a governor. Public administration theory has long held that a governor cannot, in fact, be the chief executive if the office lacks the authority to hold department heads directly accountable. On the other hand, the original purpose of a board was to insulate a department from politics, enabling its head and staff to develop expertise and a sense of professionalism in their operations. Although the trend has been toward single-headed departments, efforts in the 1985 Legislature to abolish 3 more governing boards failed.

Civil Service. One of the outstanding characteristics of Wisconsin state government is its civil service merit system. Wisconsin was one of the early states to adopt such a system, doing so in 1905. The Wisconsin system is generally considered one of the strongest because it encompasses the major portion of state personnel, and employes who are not covered are generally omitted for logical reasons.

Civil service, which has been defined to mean all offices and positions of trust or employment in the state government, is divided into the classified and the unclassified service. Unclassified service includes all elected officials, all officers and employes appointed by the governor, the faculty and academic staff of the University of Wisconsin System, most division administrators, deputies and executive assistants, and certain others specifically exempted by statute. Outside the executive branch, legislators and certain legislative employes, as well as justices and judges

and employes of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals are also part of the unclassified service. All other state employes, which comprise the vast majority of personnel in state service, are covered by the classified service.

Salaries. All positions in the civil service are classified so that positions in which the incumbents have similar duties, responsibilities and qualifications are placed in the same category and are paid on the same basis. Each such class may contain various grades, with a minimum-maximum salary range for each grade. The secretary of the Department of Employment Relations is directed to apply the principle of equal pay for work of equivalent skills and responsibilities when assigning a classification to a pay range. The secretary establishes salary schedules and ranges (the compensation plan) each biennium for classified employes not covered by collective bargaining agreements. The legislature's Joint Committee on Employment Relations may modify the plan, but such modifications are subject to the governor's veto, which may be overridden by the vote of 6 members of the committee. Some provisions of the compensation plan approved by the committee may require legislative action for implementation, including changes in fringe benefits and other changes in laws. In 1984 Governor Earl created the Task Force on Comparable Worth to study the civil service classification system. The 1986 "budget repair" act provided $2.6 million for the 1985-87 biennium to correct pay inequities based on gender or race.

State employes may join labor unions and engage in collective bargaining, but are prohibited by state law from striking. Collectively bargained agreements negotiated between the Department of Employment Relations and labor organizations are submitted to the joint committee. If approved, they are submitted to the legislature in companion bills for approval of salaries, fringe benefits, and other changes in the law. If the committee or legislature does not approve the proposed agreement, it is returned for renegotiation.

Under the law, agency heads are systematically placed in one of 10 groups, and each group is assigned a salary range. The salary range for each group is determined in the same manner as for the positions in the classified service. Salaries of elected constitutional officers are set at varying points of their ranges.

Number of State Employes. The increasing size and complexity of state government is reflected in the number of employes. To illustrate this, a total of 1,924 people worked for Wisconsin state government in 1906. By contrast, in December 1988, state employment totaled 66,254 employes, of whom 36,567 were permanent classified; 18,296 were unclassified (primarily teaching and academic staff of the University of Wisconsin System); 5,880 were UW graduate assistants and other employes; and 5,511 were limited term, seasonal or project employes. (Limited term employes are considered part of classified service, but they work in temporary positions not eligible for civil service tenure and benefits.)

State Government's Physical Plant. The first capitol in Madison in the days of the Wisconsin Territory cost somewhat over $60,000. Erected in 1837, it was replaced by a bigger structure around 1860, which in turn was replaced by a greatly enlarged building around 1884. When that building was extensively damaged by fire in 1904, construction of the current capitol began. The present capitol was completed in 1917, at a cost of $7,258,764.75.

Today, the agencies of state government in Madison are housed in the capitol, 5 state office buildings in the vicinity of Capitol Square, and the Hill Farms State Transportation Building on the west side of the city, with additional space leased from private landlords. Nor does this complete the catalog of buildings needed for Wisconsin state government: there are other state office buildings in Eau Claire, Green Bay, La Crosse, Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Wisconsin Rapids, plus district offices maintained throughout the state for the field organization of many of the operating departments.

Besides office buildings, the state operates a variety of educational, correctional and mental institutions across Wisconsin. The University of Wisconsin System has its main campus in Madison (1988-89 enrollment 43,641), and its second largest campus at Milwaukee (1988-89 enrollment 25,212). In addition, the system maintains campuses at Eau Claire, Green Bay, La Crosse, Menomonie (Stout), Oshkosh, Platteville, Racine-Kenosha (Parkside), River Falls, Stevens Point, Superior and Whitewater. Two-year centers (in buildings financed by the respective municipalities) are maintained in Baraboo (Baraboo-Sauk County), Fond du Lac, Janesville (Rock County), Manitowoc, Marinette, Marshfield (Marshfield-Wood County), Menasha (Fox Valley), Rice Lake (Barron County), Richland Center (Richland County), Sheboygan, Waukesha,

Wausau (Marathon County), and West Bend (Washington County). For the entire university system, the total 1988-89 enrollment was 162,567.

The state's correctional facilities consist of: Columbia Correctional Institution at Portage, Dodge Correctional Institution at Waupun (including assessment and evaluation programs), Green Bay Correctional Institution and Waupun Correctional Institution (men's maximum security facilities); Taycheedah Correctional Institution (women's maximum security facility); Fox Lake Correctional Institution, Kettle Moraine Correctional Institution at Plymouth and Oshkosh Correctional Institution (men's medium security facilities); Wisconsin Resource Center at Oshkosh (medium security resource facility); Oakhill Correctional Institution at Oregon and the Wisconsin Correctional Center System, North and South (comprising the former Wisconsin Correctional Camp System, the Bureau of Community Corrections Community Centers, and the Corrections Drug and Alcohol Treatment Center) (men's minimum security facilities); Ethan Allan School at Wales (male juveniles) and the Lincoln Hills School at Irma (male and female juveniles).

Through the Department of Health and Social Services, the state operates 5 institutions for the care and treatment of the mentally ill and mentally retarded. These include 2 mental health institutions, the Mental Health Institute-Mendota (Madison) and the Mental Health Institute-Winnebago and 3 centers for the developmentally disabled, Central Wisconsin Center (Madison), Northern Wisconsin Center (Chippewa Falls) and Southern Wisconsin Center (Union Grove).

The state maintains a school which offers special training to visually handicapped and blind students at Janesville, and a similar special school for the hearing impaired at Delavan.

The Wisconsin Veterans Home at King in Waupaca County is operated by the state to serve Wisconsin veterans of all wars who are 50-years-old or older and are permanently disabled and unable to secure adequate care from the federal government. Qualifying spouses, surviving spouses or parents of veterans are also admitted to the Veterans Home.

The Building Program. In the past several decades, the provision of adequate building space for Wisconsin state services has seemed to lag behind the need for such space. In the depression of the 1930s the state could not afford an extensive building program; during World War II the state had the revenues but could not obtain the materials and the labor necessary to construct new buildings.

In 1943, the State of Wisconsin began to plan for a building program to begin at the end of the war. Even more importantly, the 1943 Legislature set aside a certain portion of state revenues to form the Postwar Construction and Improvement Fund. In 1949, the legislature added the State Building Trust Fund, specifically designed to prepare for the replacement of obsolete structures. However, none of the planning and saving for new and replacement building allowed for the "population explosion" which followed the war with its increasing demands for governmental services. Wisconsin's population grew from 3,137,587 in 1940 to 4,705,642 in 1980.

From the early 1950s until the 1972-73 school year, there were more children in the public schools than ever before. By the 1960s, these children began reaching college. In addition, there were more people in mental and correctional institutions.

Wisconsin long had a proud tradition of financing all state construction projects out of current revenues and accumulated savings. In fact, the Constitution limited state government debt to $100,000, except "to repel invasion, suppress insurrection or defend the state in time of war". Wisconsin's savings program for postwar construction, begun in 1943, supplemented by generous boosts from ongoing revenues, resulted in a construction program of nearly $192 million from 1949 through 1965. Yet, it was not enough. The state had to find other ways to finance additional construction.

As early as 1923, the legislature had passed a law which circumvented the debt limit by authorizing private, nonprofit, nonstock corporations to issue bonds, secured by future rentals, for the purpose of building facilities for the state. In the celebrated case of *State ex rel. Thomson v. Giessel*, 267 Wis. 331, decided in 1954, the Wisconsin Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of this arrangement. This decision opened the way for bond financing of buildings required by the state, as long as the bonds were not issued by the state itself.

In the press, the new instrumentalities created to provide office buildings for the state or dormitories for the state universities were quickly dubbed "dummy corporations". Regardless, the

building corporations were a useful device. They proved a real boon to the state at a time when direct borrowing was constitutionally barred and revenues proved insufficient to provide the facilities required for a rapidly expanding population and increased demand for public services.

In 1969 the use of building corporations was terminated following the adoption of a constitutional amendment allowing the state to contract direct debt. In October of that year, the outstanding debt of all the building corporations was $412.6 million.

Subsequent legislation created the State Bond Board to administer and approve all matters relating to the incurrence of "general obligation" debt, backed by the full faith and credit of the state. The board was abolished in 1973, and the function was transferred to the State of Wisconsin Building Commission. By April 30, 1989, the total state indebtedness was almost $2.2 billion.

Functions of the Executive Branch

So far we have talked about how the executive branch is organized and operated. But what does the government *do*? What services does it provide to *you*? Like all levels of government, the state government, through its executive branch, exists to provide necessary services for people that they cannot provide adequately for themselves. Following the practice used in the state budget, the state services are grouped here into several broad functional areas, namely, *commerce, education, environmental resources, human relations and resources, and general functions.* These categories are also used in the detailed departmental descriptions which follow. Admittedly, there are some departmental activities that fit into more than one category and, thus, certain divisions may appear to be somewhat arbitrary, but broadly categorizing government services in this manner seems to aid in grasping the total range of activities performed by state government.

Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The activities of the governor and the lieutenant governor could very properly be classified under the general functions of the executive branch. However, since the governor is the repository of "the executive power" and occupies a supervisory function over the entire executive branch, it seems preferable to consider the functions of the Office of the Governor separately.

In April 1988, Governor Tommy Thompson signed Wisconsin Act 298, authorizing the state to purchase 6,900 acres on the Chippewa Flowage in Sawyer County. The "Chippewa" is Wisconsin's largest wilderness water body, abounding with fish and wildlife (photo courtesy of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources).

The governor, as Wisconsin's chief executive officer, represents all the people of the state. Because of this, the Office of the Governor is the focal point for receiving complaints and suggestions about state affairs. In addition, at speaking engagements around the state, the chief executive learns of current problems and, in turn, informs the people about current state actions. Administratively, the governor exercises authority through the power of appointment, consultation with department heads, and development and execution of the executive budget. The governor influences the legislative process primarily through the biennial budget, which is submitted to the legislature in the form of a bill. Other opportunities to influence legislative action arise in the executive's state-of-the-state message and special messages to the legislature about topics of urgent concern. The governor also has legislative input through the power to veto legislation, call special sessions and appoint numerous committees or task forces to study state problems.

The lieutenant governor becomes acting governor in the event of the governor's death, incapacity or absence from the state. The governor may assign the lieutenant governor additional duties, such as coordinating certain state services or representing the chief executive on any nonstatutory committee, intergovernmental agency, or any board, commission, or committee of which the governor is an *ex officio* member. In 1983, Lt. Governor James Flynn became the first lieutenant governor to serve simultaneously as head of a state department when Governor Anthony Earl appointed him secretary of the Department of Development.

Commerce. Although the U.S. Constitution specifically delegates to Congress the regulation of interstate commerce, the states regulate intrastate commerce. Because state and federal jurisdiction overlap, there is an intricate relationship between the federal government and the states when it comes to supervising commerce. The definitions of interstate and intrastate commerce are not that distinct, and over the years the U.S. Supreme Court has greatly broadened the meaning of the "commerce clause" in the federal constitution. Despite this broad interpretation, states continue to exercise considerable power over commerce.

If we understand commerce as involving trade in goods, services and commercial paper, as well as transportation and communication, we can readily envision the broad scope of this state concern. The state's primary objective in regulating the conduct of commercial transactions is to protect the public as consumers of goods and services and as participants in financial transactions. Wisconsin state government is also interested in maintaining a stable, orderly market for carrying out commercial activities and for promoting the state's economic development.

How does the state protect the consumer? One way is to inspect raw products and the conditions under which they are produced. Thus, cattle are inspected for infectious diseases; research about animal and plant diseases is conducted; pesticide use is regulated; fruits and vegetables are graded for marketing; and standards are set for processed food. The chicken and the butter you buy at the grocery are the end products of explicit standards established in the Wisconsin Statutes by the legislature or in the Administrative Code by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection. The department is concerned not only with the conditions of growing and processing food, but also with fair trade practices.

Another important aspect of consumer protection is the licensing of various trades and professions. Generally, there is concern that individuals licensed to practice certain professions must achieve certain levels of training and proficiency before they offer their services to the public at large. Examples include those whose professions affect public health, such as doctors and nurses, or public safety, such as architects and engineers. The Department of Regulation and Licensing serves a variety of examining boards associated with various trades and professions and directly regulates certain types of professional activity.

The state protects consumers by maintaining an orderly market in which to conduct business. This may be done by specifying methods of fair competition, by regulating the rates that public utilities may charge for their services, by setting standards for the operation of banks, savings and loan associations, and credit unions, and by regulating the sale of securities and insurance. The Offices of the Commissioners of Banking, Credit Unions, Insurance, Savings and Loan, and Securities regulate the several types of financial institutions. The Public Service Commission regulates public utilities' rates and services.

The state is also concerned with promoting economic development. The Department of Development provides assistance to communities and small businesses, promotes international trade, recommends private and public sector programs to further long-term growth, and advertises Wisconsin's tourist attractions. The Wisconsin Development Fund awards grants or loans

to fund technical research, labor training programs, and other major economic development projects that promise to create jobs and increase capital investment.

Education. Recognizing education's importance in a democratic society, the drafters of the Wisconsin Constitution included Article X specifically relating to education. Provision was made establishing local school districts and free education for all children in the state. Each town and city was required to support such schools through taxation, and some state assistance was provided through a school fund. The constitution further decreed that provision should be made by law for the establishment of a state university and colleges throughout the state as needed.

From this groundwork evolved our present educational system. In 1988-89, 774,857 students attended the public elementary and secondary schools. The 1988 fall enrollment in the University of Wisconsin System reached 162,567; the vocational school system's associate degree programs enrolled 87,940 students. Total expenditures for public education in the 1987-88 fiscal year were more than $4.8 billion.

Wisconsin has 430 school districts that administer the elementary and secondary programs. Twelve cooperative educational service agencies (usually referred to as "CESAs") furnish support activities to the local districts on a regional basis, and the Department of Public Instruction, headed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, provides supervision and consultation for the districts. A major function of the department is administration of state and federal financial aids to local school districts.

Although Wisconsin was a pioneer in the establishment of vocational schools, some areas of the state lacked access to them for many years. A 1965 law required that by 1970 the entire state be divided into vocational, technical and adult educational districts, and this type of education is now available to everyone. There are 16 districts, each under a district board. The state Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education supervises the districts.

Except for the vocational system, the state is directly responsible for operating all public post-secondary institutions in Wisconsin. The 1971 Legislature integrated these publicly-financed institutions of higher education into a single University of Wisconsin System. The system's 2 largest campuses, those at Madison and Milwaukee, offer programs leading to doctoral degrees. Eleven other degree-granting institutions provide 4-year courses of baccalaureate study, and 13 center system campuses provide 2-year courses of study. State funding also supports Wisconsin residents enrolled at the Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc. (formerly the Medical School of Marquette University).

Three other agencies are concerned with the state's education function — the Higher Educational Aids Board, the Educational Communications Board, and the State Historical Society. The aids board administers federal and state student financial assistance programs. The Educational Communications Board operates the state educational radio network and educational television network. The Historical Society maintains the state historic library, museum, and various historical sites.

Environmental Resources. The environmental resources category covers state services that protect, develop, or modify the land, forests, wildlife, waters, air, or minerals. Two state agencies, the Departments of Transportation and Natural Resources, direct some of the most important state government functions related to this category.

From a wilderness inhabited by 305,391 people in 1850, the state has evolved into a complex society with a 1980 population of 4,705,642. Most of Wisconsin is not densely populated, and the state has a comparatively large amount of open space. However, population growth, improved living standards, and industrial development have increased environmental pollution.

Once, pioneers could come to a wilderness, cut the forests, clear the land, and hunt and fish with little thought of damage they might do to the soil, streams, or wildlife. Now, every state must take firm steps to protect its resources from destruction or extinction. The Department of Natural Resources sets standards for water quality, air pollution, and solid waste management. Under state regulations, municipalities and industries cannot dump untreated sewage or industrial wastes into the lakes and streams; smokestacks and automobiles must meet air pollution limits; farmers are encouraged to preserve soil and groundwater quality; and solid waste disposal facilities must meet designs, construction, and operation standards. State parks and forests preserve the natural environment and provide recreational and educational opportunities. Own-

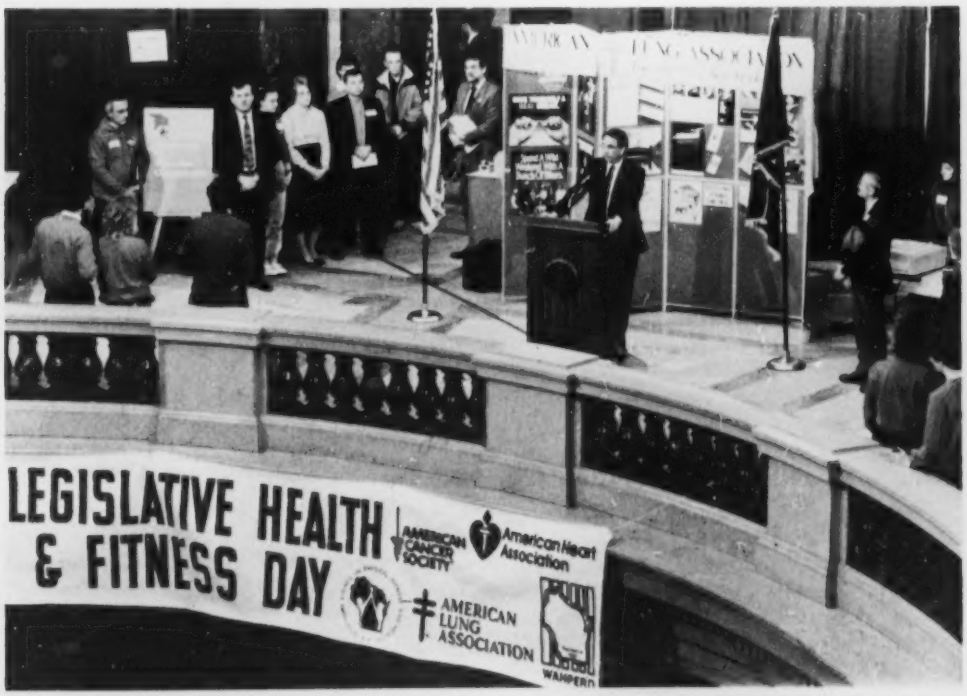
ers of private forestlands are expected to follow sound conservation practices and replace cut timber. The state licenses hunting and fishing to protect fish and wildlife resources, and manages other programs designed to conserve and restore endangered and threatened species.

Resource management involves use for economic and recreational purposes, as well as preservation. Timber must be used in the housing and paper industries; land must be cultivated for crops or used for grazing; minerals must be extracted for industrial use; and scenic areas must be preserved for campsites, resorts and ski areas. The state's natural resource programs cover a broad range of uses.

The network of highways that crisscrosses the state can have major impacts on land use. With the tremendous growth in the number of automobiles and trucks, sizeable amounts of land have been removed from housing tracts in the cities and cultivation in the country. City freeways and interstate highways greatly affect the use and development of surrounding land. They determine where people live, work, and play. When state government plans the location and financing of highways and roads, it must carefully consider both short- and long-range consequences.

The state's highway system consists of interstate highways (financed from federal and state funds), state highways, county trunk highways, town roads, city and village streets, and park and forest roads. The state is concerned not only with building and maintaining adequate roads to meet demands, but also with providing for the safety of people using those roads. In 1987, more than 3.7 million vehicles were registered in Wisconsin, and more than 3.3 million residents were licensed to drive. With 815 traffic fatalities in that same year, and comparable figures in prior years, traffic safety is a constant concern.

The state must ensure that licensed drivers know the laws, are physically fit to drive, and have the required driving skills. It keeps track of driver's records through a point system and can



Governor Tommy Thompson proclaimed February 15, 1989, "Legislative Health and Fitness Day". The biennial event is designed to educate legislators and staff about ways to improve fitness and is sponsored by the Wisconsin Association for Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance; the Governor's Council on Physical Fitness and Health; and the Wisconsin affiliates of the American Cancer Society, American Heart Association, and American Lung Association (photo courtesy of Richard Hanson II, Senate Democratic Caucus).

remove the licenses of those who prove hazardous to themselves or others. It collects taxes to pay for highway construction and maintenance, highway patrol, and enforcement of driver and vehicle standards. The state is also involved in developing aviation and airports in Wisconsin and with promoting mass transit and freight-railroad transportation. State programs for all modes of transportation, including aeronautics, railroads, and aid to urban mass transit, are the province of the Department of Transportation.

Human Relations and Resources. Besides protecting the environment, the state must also protect its citizens directly. Population growth that affects the quality of land, water and air resources has an increasingly complex effect on people themselves and their relationships to each other and their government. The inhabitants of a state are its prime resource, and government must ensure their general welfare.

For these reasons the departments that have been brought together in the human relations category are concerned with people — their health, their living standards, their safety, and their working relationships.

How does Wisconsin protect the health of its citizens? In the state's early days, public health was primarily concerned with preventing the spread of communicable diseases. Now, public health disease covers prevention and detection, health education programs, and maintenance of institutions for the care and treatment of the mentally handicapped. Records of birth, marriage, divorce, and death are collected and used to identify trends and potential problems.

Health activities, financial assistance for dependent children, and a broad range of social services for the aged, the handicapped, and children are primarily the work of the Department of Health and Social Services.

As a worker, the individual comes in contact with the state in many ways. Minimum wages and maximum hours are set by law. If a worker is injured on the job, state worker's compensation comes to the rescue; unemployment compensation helps a worker faced with job loss. If a worker is seeking a job, the state (in partnership with the federal government) provides a job service to help that person find work or to acquire the skills necessary for employment. If a worker cannot obtain a job and suspects discrimination because of age, race, creed, color, handicap, marital status, sex, national origin, ancestry, sexual orientation, arrest record, or conviction record, the state will investigate the matter. The state's agent in protecting and assisting workers is the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations. The Employment Relations Commission mediates or arbitrates labor disputes between workers and their employers.

For veterans, the Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs has loan programs to help those eligible acquire a home, business, or education.

The state must also protect its citizens from society's lawless elements by maintaining stability and order. Law enforcement is largely a local matter, but the Department of Health and Social Services is responsible for segregating convicted offenders in its penal institutions and rehabilitating them for eventual return to society. The Office of the State Public Defender represents indigents in trial and post-conviction legal proceedings. The Department of Justice furnishes both legal services to state agencies and technical assistance and training to local law enforcement agencies. It also enforces state laws against gambling, arson, prostitution, and narcotic drugs.

The state provides an armed military force to protect the populace in times of state or national emergency, whether natural or man-made, and to supplement the federal armed forces in time of war. These activities come under the jurisdiction of the Department of Military Affairs.

General Executive Functions. The direct services described so far are called "line" services. In order for the state to perform these line functions, it must also perform certain indirect "staff" functions. Thus, the state has to have agencies that supervise the hiring of personnel and provide space, equipment, salaries, and a retirement system for them. It must levy and collect taxes to support its activities, manage these state funds, and ensure that they are spent according to law. It must evaluate each department's operations to assure that the department can perform its assigned tasks and prepare for future needs.

Each line agency has to conduct some staff functions of its own. There must be internal employes who hire personnel, maintain personnel and agency expenditure records, prepare the agency budget, and manage supplies. In large departments, an entire division may be required to perform these staff functions.

Some agencies are designed to perform staff functions almost exclusively. The Department of Administration, for example, is called the state's "housekeeping" department. Its duties include state budgeting, preauditing, engineering and facilities management, state planning, data processing and emergency government functions. The Department of Employment Relations operates the state's civil service system and is assisted by the Personnel Board and the Personnel Commission. The Ethics Board administers a code of ethics for state public officials. The Department of Revenue collects taxes levied by state law, distributes that part of the revenue that is to be returned to local units of government, and calculates the equalized value of the property that has been assessed by local government.

Another staff agency, the Department of Employe Trust Funds, manages the state's retirement systems. Various government employes — a municipal sanitation worker, an elementary school teacher, a conservation warden, or a driver licensing examiner to name a few — all are covered under a state retirement plan. At any one time, the state must have large sums of money in its employe trust funds to meet its obligations. The Investment Board invests these funds in stocks, bonds, and real estate in order to earn the maximum amount of interest possible until the state needs to use the funds. The Office of the State Treasurer processes the receipt and disbursement of these monies.

The Office of the Secretary of State handles general executive duties such as registering lobbyists, keeping various state records, affixing the state seal on certain records, and chartering corporations. The State Elections Board oversees the state's election processes, monitoring campaign expenditures and keeping election records. The Health and Educational Facilities Authority and the Housing and Economic Development Authority are authorized to issue bonds to raise funds for their respective functions.

Thus, it can be seen that state government touches our lives at many points. In the course of any one day, state government both benefits and regulates people in numerous ways. The rates you pay for the gas that heats your house and the electricity that lights it were approved by the state; the street you travel to work was built with state aid; your labor union and your employer follow fair labor practices determined by the state; the milk you drink was processed at a dairy maintained according to state regulations, and the restaurants where you dine were inspected under state standards; the beautician or barber who styles your hair was licensed by the state; the bank where you have your account and the savings and loan where you have your mortgage are regulated by the state; you may watch television programs on a state television station or fish in a state-stocked lake; and you sleep at night on a mattress manufactured and labeled according to state law. From a birth assisted by licensed doctors and nurses in a licensed hospital and recorded in the permanent records of the state to a death with the burial arrangements administered by a licensed funeral director in a cemetery operated under state law, state government exercises a pervasive influence on your life.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Governor: TOMMY G. THOMPSON.

Chief of Staff: BRUCE HAGEN.
Executive Assistant: CAMILLE M. STEFAN.
Policy Director: PATRICK OSBORNE.
Legal Counsel: RAYMOND P. TAFFORA.
Appointments Director: PATRICIA REUTER.
Legislative Liaisons: WILLIAM JORDAHL (Senate); PATRICK OSBORNE (Assembly).
Policy Advisors: THOMAS FONFARA, BUCK MARTIN, WILLIAM MCCOSHEN.
Governor's Scheduler: DONNA SAROW.
Governor's Personal Secretary: JANICE BARR.
Operations Manager: SCOTT FROMADER.
Constituent Relations Director: KATE RATHBURN.
Milwaukee Office Representative: TIMOTHY RUSSELL.
Northern Office Representative (Hayward): JOHN VAN HOLLEN.
Press Secretary: JONATHAN HENKES.

Mailing Address: Post Office Box 7863, Madison 53707-7863; location: 115 East, State Capitol, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-1212.

Publications: Message to the Legislature; Budget Message; special messages (printed in legislative journals); gubernatorial appointments; executive orders; proclamations.

Number of Employes: 43.05 (Executive Office and Executive Residence).

Total Budget 1987-89: Office of the Governor, Executive Residence — $3,395,500.

Statutory Reference: Article V, *Wisconsin Constitution*; Subchapter I of Chapter 14, Statutes.

History: Before Wisconsin entered the Union, the U.S. President appointed the territorial governor. The state constitution adopted in 1848 gave executive powers to an elected governor, however. Debate during the constitutional conventions revealed little inclination to change the duties traditionally performed by the chief executive. Questions regarding the office of governor concerned amount of salary, length of term (one or 2 years), residence (whether to require residence at the seat of government), and, above all, veto power. An effort to divest the governor of veto power failed, as did attempts to vest pardoning power in the legislature and to deny the governor power to remove county officials from office for cause. A constitutional amendment ratified in 1930 empowered the governor to approve appropriation bills in part (partial veto); another, ratified in 1967, lengthened the governor's term of office from 2 to 4 years, beginning in 1971.

Organization: The governor takes office the first Monday in January after the general election. Attached to the governor's office are the State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse and the Citizens Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse. The Disability Board is attached to the governor's office for administrative purposes only under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

Agency Responsibility: As the state's chief executive, the governor represents all the people and is responsible for safeguarding the public interest. The constitution limits the governor's powers, but the size and complexity of state government now give the governor's office more duties than it had in the past.

Individuals, full-time commissions, or part-time boards direct the operations of state agencies. The governor appoints the heads of 9 departments, the members of the 3 full-time commissions, the 5 single commissioners who head offices, and most members of citizen boards — thus exercising a major influence on state government administration through the power of appointment.

Eight individual agency heads serve at the governor's pleasure: the secretaries of administration; development; employment relations; health and social services; industry, labor and human relations; regulation and licensing; revenue; and transportation. The adjutant general, who

Governor Tommy Thompson signed 1987 Assembly Bill 663 in a ceremony attended by bill sponsors, representatives of veterans organizations, county veterans service officers and key department personnel. The measure eliminates certain restrictions which kept many veterans from participating in the Primary Mortgage Loan Program (photo courtesy of Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs).

heads the department of military affairs, is appointed by the governor for a statutory 5-year term. The 5 individual commissioners of banking, credit unions, insurance, savings and loan, and securities serve at the governor's pleasure. Because other agency heads serve fixed terms or serve at the pleasure of board members who are appointed for staggered terms, a governor usually cannot influence the selection of all such officers during a single term of office. Lengthening the gubernatorial term to 4 years, coupled with no prohibition on reelection, has given the governor more power in this area.

The governor also appoints members of many other boards and councils created by statute. In addition, the statutes authorize the governor to appoint by executive order special advisory committees or task forces to conduct studies and make recommendations. Such committees frequently attract experienced citizens from many fields who are willing to donate their time and expertise as a public service.

If a vacancy occurs in the state senate or assembly, state law directs the governor to call a special election. The governor may fill vacancies in elective county offices by appointing persons to complete unexpired terms; the governor may dismiss sheriffs, district attorneys, coroners, or registers of deeds for proven malfeasance.

The office of the governor consists of personal staff members who assist the governor in performing executive responsibilities. Through the budget-making process and meetings with agency heads, the governor reviews and directs the activities of all administrative agencies, but actual day-to-day administration is handled by the various state government departments.

The governor gives policy direction to the state and plays an important role in the legislative process by developing the executive budget and by advocating major policy changes in the state-of-the-state message and occasional special messages. The governor may call a special legislative session to deal with specific legislation, may veto an entire bill, or may veto parts of appropriation measures. A two-thirds vote of the members present in each house of the legislature can override a veto.

As the state's chief administrative officer, the governor must approve federal aid expenditures, state land purchases, highway and airport construction, land or building leases for state use, and many other state contracts. The governor may call on the attorney general to protect the public interest in various legal actions.

The chief executive (or designee) serves as an *ex officio* member of several boards and commissions, including the Building Commission, Educational Communications Board, Disability Board, and State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse.

The governor has sole power to exercise executive clemency by granting a pardon, reprieve, or sentence commutation to a convicted criminal offender, and to extradite a person charged with a criminal offense. The nonstatutory Pardon Advisory Board was created in 1980 to expedite the pardon process. The board reviews applications for executive clemency and makes recommendations to the governor.

The governor spends a great deal of time outlining the administration's goals and programs, sharing ideas, and listening to the state's citizens. Communication with the statewide constituency is vital. The chief executive talks with individuals and groups, participates in ceremonies throughout the state, issues proclamations, holds press conferences, and answers thousands of letters. The governor also represents the state at national functions and belongs to national organizations of governors.

GOVERNOR'S COUNCILS

Citizens Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse

Citizens Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse: SCOTT MARTIN, *chairperson;* JERRY E. ALEXANDER, BONNIE BURMEISTER, JEFFERSON DAVIS, DONALD DELEBREAU, RON FREDERICK, MARY B. HERRMANN, VERNA HILL, JOHN M. HOHL, STEVE HOUSE, DEBORAH JACK, JEFF JASURADA, TOMMIE KIDD, PAUL KOESHALL, JOHN T. LEWIS, FERDINAND LEYVA, VIRGINIA LUKASEK, JAY MORETTI, EDMUND A. NIX, JOYCE O'DONNELL, EDWARD RAMSEY, LINDA M. RASMUSSEN, ADRIAN ROBERG, FERNANDO RODRIGUEZ, ANNE SCHIERL, BARBARA THOMPSON, ANGEL LOUIS VALADEZ.

Statutory Reference: Section 14.017 (2m).

Chapter 221, Laws of 1979, created the Citizens Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse in the office of the governor. It consists of 20 to 30 members who have a demonstrated professional, research, or personal interest in alcohol and other drug abuse problems. The governor appoints members to staggered 4-year terms.

The council: 1) advises the governor, legislature, and all governmental agencies on the plans, budgets, and operations of state alcohol and other drug abuse programs and on other matters referred to the council; 2) encourages public understanding and support of rehabilitative programs; 3) makes recommendations to the State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse, the state health planning agency, and certain other state agencies; and 4) monitors programs that address the needs of state victims of alcohol and other drug abuse and their families.

State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse

State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse: GOVERNOR TOMMY G. THOMPSON, *chairperson;* SENATORS CHILSEN, CHVALA; REPRESENTATIVES GARD, ROHAN; DONALD J. HANAWAY (attorney general), HERBERT J. GROVER (state superintendent of public instruction), STANLEY YORK (designee of secretary of health and social services), STANLEY DUROSE (designee of commissioner of insurance), THOMAS MCGREGOR (designee of Pharmacy Examining Board); DAVID DONARSKI (designee of Controlled Substances Board), SCOTT MARTIN (chairperson, Citizens Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse); DAVID G. BENZER (provider representative appointed by governor).

Statutory Reference: Section 14.017 (2).

The State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse was originally created by Chapter 384, Laws of 1969, as the Drug Abuse Control Commission. Chapter 219, Laws of 1971, changed its name to the Council on Drug Abuse and placed the council in the executive office. It was renamed the Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse by Chapter 370, Laws of 1975, and the State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse by Chapter 221, Laws of 1979.

The council now consists of 13 members: the governor, the attorney general, the state superintendent of public instruction, the secretary of health and social services, the commissioner of insurance, and the chairperson of the Pharmacy Examining Board, or their designees; 2 members of each house of the legislature, representing both parties in each house and chosen as are standing committees; a representative of the Controlled Substances Board; a consumer representing the public who is elected by the Citizens Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse; and a representative of an organization or agency that is a direct provider of services to alcoholics and other drug abusers, appointed by the governor.

Under section 14.24 of the statutes, the council has responsibility for considering all matters concerning abuse prevention, including recommending and coordinating the abuse control and prevention efforts of state agencies and reviewing their activities. The council determines the effectiveness of existing programs, recommends improved programming, issues reports to educate people on the dangers of drug abuse, and defines responsibility among state agencies for various alcohol and drug abuse programs. The council also cooperates with federal agencies, receives federal funds, and recommends enactment of or changes in appropriate legislation.

INDEPENDENT UNIT ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

DISABILITY BOARD

Disability Board: GOVERNOR TOMMY G. THOMPSON, CHIEF JUSTICE NATHAN S. HEFFERNAN, SENATOR RISSER (senate president), REPRESENTATIVE LOFTUS (assembly speaker), SENATOR ELLIS (senate minority leader), REPRESENTATIVE PROSSER, JR. (assembly minority leader), ARNOLD L. BROWN, JR. (dean, U.W. Medical School).

Statutory Reference: Section 14.015 (1).

Chapter 422, Laws of 1969, created the Disability Board to provide for temporary succession to certain Wisconsin state government positions in the event of a temporary disability of an elected official (except a legislator). The board determines when a temporary disability exists. It consists entirely of *ex officio* members and is attached to the office of the governor for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

GOVERNOR'S SPECIAL COMMITTEES

June 15, 1989

The following committees were created or recreated by Governor Tommy G. Thompson under his general powers; they are *not* individually created by statute. Section 14.019 of the statutes provides that "the governor may, by executive order, create nonstatutory committees in such number and with such membership as desired, to conduct such studies and to advise the governor in such matters as directed." Members serve at the pleasure of the governor.

If not terminated sooner, these committees expire automatically on the fourth Monday of January of the year in which a new gubernatorial term of office begins unless the new governor, by executive order, provides for their continued existence. In that event, current members continue to serve unless they resign or until they are replaced with appointees of the new governor. Some of the following committees extend back more than 20 years.

The law also provides that an employe of the Office of the Governor or of the Department of Administration be designated by the governor to coordinate the activities of the nonstatutory committees. In some cases, the governor has ordered other state agencies to staff and financially support committees.

Each committee in existence at the time of the general election for a new gubernatorial term is required to issue a final report. The report is to be submitted to the governor or governor-elect before the first Monday in January of the year in which the new gubernatorial term begins. The law requires that 3 copies of each final report and 3 copies of any other report prepared by special committees be submitted to the State Historical Society, the Legislative Reference Bureau, and the Reference and Loan Library in the Department of Public Instruction.

Section 20.505 (3) (a) of the Wisconsin Statutes provides a general appropriation for special and executive committees in the amount of $139,200 for the 1987-88 fiscal year and $176,700 for the 1988-89 fiscal year. In addition, certain committees receive specific state appropriations, and some receive federal grants because they are set up in response to federal program requirements. The governor may allot sums not to exceed $1,000 to any of these committees when necessary. Committee members may receive expenses from this amount but do not receive a salary.

The list of the governor's special committees is followed by a list of miscellaneous groups to which appointments are made both by the governor and by other groups.

American Indian Advisory Committee

Members: MIKE W. ALLEN, SR. (Lac du Flambeau Tribal Council), APESANAHKWAT (Menominee Tribal Legislature), PATRICIA RUTH DEPERRY (Red Cliff Tribal Council), REGGIE MILLER (Stockbridge-Munsee Community, Inc.), DONALD MOORE (Bad River Tribal Council), EMMANUEL POLAR (Sokaogon Chippewa Community), PURCELL POWLESS (Oneida Business Committee), JOHN SCHMITZ (Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council), HARTFORD SHEGONEE (Forest County Potawatomi), BRUCE TAYLOR (Lac Courte Oreilles Governing Board), LEWIS TAYLOR (St. Croix Tribal Council), GORDON THUNDER (Wisconsin Winnebago Business Committee).

Address: Office of the Governor, Room 115 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1212.

Governor Thompson reactivated the committee in a press release issued in September 1987. It succeeded a committee originally appointed by Governor Earl and continued by Governor Thompson in 1987 Executive Order 1. The committee is to identify issues and establish priorities among the concerns of Wisconsin Indians that relate to the programs of the Department of Health and Social Services. Among the issues for the committee's consideration are: 1) relief programs for needy Indians; 2) welfare reform; 3) alcohol and other drug abuse programs; 4) tribal and departmental communication; and 5) continued funding of tribal programs. The committee is made up of tribal chairpersons from each reservation, the executive director of the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, and 2 American Indians who are residents of Wisconsin to represent non-reservation Indians.

Asian Affairs, Governor's Council on

Members: PREM SHARMA, *chairperson;* ROGER M. AUSTRIA, ASHOK BHARGAVA, CONCEPCION DIANCIN, ALLAN HIDA, CHARLES Y. HO, PRAVIN KAMDAR, AMRIT PATEL, TAM C. PHAN, GRACE TSENG, BOUANTHONG VANGSOULATDA, CHYAN WU, DER XIONG.

Contact person: TIM RUSSELL.

Address: Office of the Governor, Suite 270, 819 North 6th Street, Milwaukee 53203.

Telephone: (414) 227-4344.

Governor Dreyfus created the council in Executive Order 46, June 19, 1980. In Executive Order 50, July 25, 1988, Governor Thompson repealed and recreated the council. It has the responsibility to develop positions on issues that concern the Asian community. It makes recommendations to the governor through the Governor's Committee on Minority Affairs and develops strategies to implement those recommendations. The council consists of up to 13 members.

A previous council issued its "Report on the Activities of the Governor's Asian Advisory Council" on December 30, 1986.

Bicycle Coordinating Council, Governor's Advisory

Members: RICHARD WILSON, *chairperson;* HARVEY BRANDAU, BRENT EMERY, GORDON O. JENSEN, BILL JOHNSON, SUSAN KAVULICH, DOLORES PYTLAK, REPRESENTATIVE ROBSON, BETTE SALMON, STANLEY R. SOLHEIM, JAMES L. TREICHEL, PHILIP J. WINKEL, 3 vacancies.

Staff: PHILIP J. WINKEL.

Address: Department of Transportation, Room 901, 4802 Sheboygan Avenue, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-2249.

The council was originally created by Governor Lucey in June 1977 under Executive Order 43. Governor Thompson continued it in Executive Order 1, January 21, 1987.

The council considers all matters relating to: a) efforts of state agencies to encourage use of the bicycle as an alternative means of transportation; b) promoting bicycle safety and education; c) promoting bicycling as a recreational and tourist activity; and d) disseminating information on state and federal funding for bicycle programs. The council also reviews the bicycle programs of state agencies, issues reports to the governor and the legislature, and makes recommendations concerning pertinent legislation.

The council issued "Report to the Governor" in 1986.

Biotechnology, Governor's Council on

Members: JOHN L. MURRAY, *chairperson;* PETER ABRAMOFF, NINO AMATO, DAN L. ANDERSON, CARROLL D. BESADNY (secretary of natural resources), WINSTON BRILL, RICHARD BURGESS, S. CURTIS JOHNSON III, MARSHA LINDSAY, BRUNO MAUER (secretary of development), WILLIAM REZNIKOFF, HOWARD RICHARDS (secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection), MIKE SFAT, KENNETH A. SHAW (president, UW system), TOM SWENSON, ALBERT WILEY, VINCENT ZEHREN.

Contact person: RANDALL WADE, *administrator.*

Address: Division of Research and Planning, Department of Development, P.O. Box 7970, 123 West Washington Avenue, Madison 53707-7970.

Telephone: (608) 267-9214.

Governor Thompson created the council in Executive Order 15, June 23, 1987. Membership on the council includes the secretaries of development, agriculture, trade and consumer protection, natural resources or their designees; a representative of Forward Wisconsin, Inc.; persons having a technical and business expertise in the field of biotechnology; and faculty members from public and private institutions of higher learning. The council is to advise the governor on biotechnology issues and develop and recommend strategies to advance biotechnology for purposes of economic development. In carrying out its function the council is to address the following: 1) framework, foundation and incentives for business and economic development; 2) public education; 3) public policy issues; 4) marketing; and 5) funding alternatives for programs the council might recommend.

The council issued "Phase I Report" on November 22, 1988.

Black Affairs, Governor's Council on

Members: BARBARA HAMMOCK, BILLY J. HARRIS, WEBSTER HARRIS, EUGENE HILL, VIRGINIA LITTLE, ED MACDONALD, GLORIA MASON, ERNESTINE O'BEE, JACKIE PATTERSON, LARRY SAUNDERS, RICK WILLIAMS.

Contact person: TIM RUSSELL.

Address: Office of the Governor, Suite 270, 819 North 6th Street, Milwaukee 53203.

Telephone: (414) 227-4344.

Governor Thompson created the council in Executive Order 50, July 25, 1988. The council has the responsibility to develop positions on issues that concern the Black community. It makes recommendations to the governor through the Governor's Committee on Minority Affairs and develops strategies to implement those recommendations. The council consists of up to 13 members.

Clean Water Fund Task Force

Members: S. PETER HELLAND, *chairperson;* STANLEY YORK, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE BLACK, JOHN W. CURTIS, BILL DAVIS, SENATOR DAVIS, MICHAEL DAVY, MARJORIE DEVEREAUX, TOM DIEHL, GIL GERDMAN, PATRICK MARCHESE, WILLIAM J. MIELKE, SCOTT NEITZEL, GREG PAULY, ROGER PRANGE, CONSTANCE PUKAITE, JOE RICE, MARK ROGACKI, J. FREDERIC RUF, REPRESENTATIVE SCHULTZ, SENATOR STROHL, DAN THENO, DAVID WILCOX, PATRICK ZIELKE.

Contact person: ELIZABETH J. KOHL.

Address: Division of State Executive Budget and Planning, Department of Administration, 7th Floor, 101 South Webster Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-7329.

Governor Thompson created the task force in Executive Order 24, September 22, 1987, to recommend policies to guide state assistance to local governments for municipal wastewater pollution abatement. The governor directed the task force to examine the following questions: 1) How should the state provide pollution abatement assistance to local governments? Should assistance be provided as part of the new federal loan program or a separate program? 2) What level of state spending for municipal wastewater pollution abatement aids, including bonding and debt service, can the state afford considering state pollution abatement needs and the state's financial condition? 3) What local wastewater pollution and abatement costs should be eligible for state assistance? Should the state aid the construction of collection systems in unsewered communities and, if so, under what conditions? 4) What level of state assistance should be provided for projects considering the category of project, the level of public benefit and local conditions? 5) How should the state set priorities for funding projects? Should the federal priority list be used or changed? What factors should be considered? How should the state balance water quality priorities with local readiness to construct? 6) How should the Wisconsin Fund grant program be completed and any new program started? The governor further directed the task force to keep in mind that state spending should be related to state benefits and that state resources are limited.

The task force issued its "Final Report" in July 1988 and disbanded.

Coastal Management Council, Wisconsin

Members: MARY KOHLER, *chairperson;* SENATOR ANDREA, LINDA BOCHERT, MARY CARRINGTON, ERIC CHRISTENSEN, RONALD FIEDLER (secretary of transportation), TOM GORDON, JAMES KLAUSER (secretary of administration), BONNIE LADWIG, KENNETH SZALLAI, DANIEL THENO, REPRESENTATIVE VERGERONT, BILL WIESMULLER.

Program Manager: WILLIAM LEHMAN.

Address: Coastal Management Section, Department of Administration, 6th Floor, 101 South Webster Street, P.O. Box 7868, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-3687.

The council was established in Executive Order 49 by Acting Governor Schreiber on October 7, 1977, and has been recreated or revised several times, most recently by Governor Thompson in Executive Order 1, January 21, 1987. It succeeded the Coastal Coordinating and Advisory Council appointed by Governor Lucey in 1974. The 1977 council was created to comply with provisions of the Federal Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended, and to implement Wisconsin's official Great Lakes Management program, which received federal approval on May 22, 1978.

The council advises the governor on issues pertaining to the Great Lakes coasts and assists in providing policy direction for Wisconsin's coastal management efforts. Members represent the legislature, state agencies, units of local government, the University of Wisconsin, tribal governments, and citizens.

To provide opportunities for full participation in the program, the governor urged the council to establish citizens' advisory committees on key issues, to advise the council on decisions affecting the coasts.

A council report, "The Great Lakes: A Balanced Approach for the 1980's", was issued on October 8, 1982.

Disabilities, Governor's Committee for People With

Members: CHAD CROWLEY, *chairperson;* ROBERT BARROW, *vice chairperson;* KAYLEEN BRERETON, ROSE CROMWELL, DALE CULLEN, ALBERT C. ELSER II, THOMAS FELL, PAUL FLATER, CLARENCE HAMMES, LOUIS HEUSER, SR., MARY LEE KNOWLTON, BARBARA KOHLBECK, JOE MIELCZAREK, ROGER RASMUSSEN, ANNAMAE SCHULLER, LINDA F. STEPHENSON, JOHN TRUESDALE, TED URIBE, CAROL WYTHES.

Executive Director: ELLEN D. DALY.

Address: Room 1003, 131 West Wilson Street, P.O. Box 7852, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-5378 (voice), (608) 267-2082 (TDD).

The committee was originally created in 1948 as the Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. Governor Lucey recreated and renamed the committee in 1976. The committee was continued by Governor Thompson in Executive Order 1, January 21, 1987. The committee is charged with: 1) advising the governor, legislature and state agencies on problems faced by people with disabilities; 2) reviewing legislation affecting people with disabilities; 3) promoting effective operation of publicly administered or supported programs serving people with disabilities; 4) promoting the collection, dissemination and incorporation of adequate information about persons with disabilities into public planning at all levels of government; 5) promoting public awareness of the needs of and abilities of people with disabilities; and 6) encouraging the effective involvement of people with disabilities in government. The committee consists of up to 30 members, the majority of whom are people with disabilities or parents and guardians of children with disabilities.

The committee submitted its "Annual Report" in 1987.

Early Intervention Intragency Coordinating Council

Members: JEFF KUNZ, *chairperson;* JANET BRAUN, ROSANNE CLARK, VICTOR CONTRUCCI, TERRY DOLAN, GWEN JENSEN, BARBARA LYONS, GEORGE MACKENZIE, SAM MOORE, ROBERT PEDERSEN, SENATOR RUDE, ROBERTA SAMPLE, LAWRENCE SIEGEL, ELIZABETH SNIDER-ALLEN, REPRESENTATIVE TREGONING, LISBETH VINCENT, STACEY WIGFIELD.

Contact person: SUSAN TILLEMA.

Address: Department of Health and Social Services, Room 131, 1 West Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-3822.

Governor Thompson established the council in Executive Order 17, June 26, 1987. It was created to comply with the provisions of the federal Education of the Handicapped Act Amendments of 1986 (Public Law 99-457). The council is to coordinate early intervention services for handicapped infants and toddlers. It consists of 15 members and is directed by the governor to

include: 1) at least 3 parents of handicapped infants, toddlers, or children; 2) at least 3 private or public providers of early intervention services; 3) at least one state legislator; 4) at least one member involved in personnel training; and 5) other members representing agencies who provide services or payment for early intervention services to infants and toddlers and their families. The governor ordered the council to be attached to the Department of Health and Social Services for administrative and support purposes.

Economic Issues, Governor's Council on

Members: ROGER AXTELL, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR MCCALLUM, *cochairpersons;* THOMAS A. BAUSCH, ROBERT C. BUCHANAN, MARK BUGHER (secretary of revenue), MAUREEN J. BUSBY, KAREN A. CASE, JAMES F. CORDES, JOHN T. COUGHLIN (secretary of industry, labor and human relations), ERROLL B. DAVIS, JR., ROGER L. FITZSIMONDS, STEPHEN N. GRAFF, GORDON H. GUNNLAUGSSON, DONALD HALDEMAN, R. HEFTY, KATHLEEN J. HEMPEL, JAMES C. HICKMAN, MICHAEL S. JOYCE, JAMES R. KLAUSER (secretary of administration), ROBERT W. KOCH, QUINN MARTIN, BRUNO J. MAUER (secretary of development), ROBERT H. MILBOURNE, DAVID NELSON, SISTER JOEL READ, HOWARD C. RICHARDS (secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection), BRENTON H. RUPPLE, ERIC SCHENKER, DONALD J. SCHUENKE, WILLIAM G. SCHUETT, ROBERT R. SPITZER, MICHAEL WAXMAN, EDWARD WINDORFF.

Contact person: LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR MCCALLUM.

Address: Room 22 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-3516.

Governor Thompson created the council in Executive Order 51, July 25, 1988. The governor instructed the council to: 1) review national and international economic trends that effect Wisconsin's economy; 2) review the relevancy of national and international economic issues as they apply to Wisconsin; 3) review the potential impact of national and international economic issues on Wisconsin's economy; and 4) review possible alternative courses of action available to the state based on the foregoing and provide information to the governor on a periodic basis.

Education Block Grant Advisory Committee

Members: LINDA STEWART, *chairperson;* ROBERT ALLEN, JAMES S. COLES, SENATOR COWLES, LORRAINE B. DAVIS, KATHERINE V. DREWS, JOAN DYKSTRA, WILLIAM A. GOLLNICK, JOHN HANLEY, ERNEST KORPELA, JOHN N. KRAMER, GENE LADENDORF, SENATOR LORMAN, KATHERINE LYALL, JOHN MADDEN, REPRESENTATIVE NELSEN, MICHELLE OLLEY, BARBARA J. ROLLAND, MARGARET D. SHERRY, BOBBIE SUGGS, MILES TURNER, REPRESENTATIVE VOLK.

Contact person: GARY K. JOHNSON, *assistant state superintendent.*

Address: Division for Management and Budget, Department of Public Instruction, 125 South Webster Street, P.O. Box 7841, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-3903.

The committee is appointed to provide active and continuing consultation with the Department of Public Instruction on the planning, development, support, implementation, and evaluation of programs assisted by the federal Education Consolidation and Improvement Act of 1981 as amended by the Elementary and Secondary School Improvement Amendments of 1988. The committee also advises the department on the allocation among authorized functions of funds given to the state under the act. Members are chosen by the governor to broadly represent educational interests and the general public including: public and private school children and their parents, teachers, local boards of education, school administrators, elementary and secondary librarians, school counselors and other pupil services personnel, institutes of higher education and the state legislature.

Emergency Response Commission, State

First created as a nonstatutory committee by Governor Thompson in Executive Order 13, June 19, 1987, the Emergency Response Commission was defined as a statutory commission by 1987 Wisconsin Act 352 and is now attached to the Department of Administration. Its members are appointed to serve at the pleasure of the governor.

Flood Hazard Interagency Coordinating Committee

Members: LARRY LARSON, *chairperson;* ED BRINSON, RON BUCHHOLZ, RICHARD DEMARSE, LAWRENCE E. DEWANE, DONALD GERHARD, JOHN O. JACKSON, GREGORY JACOBSON, JAMES A. JOHNSON, JOE LEMIEUX, JENNIFER MCKENZIE, JERRY MENDL, BERNARD F. MRAZIK, LARRY NINES, RICHARD PETERSON, DON POKORSKI, ROBERT THOMASGARD, JEROME J. WALKOWSKI, BARRY WANNER, NORM WIRTZ, 2 vacancies.

Contact person: LARRY LARSON.

Address: Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 7921, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-1926.

Governor Earl established the committee in Executive Order 73, on April 29, 1985, to ensure that state agencies conform to the state's floodplain management program (governed by Section 87.30 of the statutes). Governor Thompson continued it in Executive Order 1, January 21, 1987. The committee consists of representatives from the state agencies listed in Chapter 20 of the statutes and is chaired by a representative from the Department of Natural Resources.

The governor requested that the committee: a) develop and publish guidelines to ensure that state activities are consistent with the rules and regulations regarding land use and floodplain development and management; b) periodically evaluate the effectiveness of such guidelines and make necessary improvements to them; and c) recommend to the governor any legislation needed to minimize flood losses on state-owned or leased lands, including legislation to set a specific limit on the percentage of state funding to cover the nonfederal share of post-flood damage costs.

The committee issued "Procedures for Implementation of Executive Order 73, Floodplain Management", in May 1986 and a "Biennial Report" on August 4, 1988.

Forestry, Governor's Council on

Members: WILLIAM B. JOHNSON, *chairperson;* THOMAS H. SCHMIDT, *vice chairperson;* DANIEL MEYER, *secretary;* JOHN AHL, FRANK ARNDORFER, RICHARD BIERLICH, RICHARD CONNOR, DAVID DEBROUX, JOSEPH M. FRANK, JR., RICHARD HALL, REPRESENTATIVE HOLPERIN, HENRY KNOLL, LEO A. NIKASCH, REPRESENTATIVE OURADA, PHILIP RASMUSSEN, JERRY SCHWARTZ, ROBERT P. STILIN, LINDA WINDMOELLER.

Contact person: JOSEPH M. FRANK, JR., *State Forester.*

Address: Bureau of Forestry, Department of Natural Resources, 101 South Webster Street, P.O. Box 7921, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-0842.

Governor Dreyfus created the council by Executive Order 64, March 23, 1981. The council was most recently recreated by Governor Thompson in Executive Order 1, January 21, 1987, and renamed in Executive Order 26, November 19, 1987. The council advises the governor on issues pertaining to Wisconsin's forests and provides policy direction for Wisconsin's forest management efforts. Members include representatives from institutions of higher learning, the public, state government, and the logging, lumber and paper industries.

The council issued a summary of its activities in December 1985.

Hispanic Affairs, Governor's Council on

Members: PERFECTO RIVERA, *chairperson;* YOLANDA AYUBI, ARELY GONNERING, ANTONIO M. LAZCANO, ARTURO S. MARTINEZ, JAMES MONDRAGON, JOSE ORTIZ, PABLO PEDRAZA, WENDY K. WERKMEISTER, FREDERICO ZARAGOZA.

Contact person: TIM RUSSELL.

Address: Office of the Governor, Suite 270, 819 North 6th Street, Milwaukee 53203.

Telephone: (414) 227-4344.

Governor Dreyfus created the council as the Governor's Advisory Council on Hispanics in Executive Order 46, June 19, 1980. It was revised by Governor Earl in 1983 and renamed the Governor's Council on Hispanic Affairs. Governor Thompson continued it in Executive Order

1, January 21, 1987, and repealed and recreated it in Executive Order 50, July 25, 1988. The governor directed the council to develop positions on issues that concern the Hispanic Community. It makes recommendations to the governor through the Governor's Committee on Minority Affairs and develops strategies to implement those recommendations. The council consists of up to 13 members.

An earlier council included its recommendations in a report entitled "Recommendations of the Governor's Ethnic/Minority Advisory Council", May 24, 1982.

Historical Records Advisory Board, State

Members: J. FRANK COOK, KEITH DALLENBACH, F. GERALD HAM, EVELYN HARTLEP, AUDREY JOHNSON, GAYLE MARTINSON, DORIS PICHA, WILLIAM ROSELLE.

Coordinator: H. NICHOLAS MULLER III, *director*.

Address: State Historical Society, 816 State Street, Madison 53706.

Telephone: (608) 262-7580.

Governor Lucey created the advisory board on April 4, 1977. It was most recently continued by Governor Thompson in Executive Order 1, January 21, 1987. That action enables the state to participate in the grants program of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. The commission coordinates the preservation of historic records in the United States and approves federal grants to the state advisory board. The board assists state, local and private endeavors in the preservation of all types of historic records. Members serve for staggered 3-year terms.

The board issued a 6-part report, "Planning to Preserve Wisconsin's History" in 1983.

HIV Infection Advisory Council, Governor's

Members: JEROME GUNDERSEN, *chairperson;* BARBARA BARROW, GARY BECKER, MARTIN BEIL, TERRY BRANDENBERG, TOM DUNN, JAMES ENGLANDER, WALTER GLEASON, JANET M. GREGOR, GRIDLEY HALL, JAY HATHEWAY, BARBARA JOHANNES, JEROME LACKE, STEVEN LANDFRIED, GARY LONZO, DENNIS MAKI, BRENDA MCCLELLAN, JOY MOY, KATHI OSBORNE, CONSTANTINE PANAGIS, JERALD PETERSON, BARBARA SNYDER-WILCOX, GERALD TENNYSON, ILDA THOMAS, JAMES VERGERONT, BARBARA WHITMORE, JEFF WISWELL, LOTUS ZINDORF.

Contact person: BARBARA STANDRIDGE.

Address: Department of Health and Social Services, Room 318, 1 West Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-0392.

Governor Thompson appointed the council in Executive Order 27, October 23, 1987. The governor directed the council to: 1) advise the governor and the Department of Health and Social Services on HIV (AIDS) infection issues; 2) determine the impact of HIV infection in Wisconsin; 3) identify HIV infection-related issues which require attention and recommend actions to the governor, the Department of Health and Social Services and the legislature to resolve the complex medical, legal, financial, ethical and workplace-related problems which arise; and 4) determine the needs of those inflicted with the HIV infection while protecting the health of those providing health care to HIV infected patients. The governor also directed the Department of Health and Social Services to provide staff support to the council and to pay expenses associated with the council. The council is required to meet quarterly.

Housing Task Force, Governor's State

Members: RICHARD J. LONGABAUGH (director of housing and economic development authority), *chairperson;* JOHN J. BURKE, RITA HAMM, SNOW MITCHELL, KEITH PAMPERIN, BILL PERKINS, SENATOR PLEWA, DICK SNOW, SUE THENO, REPRESENTATIVE VERGERONT, MARK WIMMER, SUE WISKOWSKI.

Contact person: LEE MARTINSON.

Address: Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority, Suite 500, 1 South Pinckney Street, P.O. Box 1728, Madison 53701-1728.

Telephone: (608) 266-1688.

Governor Thompson created the task force in Executive Order 33, January 6, 1988. The governor instructed the task force to: 1) prepare a review of Wisconsin's housing market; 2) identify the strengths and weaknesses of the state's housing market; 3) determine overall trends impacting Wisconsin's housing market; 4) identify the major housing issues in the state; and 5) develop policy recommendations that address housing issues in Wisconsin. Chaired by the Executive Director of the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority, the task force consisted of representatives of housing groups, private industry and state agencies. The governor instructed WHEDA to provide staff support and pay the expenses of task force members.

The task force submitted its "Final Report" November 8, 1988 and disbanded.

International Trade, Governor's Advisory Committee on

Members: JOHN HALVERSON, *chairperson;* ROBERT T. AUBEY, ROGER E. AXTELL, ROBERT BERNKLAU, GREG BLASKA, RALPH-REINHARD BOER, ANTHONY BOULOS, NORVAL DVORK, EDSON P. FOSTER, JR., THOMAS GAGLIONE, TRUMAN GRAF, RALPH H. GRANER, MARY L. GUNDERSON, MICHAEL HAMILTON, DAVID HAMMER, PAUL HSU, SUSAN HUGHES, ALAN P. JONES, JR., KENNETH L. KLUGE, JAN KUCHENBECKER, DON LAMBERT, JOHN I. LAUN, PEGGY LESCRENIER, STEPHEN E. LOTHARIUS, ALAN R. OLSON, STEVEN RENK, DUANE REPP, JOSEPH RICE, MILE SASICH, PATRICIA A. SEAGO, JAMES SMITH, JAMES STURM, KENNETH SZALLAI, GEORGE TESAR, PETER VAN HELDEN, PATRICK WILLIS, JANET WULF.

Secretary: DAVID HAMMER.

Address: Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, 801 West Badger Road, P.O. Box 8911, Madison 53708.

Telephone: (608) 266-7182.

Governor Dreyfus created the committee in Executive Order 76, June 24, 1981. It was continued by Governor Thompson in Executive Order 1, January 21, 1987. The committee advises the governor, through the Department of Development and the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, on the state's role in all matters relating to the development of international trade and the impact of national trade policies on Wisconsin business. The committee also develops procedures for coordination between government and business for trade promotion and information and technical assistance.

The committee issues special reports bi-monthly and adopted bylaws on May 4, 1989.

Job Training Coordinating Council, State

Members: FRED LUBER, *chairperson;* BEVERLY ANDERSON, REPRESENTATIVE BARCA, RON BRUNNER, JOHN COUGHLIN (secretary of industry, labor and human relations), GLENN DAVISON (interim director, vocational, technical and adult education), ANTHONY DUFEK, RAYMOND F. FARLEY, BEVERLY FRENCH, RAY FULARCZYK, PATRICIA A. GOODRICH (secretary of health and social services), JAMES GRASSE, HERBERT GROVER (superintendent of public instruction), SAUNDRA HERRE, PATRICIA SODERBERG JENSEN, WILLIAM LAWRENCE, DOROTHY LICHTY, REGENT MATERO, BRUNO MAUER (secretary of development), ROBERT H. MILBOURNE, GEORGE MUELLER, AUDREY O'HARROW, PABLO PEDRAZA, JACK REIHL, MELVIN ROSE, PALMER J. SMITH, JAMES STOWELL, CHARLES TOLLANDER, ROBERT VICARS, REPRESENTATIVE WELCH.

Executive Director: JUNE SUHLING.

Address: Division of Employment and Training, Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, Room 231X, 201 East Washington Avenue, P.O. Box 7972, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-2439.

Governor Earl established the council in Executive Order 4, January 19, 1983, to comply with the provisions of the federal Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) of 1982. Governor Thompson recreated it in Executive Order 6, March 4, 1987, and subsequently repealed and recreated it in Executive Order 54, December 30, 1988, to comply with new federal provisions enacted in the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-418). The governor directed the council to: 1) recommend job training service delivery areas to the governor; 2) review JTPA Title II service delivery area plans and determine their consistency with state criteria; 3) recommend a statewide coordination and special services plan that must be followed by local service

delivery areas; 4) review state and local dislocated worker programs and submit comments to the governor and the U.S. Department of Labor; 5) advise the governor on performance standards for dislocated worker programs; 6) submit an annual report to the governor on JTPA activities and performance; 7) certify that the Wagner-Peyser job training plan submitted to the U.S. Department of Labor reflects joint decisions by Job Service, local elected officials and the Private Industry Council; 8) identify employment and training and vocational education needs throughout the state, assess the extent to which those needs are being met by available programs, and advise the governor, legislature and state agencies on needed changes; and 9) review plans of all state agencies which provide employment and training services.

Members of the council are nominated by private and public bodies and appointed by the governor. The governor appoints public members directly. Thirty percent of the members are representatives of business and industry (including agriculture where appropriate); 30 percent are representatives of the legislature, state agencies and organizations, units or consortia of local governments, and local education agencies; 30 percent are representatives of organized labor and community-based organizations and 10 percent are from the general public.

The council issued "Annual Report to the Governor" on Job Training Partnership Act programs in December 1988.

Judicial Selection, Governor's Advisory Council on

Members: GEORGE K. STEIL, SR., *chairperson;* WILLIAM G. BUNK, WILLIAM T. CURRAN, JUDITH M. HARTIG, ARVID A. SATHER, JONATHAN T. SWAN.

Contact person: RAYMOND TAFFORA.

Address. Office of the Governor, Room 115 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7863, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-1212.

Governor Earl established the council in Executive Order 1, issued January 6, 1983. Governor Thompson recreated and restructured the council in Executive Order 2, January 28, 1987. The council makes recommendations to the governor on filling vacancies in the state court system. It consists of 6 permanent members and 2 temporary members appointed only to fill specific vacancies. For a Supreme Court vacancy, the governor appoints the 2 temporary members in consultation with the State Bar. For a Court of Appeals vacancy, the governor appoints 2 additional members who must reside in the district in which the vacancy occurs. In the case of Circuit Courts, the chairperson appoints, in consultation with the president of the local bar association, 2 additional members, who must reside in the circuit. In Executive Order 2, Governor Thompson set standards for the council to follow in making its recommendations. The council is to provide the governor with a list of at least 3, but not more than 5 qualified persons, no later than 6 weeks after notification that the vacancy exists.

The previous council submitted a report to Governor Earl in December 1986.

Juvenile Justice State Advisory Group, Wisconsin

Members: KATHLEEN M. ARTHUR, *chairperson;* FRANK MEDINA, *vice chairperson;* ANITA ANDEREGG, ERIC BLUMREICH, JOSEPH S. COUGHLIN, EUGENE DELMORE, ISABEL DRYER, VIVI DILWEG, TERRY FOOTIT, JIM HOGENSON, BETH JOHNSON, PAUL LINDHOLM, TONY MAGGIORE, LEONARD MESSAL, JEANNETTA ROBINSON, JOHN ROSS, GREGG SINNER, PAT TAGGART.

Contact person: NATHANIEL E. ROBINSON.

Address: Office of Justice Assistance, Suite 330, 30 West Mifflin Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-3323.

Governor Thompson created the advisory group in Executive Order 55, January 30, 1989. It is to serve as the primary body responsible for the implementation of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act in Wisconsin. The governor designated the advisory group to advise the state's chief executive and the legislature on matters concerning juvenile justice.. The Office of Justice Assistance is to pay the expense of the advisory group's members.

Juvenile Justice Task Force, Governor's

Members: TED MEEKMA, *chairperson;* SENATOR ANDREA, STEVE BABLITCH, REPRESENTATIVE BARCA, REPRESENTATIVE BARRETT, DENNIS J. BARRY, SENATOR BUETTNER, ROSEMARY ELBERT, CHRISTOPHER R. FOLEY, JAMES GILMORE, DAVID HOUGHTON, DONALD S. JACKSON, JAMES MEIER, JULIO NIEVES, JEANNETTA ROBINSON, REPRESENTATIVE ROSENZWEIG, REPRESENTATIVE SCHMIDT, REPRESENTATIVE SCHNEIDERS, EDWARD G. SCHULTZ, REPRESENTATIVE TESMER, MARILYN VAN WYK, DAN VENNE, MICHAEL WEBER, SUSAN ZABEL, ROBERT ZIARNIK.

Contact person: NATHANIEL E. ROBINSON.

Address: Office of Justice Assistance, Suite 330, 30 West Mifflin Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-3323.

Governor Thompson created the task force in Executive Order 30, November 25, 1987. He directed the task force to solicit public comment and review and recommend legislation on juvenile justice to resolve the following issues: 1) judicial options available under Chapter 48 of the statutes; 2) the availability of, and effectiveness of, dispositional alternatives; 3) the value of restitution, particularly whether current law regarding restitution is adequate; 4) juvenile detention and detention facilities; 5) implementation of "early intervention" options; 6) the use and abuse of alcohol and other drugs by juveniles; and 7) reduction and prevention of juvenile truancy. The governor also directed the Department of Health and Social Services to provide staff support for the task force and the Office of Justice Assistance to pay the expenses of members.

The task force submitted its "Report" in November 1988 and disbanded.

Law Enforcement and Crime, Governor's Commission on

Members: CLARENCE SCHWARTZ, *chairperson;* JAMES KOLEAS, *vice chairperson;* ELOISE ANDERSON, DENNIS BAILEY, EUGENE DELMORE, JACKIE ERWIN, KEN JOHNSON, NOBLE KLEVEN, REPRESENTATIVE KRUSICK, DEAN MEYER, ANTHONY PARIS, SCOTT PEDLEY, FERNANDO PEREZ, OLE SEVERUD, RAYMOND TAFFORA, STEVE WERNER.

Contact person: NATHANIEL E. ROBINSON.

Address: Office of Justice Assistance, Suite 330, 30 West Mifflin Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-3323.

Governor Thompson created the commission in Executive Order 31, November 25, 1987. The governor designated the commission to serve as the primary planning body for law enforcement planning and policy development. The Office of Justice Assistance provides staffing for and pays the expenses of the commission.

Low-Level Radioactive Waste, Governor's Ad Hoc Technical Advisory Committee on

Members: TERI L. VIERIMA, *chairperson;* HOWARD S. DRUCKENMILLER, SARAH JENKINS, PERRY MANOR, JAMES H. MAPP, LAWRENCE J. MCDONNELL, MICHAEL G. MUDREY, HARRY O. PRICE, ROBERT R. RADTKE, CARL A. SINDERBRAND.

Contact person: TERI L. VIERIMA.

Address: Radiation Protection Council, 5708 Odana Road, Madison 53719.

Telephone: (608) 273-6437.

Governor Earl established the committee in Executive Order 66, on November 2, 1984. It was recreated by Governor Thompson in Executive Order 1, January 21, 1987. It consists of knowledgeable persons appointed by the heads of the following agencies: Public Service Commission, Department of Transportation, Department of Health and Social Services, Geological and Natural History Survey, Radiation Protection Council, Department of Administration, Department of Administration Division of Emergency Government, Department of Justice, Department of Natural Resources and the University of Wisconsin System.

The committee is responsible for monitoring technological developments in low-level radioactive waste management and providing technical advice and assistance to the Wisconsin Commissioner to the Midwest Compact and the Wisconsin Low-Level Radioactive Waste Council.

Managers Council, State

Members: C. LEE CHEANEY, *chairperson;* JANET W. ABRAHAMSEN, DIANE BROWN, KENNETH W. DEPREY, ARELY GONNERING, GARY JOHNSON, DAVID MILLS, TOYA NELSON, THOMAS L. YAEGER.

Contact person: C. LEE CHEANEY.

Address: Department of Revenue, 125 South Webster Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 267-7937.

Governor Thompson created the council in Executive Order 20, August 18, 1987, to replace the Senior Managers Council, created by Governor Earl in Executive Order 49, March 20, 1984.

The council's functions include: 1) identifying training needs of Wisconsin managers; 2) advising the Department of Employment Relations (DER) on programs for training and developing present and future managers; 3) assisting DER in identifying resources to meet training needs; and 4) advising DER on concerns relating to management of the state's human resources and on ways to address those concerns. The council consists of 9 managers appointed by the governor from nominations solicited from agency heads. Members serve 3-year staggered terms with 3 appointed each year.

The original council issued "1986 State Senior Managers Conference, April 16-17, 1986" and "Report of Activities" in December 1986.

Minority Affairs, Governor's Committee on

Members: PERFECTO RIVERA, *chairperson;* ROGER AUSTRIA, YOLANDA AYUBI, ALLAN HIDA, EUGENE HILL, PABLO PEDRAZA, PURCELL POWLESS, PREM S. SHARMA, GORDON THUNDER, RICK WILLIAMS, ARLENE ZAKHAR.

Contact person: TIM RUSSELL.

Address: Office of the Governor, Suite 270, 819 North 6th Street, Milwaukee 53203.

Telephone: (414) 227-4344.

Governor Thompson created the committee in Executive Order 50, July 25, 1988, which also created governor's councils on Asian, Black, and Hispanic affairs. The committee is to receive recommendations for the governor from the councils on Asian, Black and Hispanic affairs. The committee coordinates its activities with those of other state agencies to prevent duplication of effort in areas of mutual concern. It consists of not more than 15 members, selected as follows: 1) 3 members each from the Asian, Black and Hispanic councils; 2) 3 representatives of the Native American community appointed by the governor; and 3) such others as the governor may designate. The governor also appoints the chairperson.

Minority Appointees Advisory Committee, Governor's

Members: RAY ALLEN, ELOISE ANDERSON, MARLENE A. CUMMINGS (secretary of regulation and licensing), JOHN EVANS, ARELY GONNERING, ROBERT D. HAASE (insurance commissioner), HUGH HENDERSON, JR., FREDDIE MARSH LOTT, BUCK MARTIN, JUDY NORMAN-NUNNERY, NATHANIEL E. ROBINSON, MYRA SHELTON, WALTER H. WHITE, JR. (securities commissioner).

Contact person: MARLENE A. CUMMINGS, *secretary.*

Address: Department of Regulation and Licensing, P.O. Box 8935, 1400 East Washington Avenue, Madison 53708.

Telephone: (608) 266-8609.

Governor Thompson created the committee in Executive Order 34, January 21, 1988. He directed the committee to identify issues and problems that concern ethnic and racial minorities and to recommend policies, procedures and programs to address these areas of concern especially as they relate to equal opportunities in state employment.

Minority Business, Governor's Committee on

Members: WALTER R. KNIGHT, *chairperson;* JULIAN BARRIENTOS, JOHN BOWLES, ROSE ANN CAMMER-RENNHACK, LORRAINE CARTER, RICK COLLETT, ALAN D. FABIAN, EARL HAYWOOD, ELMER HODGE, RAMESH KAPUR, ROBERT SPINDELL, CHARLES WALLACE, A'LETHEA WILLIAMS, WALTER WONG.

Contact person: ROBERT WYNN.

Address: Department of Development, 123 West Washington Avenue, P.O. Box 7970, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-8380.

Governor Lucey first established the Governor's Committee on Minority Business in a June 4, 1975, press release. Under Governor Thompson, it was continued in Executive Order 1, January 21, 1987, and repealed and recreated in Executive Order 49, July 25, 1988.

The governor asked the committee to address the following: 1) assess current business ownership trends and make recommendations for increasing minority business ownership and ways to encourage the growth and expansion of existing businesses in Wisconsin; 2) inventory state-level boards and committees whose task is economic development and make recommendations on ways to assure that Wisconsin's minority community is represented on such decision making panels; and 3) assess state-level economic development programs and their impact on the state's minority business development objectives and recommend how current programs and agencies could effectively address the needs of the minority business community. The governor requested the committee to report its findings on or before September 1, 1988, after which the committee would be abolished.

The committee issued "The Wisconsin Challenge: A Report on Minority Business Development" in January 1989 and disbanded.

Mortgage Guarantee Insurance Commission

Members: BEECHIE BROOKS, RICHARD GREEN, ROBERT D. HAASE (insurance commissioner), JAMES MACLEOD, LEE MARTINSON, LARRY SCHAUDER, RICHARD SOCHER, LOU STADLER.

Contact person: LEE MARTINSON.

Address: Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority, P.O. Box 1728, Madison 53701-1728.

Telephone: (608) 266-1688.

Governor Thompson announced the appointment of the members of the commission on March 10, 1989. The governor created the commission to study the availability of mortgage guarantee insurance on 95 percent home mortgage loans for low- and moderate-income households. The Governor's Wisconsin Housing Task Force received conflicting information on the availability of these loans during its meetings and public hearings. If a problem does exist, the commission is directed to develop a mortgage insurance assistance program to remedy the situation. The commission will submit the program to the governor and members of the legislature's joint finance committee for review and approval. As part of the executive budget bill, the governor requested $1 million to capitalize a mortgage insurance assistance program if the commission indicates a need for the program.

Nursing Education Coordinating Council, Governor's

Members: ALBERT J. BEAVER, *chairperson;* BONNIE ALLBAUGH, MARY ANN CLARK, KATHERINE COUTURE, VIVIEN DEBACK, FLORENCE ERICKSON, IDA GEAR, JO ANN HANAWAY, MAUREEN MIDTHUN, TOM NEUMANN, BARBARA PEICKERT, JOAN PETRON, SUE PINKERTON, BARBARA PRYBYSKI, JAMES URNESS.

Contact person: ALBERT J. BEAVER.

Address: Room 1660 Van Hise Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison 53706.

Telephone: (608) 262-7876.

Governor Thompson established the council in Executive Order 57, April 21, 1989, on recommendation from the University/VTAE Nursing Education Study Committee which, in turn, was created by 1987 Wisconsin Act 341. He directed the council to: 1) monitor the progress of VTAE programs, UW departments, and private colleges and universities in attaining the recommendations of UW/VTAE Nursing Education Study Committee, particularly regarding the transfer of credits and relationships between associate degree and baccalaureate programs; 2) establish an expanded data base on educational mobility for registered nurses to assess the extent to which they understand what options are available and effective; 3) transmit information on educational opportunities to all Wisconsin registered nurses especially new graduates; and 4) report annually on its activities to the governor, legislature, the VTAE board, and UW System. The governor further directed the council to complete its work within 2 years after its formation and requested that UW System and the VTAE board provide staff assistance.

Nursing Home Study Committee, Governor's

Members: TIM CULLEN, *chairperson;* ANN BAUER, MICHAEL BERRY, SHIRLEY ELLIS, KAY FOSSUM, RON GILBERTSON, MARLYS GRIFFITH, SHIRLEY HOLMAN, DRAGOMIR KRESOVIC, RANDALL KRENTZ, EUGENE LEHRMAN, ELAINE LUKAS, GEORGE MACKENZIE, TERRY SCIESZINSKI, HELMUT SIEWERT, BETTIE TEMPERLY.

Contact person: LARRY TAINTER.

Address: Bureau of Quality Compliance, Division of Health, Department of Health and Social Services, Room 650, 1 West Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 267-7185.

Governor Thompson created the study committee in a press release in September 1987. The governor directed the committee to examine the following questions relating to nursing home care: 1) Are state minimum nurse staffing requirements adequate? 2) How can staff training be improved? 3) How can community involvement and volunteerism be increased? 4) What mechanisms are needed to deal with homes that provide poor care? 5) Should nursing home inspectors be able to examine the records of private pay patients? 6) Who should have the responsibility for developing a patient's "right to know" policy regarding a nursing home's operations and what should it contain?

The committee directed the Department of Health and Social Services, in conjunction with the nursing home industry, unions and advocates to develop and distribute a questionnaire to identify financial and other barriers to providing care to persons with AIDS and HIV infection in Wisconsin long-term care facilities. As a result, the committee issued "Providing Care to Persons with AIDS and/or HIV Infection in Long-Term Care Facilities" in April 1988 and disbanded.

Nursing Study Committee, Governor's

Members: JOHN TRIES (secretary of employment relations), *chairperson;* CATHERINE BUTTERFIELD, MICHAEL CORRY (designated by secretary of industry, labor and human relations), MARLENE CUMMINGS (secretary of regulation and licensing), KENNETH DEPREY (designated by secretary of health and social services), JULIE HANSER, REPRESENTATIVE LEWIS, RICHARD LORANG (designated by secretary of administration), SENATOR MOEN, JAY NOREN, REPRESENTATIVE ROBSON, SENATOR RUDE, ROBERT P. SORENSEN (director, vocational, technical and adult education), ANN LOUISE TETREAULT.

Contact person: RENAE L. BUGGE.

Address: Department of Employment Relations, 137 East Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 267-7240.

In recognition of a potential shortage of nurses in Wisconsin, Governor Thompson created the study committee in Executive Order 26, October 8, 1987. The governor provided that the committee study nurse hiring, retention, promotion, staffing, education and other facets which impact upon the nursing profession, including, but not limited to, expansion of minority opportunities.

The governor ordered the membership to include the secretaries of administration; employment relations; health and social services; industry, labor and human relations; regulation and licensing; and the UW system president or their designees. Other required members included a representative of the hospital industry and 2 representatives of United Professionals for Quality Health Care, Local 1199-W; 4 representatives from the legislature to be designated by the assembly speaker, the senate president, and senate majority and minority leaders; and the director of the VTAE board. The governor requested that each of the represented executive agencies bear equally the expenses associated with the committee. The committee was required to report to the governor by April 15, 1988.

The committee issued its "Report" on April 15, 1988, and disbanded.

Occupational Information Coordinating Council, State

Members: MICHAEL MAHONEY, *chairperson;* JOHN COUGHLIN (secretary of industry, labor and human relations), GLENN DAVISON (interim director, vocational, technical and adult education), PATRICIA GOODRICH (secretary of health and social services), HERBERT GROVER (superintendent of public instruction), FRED LUBER, BRUNO MAUER (secretary of development), KENNETH A. SHAW (president, UW System).

Executive director: MAILE PA'ALANI.

Address: Division of Employment and Training Policy, Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, Room 231X, 201 East Washington Avenue, P.O. Box 7946, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-8012.

Governor Earl created the council on May 15, 1985, in Executive Order 75, and Governor Thompson recreated it in Executive Order 1, January 21, 1987. The council is directed to oversee the planning, coordination, and implementation of a comprehensive, cost-effective information system for the labor market and occupational supply and demand, as required under Section 125 (a) of the Job Training Partnership Act and 422 (b) of the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act.

The membership consists of the heads, or their representatives, of the State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education; the Department of Public Instruction; the University of Wisconsin System; the Department of Development; the Department of Health and Social Services; and the State Job Training Coordinating Council. According to national requirements, the secretary of the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations designates 2 members to represent the department's Job Service Division and Employment and Training Policy Division.

Fiscal responsibility for the council belongs to the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations. The department provides the administrative director of the council, as required by the National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee.

The council issued "Wisconsin Works, A Career Tabloid" in 1989.

Pardon Advisory Board

Members: RAYMOND P. TAFFORA, *chairperson;* LINDA M. ECCHER, BARTLEY MAUCH, vacancy (appointed by governor); STEPHEN TUPPER (designee of secretary of health and social services), PAUL LUNDSTEN (designee of attorney general).

Chairperson: RAYMOND P. TAFFORA, legal counsel.

Address: Office of the Governor, Room 115 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7863, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-1212.

Governor Dreyfus created the Pardon Advisory Board in Executive Order 39 on March 6, 1980. Governor Thompson recreated and restructured the board in Executive Order 3, on February 3, 1987. The board consists of 6 members, serving 2-year terms. Three of the members are appointed by the governor, one member is designated by the secretary of health and social services, and one member is designated by the attorney general. The governor's legal counsel or assistant legal counsel is a voting member and chairs the board.

The board reviews all applications for executive clemency and makes recommendations to the governor. It holds public hearings on each application that qualifies for a public hearing. The hearings are held monthly at a date and place set at least 2 weeks in advance of the hearing. The chair conveys in writing to the governor the board's recommendation on each applicant.

Physical Fitness and Health, Governor's Council on

Members: CHET E. BRADLEY, *chairperson;* QUINN BUCKNER, RONALD COOK, CLIFTON DEVOLL, SCOTT FROMADER, JOHNNIE GRAY, EILEEN LINZMEYER, ARNIE MIEHE, DAVE MINTEN, CONNIE KAY PARKOVICH, SUSIE PETTA, JOHN ROBERTS, GAIL SCHRAUFNAGEL, RUTH SOVA, SHELLEY WEISS.

Contact person: CHET E. BRADLEY.

Address: Department of Public Instruction, 125 South Webster Street, P.O. Box 7841, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-7032.

Governor Earl established the council in Executive Order 10, April 19, 1983, and Governor Thompson continued it in Executive Order 1, January 21, 1987. It has 15 members. The council makes recommendations to the governor concerning programs and policy development relating to fitness and better health. It works to forge cooperative relationships among state agencies, educational institutions, businesses, associations and foundations in order to improve the availability of fitness and health activities to all citizens and works to implement educational programs that will increase interest and participation in health and fitness programs.

The council issued an "Annual Report" on December 16, 1988.

Retirement System Study Committee, Wisconsin

Members: LEE WIENBERGER, *chairperson;* JAMES BLANK, DOROTHY JOHNSON, WILLIAM KIENZIE, ROBERT LYONS, EUGENE MARTIN, EUGENE SLADKY, JAMES UNDERKOFLER.

Contact person: SUE REINARDY.

Address: Department of Health and Social Services, Room 750, 1 West Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-2019.

Governor Thompson created the study committee in Executive Order 40, May 19, 1988. The governor directed the committee to address the following issues: 1) the internal management of the Wisconsin Retirement System; 2) the relationship between the employe trust funds board and the investment board; 3) possible alternatives to the current method of calculating post-retirement adjustments; and 4) possible alternatives to the current money purchase annuity. Membership on the committee consists of no more than 8 people serving at the pleasure of the governor.

The committee issued a "Final Report" in May 1989.

Rural Development Coordinating Council, Governor's

Members: BRUNO MAUER (secretary of development), *chairperson;* PATRICK BOYLE, *vice chairperson;* RON CALDWELL, CURT CHARTER, RICHARD KLUG, RICHARD LEHMAN, JACK PRICE, HOWARD RICHARDS (secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection), MARK ROGACKI, ROBERT SORENSEN, RICHARD STADELMAN.

Contact person: BARRY R. WANNER.

Address: Department of Development, 123 West Washington Avenue, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 267-7200.

Governor Thompson created the council in Executive Order 36, May 16, 1988. The governor directed the council to: 1) identify and recommend appropriate rural development strategies; 2) facilitate an inventory of existing state and federal rural development programs and resources; 3) identify ways to more effectively coordinate state and federal rural development programs; 4) coordinate joint rural development demonstration projects in selected areas throughout the

state; 5) develop strategies to educate state and local elected officers, government officials, business people and citizens on rural development issues; and 6) advise the governor on future actions which should be taken to enhance the economic viability of rural Wisconsin as appropriate.

Members of the council include the secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection, the chancellor of UW-Extension, and the director of the VTAE board or their designees; representatives from the Council of Regional Planning Organizations, the County Boards Association, the Wisconsin Towns Association, and the Wisconsin Bankers Association; and appointees from the U.S. Farmers Home Administration, the U.S. Economic Development Administration, and the U.S. Small Business Administration. The council is chaired by the secretary of development. The governor requested the council to submit an interim report no later than October 1, 1988, and a final report no later than May 1, 1990.

The council issued "Interim Report of the Governor's Rural Development Coordinating Council" in December 1988.

Taliesin, Governor's Commission on

Members: MARSHALL ERDMAN, *chairperson;* HERBERT V. KOHLER, JR., WILLIAM WESLEY PETERS, *honorary chairpersons;* KATHLEEN CALLAN BRADY, JAMES CARLEY, RICHARD CARNEY, KAREN CASE, THOMAS CASEY, BARBARA ELSNER, JOHN W. JOHNSON, EVA KASTEN, JAMES R. KLAUSER (secretary of administration), NORMAN KRAEMER, JANE CULLEN LATHROP, CARLA LIND, REPRESENTATIVE LOFTUS, SHELDON LUBAR, GEORGE MEYER, CHARLES MONTOOTH, H. NICHOLAS MULLER III (director, state historical society), TONY PUTTNAM, SENATOR RUDE, SUE ANN THOMPSON, REPRESENTATIVE TREGONING, DAVID UIHLEIN, SENATOR ULICHNY, GERARD VENEMAN, BERNARD ZIEGLER.

Contact person: Office of the Governor.

Address: Room 115 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1212.

Governor Thompson created the commission in Executive Order 45, June 27, 1988. He directed the commission to explore alternative measures for the preservation of Taliesin by addressing the following issues: 1) prepare a physical preservation program for Taliesin consistent with the mission Frank Lloyd Wright established when he created the Taliesin Fellowship and the Frank Lloyd Wright Foundation; 2) prepare a program for public access to Taliesin facilities including, but not restricted to, a proposal for visitor access with minimal alteration of the existing environment, an examination of the feasibility of a visitor center, and determination of the methods for conducting public tours; 3) recommend the most appropriate form of organization to assist the Frank Lloyd Wright Foundation in the planning, management, and oversight of the preservation and ongoing operations of Taliesin properties; and 4) estimate the 5-year capital and operational costs of managing Taliesin facilities, identify potential revenue sources and estimate the volume of such sources, and review the viability of alternative revenue sources including tour receipts, sales from a visitors' center store, and contributions from public and private sources. Membership included representatives of both political parties from each legislative house, the secretary of administration or designee, and the director of the state historical society.

The commission published its findings on March 8, 1989.

Study Committee for Tax Policy and M & E, Governor's

Members: ERIC ANDERSON, MARIGAN CARPENTER, MARY M. CARRINGTON, KAREN A. CASE, DALE CATTANACH (director, audit bureau), KATHY CLUMPNER, RONALD FREA, NICK HANSON, JOHN HEBEL, MICHAEL JUNEAU, GEORGE KAISER, KEN KAZMIERCZAK, JAMES R. KLAUSER (secretary of administration), GERALD KONZ, JACK MASSA, JAMES MORGAN, RUSSEL O'HARROW, LEONARD SOSNOWSKI, JOHN STEINBERG, DANIEL THENO, JOSEPH VON DER VELLEN, MARION YOUNGERS.

Contact person: MARK D. BUGHER, *secretary.*

Address: Department of Revenue, 125 South Webster Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-6466.

Governor Thompson announced the formation of the committee in a press release dated August 31, 1987. The governor asked the panel to review the law and issues surrounding the state's property tax exemption for manufacturing machinery and equipment (M & E) and recommend ways to improve the definition of what property is exempt. The panel was formed in response to concerns that recent court decisions may have expanded the scope of the M & E exemption, first enacted by the 1973 Legislature, beyond the original intent.

The committee concluded its work and issued its report on October 6, 1987.

United Nations, Governor's Commission on the

Members: KATE MARRS, *chairperson;* GLORIA JAMES ZIEGLER, *vice chairperson;* ROBERT S. CHASE, JR., *secretary (and 1988 U.N. Day chairperson);* ARLINE SEYMOUR, *treasurer;* CAROL EDLER BAUMANN, MARTIN BERK, CHARLES DAY, RUBEN J. DEHOYOS, NANCY DESMARAIS, FREDERIC H. DUPPERRAULT, JOSEPH ELDER, WALTER H. GEISSLER, STEPHEN KEHM, MICHAEL MOTYKA, MARCIA OLSON, LOIS J. POWLESS, EVERETT REFIOR, CURTIS GEORGE REITHEL, ELIZABETH RINGSTAD, ROBERT SCHACHT, KEVIN SHIBILSKI, PAUL SHIRES, THELMA A. SIAS, AARON J. TRUMMER, MARGARET WERNECKE, MARY WILSON, KATHLEEN EDDY YIH.

Staff Director: TERRY ROEHRIG.

Address: Institute of World Affairs, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, P.O. Box 413, Milwaukee 53201.

Telephone: (414) 963-4251.

Originally created in 1959, the commission was recreated most recently on January 21, 1987, in Executive Order 1 by Governor Thompson. The commission is responsible for sponsoring statewide educational programs concerning the functioning of the United Nations, coordinating Wisconsin's official participation in the annual observance of United Nations Day, and sponsoring statewide and regional conferences on matters affecting the UN. In the last several years, the commission has expanded its programming for classroom teachers on global education. The membership of the commission is drawn from various civic, religious, labor, business, and educational organizations.

The "29th Annual Report of the Wisconsin Governor's Commission on the United Nations, 1988" was issued in February 1989.

USS Wisconsin, Governor's Commission on the

Executive committee: JAMES W. MCVEY, *chairperson;* GOVERNOR THOMPSON, *honorary chairperson;* RAYMOND FULARCZYK, JAMES R. KLAUSER (secretary of administration), JAMES R. LANG, ROBERT LIZON, H. NICHOLAS MULLER III (director, state historical society), LOUIS J. RUTIGLIANO, DIANE L. SEDER, GENE A. SOLDATOS, WILBUR A. SUNDT (members); SENATORS LORMAN, MOEN; REPRESENTATIVES BOLLE, DEININGER; GEORGE P. WOODWARD (*ex officio* members).

Governor's liaison: DONALD BACH.

Address: Office of the Governor, 115 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7863, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-1212.

Governor Thompson created the commission in Executive Order 12 on April 14, 1987. Members are to be appointed by the governor. The chairperson, in consultation with the governor's office, will appoint an executive committee to be the principal working group of the commission and lead the commission's activities. The governor directed the commission to: a) present to the governor by August 31, 1987, a plan to commemorate the recommissioning of the USS Wisconsin; b) plan activities to celebrate the ship's return to the fleet; c) arrange to maintain an ongoing relationship between Wisconsin and the ship and its crew; d) maintain contact with officials of the ship's home port; e) recommend a plan, in coordination with the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, for a permanent USS Wisconsin exhibit; and f) consider whether the commission should become a statutory body.

With the cooperation of the commission and the Department of Veterans Affairs, in 1988 the State Historical Society of Wisconsin published "The USS Wisconsin, A History of Two Battleships" by Richard H. Zeitlin, curator of Wisconsin Veterans Museums. The commission disbanded when the USS Wisconsin was recommissioned in November 1988.

Vocational Education, Wisconsin Council on

Members: GEORGE ATKINSON, *chairperson;* MARY JANE ZDROIK, *vice chairperson;* CHRISTA HANSON, RAYNELDA JAWORSKI, COURTNEY LEONARD, MARY MUEHLIUS, DON NEVERMAN, AUDREY V. O'HARROW, TRYGVE OVERBO, KATHRYN SWEET, DENNIS VANDENBERGEN, HENRY A. WALLACE, JR.

Executive Assistant: SHIRLEY THOMPSON.

Address: Wisconsin Council on Vocational Education, Suite 703, 30 West Mifflin Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-7813.

Organized in 1969 to assist in the implementation of the federal Vocational Education Act, Governor Thompson recreated the council in Executive Order 1, January 21, 1987. Seven of the 13 council members, including the chairperson, must be from the private sector. The council advises the State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education on the development and administration of the State Plan for Vocational Education; evaluates vocational education programs, services, and activities; and identifies, in conjunction with the State Job Training Coordinating Council, the vocational education and employment and training needs of the state.

The council issued "The Perception of Vocational Education in Wisconsin", "Report and Recommendations on Vocational Education in Wisconsin Correctional Institutions", "A Study of Carl D. Perkins and JTPA Programs and Activities in Wisconsin", and "Seventeenth Evaluation Report 1987 and 1988" in 1988.

MISCELLANEOUS COMMITTEES AND ORGANIZATIONS TO WHICH THE GOVERNOR MAKES APPOINTMENTS

Humanities Committee, Wisconsin

Members: DEETTE BEILFUSS, PATRICIA J. COCHRAN, JOYCE FINUCAN, JANE LATHROP, JERRY PHILLIPS, MARY M. WILLIAMS (appointed by the governor).

Executive Director: PATRICIA C. ANDERSON.

Address: 716 Langdon Street, Madison 53706.

Telephone: (608) 262-0706.

The Wisconsin Humanities Committee was established in 1972 under the provisions of Public Law 89-209 and is an independent, nonprofit organization. The committee was originally appointed by the National Endowment for the Humanities, but subsequent members are appointed by the committee for 3-year terms. By federal law, the governor may appoint as many as 6 committee members. Members of the committee include civic leaders, representatives of business, government, labor, professional, cultural and educational institutions, and scholars and teachers in the humanities.

The committee receives funds annually from the National Endowment for the Humanities. It makes grants to support projects which promote the use, understanding, and appreciation of the humanities among out-of-school adults in Wisconsin. Any nonprofit organization or institution may apply to the committee for project support. Applicant organizations must involve scholars with graduate degrees in the humanities in planning and presenting public programs.

Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc.

Board of Trustees: The governor appoints one-third of the board. Gubernatorial appointees: JOHN O. CHAMBERLAIN, JOSEPH E. GORMAN, JON MCGLOCKLIN, CHARLES MCNEER, HARRY QUADRACCI, WILLIAM L. RANDALL, GEORGE R. THOMPSON III, CHARLES WALLACE, ALLEN W. WILLIAMS, JR., PAUL D. ZIEMER.

President: EDWARD J. LENNON.

Mailing Address: 8701 Watertown Plank Road, Milwaukee 53226.

Telephone: (414) 257-8296.

State Appropriation 1987-89: $11,548,700.

Publications: World, Horizons, Trends, Alumni News, Facts, Directory of Physician Consultants.

Statutory Reference: Section 39.15.

The Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc., is a private, nonprofit educational corporation located in Milwaukee. It was a part of Marquette University until September 1967, when it separated itself from the university. In 1969 the legislature enacted a law providing state aid to the Marquette School of Medicine, Inc., in order to increase the level of physician resources in the state. Chapter 3, Laws of 1969, provided that, as a condition for receiving state aid, one-third of the members of the Board of Trustees are to be appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate for staggered terms of 6 years and first preference in admissions is to be given to Wisconsin residents. The Legislative Audit Bureau conducts biennial postaudits of expenditures made under the state appropriation.

The law also made a token appropriation to test the constitutionality of such funding. In *State ex rel. Warren v. Reuter*, 44 Wis. 2d 201 (1969), the Wisconsin Supreme Court affirmed the constitutionality of the appropriation. Chapter 185, Laws of 1969, commenced full funding of state support for the school.

On September 21, 1970, the Board of Trustees changed the name of the institution to the Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc.

Effective July 1, 1977, funds appropriated to the college by the state, are based on a per capita formula for an amount for each Wisconsin resident student at the college. In addition, the state appropriates funds to the Medical College to support a graduate medical education program in family practice.

OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Lieutenant Governor: SCOTT McCALLUM.

Chief of Staff: RICHARD MASTERSON.

Communications Coordinator: MICHAEL O'BRIEN.

Constituent Relations Coordinator: MICHAEL GOETZMAN.

Constituent Relations Assistant: JOHN FORESTER.

Lieutenant Governor's Scheduler: LAURIE SEIFERT.

Lieutenant Governor's Executive Assistant: DEBBY ZWIEBEL.

Administrative Secretary: vacancy.

Mailing Address: Room 22 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-3516.

Number of Employes: 8.80.

Total Budget 1987-89: $600,000.

Statutory Reference: Article V, Sec. 1, 1n, 2, 7, and 8, *Wisconsin Constitution;* Chapter 14, Subchapter II, Statutes.

History: The Wisconsin Constitution, Art. V, Sec. 1, created the Office of Lieutenant Governor. The Territory of Wisconsin had not had a lieutenant governor, however. Before statehood, the secretary of the territory — forerunner of the Office of Secretary of State — was authorized to act as governor in the event of the governor's death or absence.

Both the Wisconsin Constitution of 1846, which was not adopted, and the Constitution of 1848, which was, provided for the Office of Lieutenant Governor. The office appeared in the second constitution, however, only after considerable debate. Some delegates to the second constitutional convention proposed that the president of the senate, chosen from the membership, succeed the governor, with the secretary of state next in line of succession. A proposed amendment substituted the speaker of the assembly for the secretary of state. Objections to the possibility of a person's becoming governor who had not been elected on a statewide basis prevailed, however, and led to reinstating the Office of Lieutenant Governor in the constitution submitted to the electorate in 1848.

In 1979, voters ratified a constitutional amendment enabling the senate to choose its own presiding officer from among its members, thus terminating the lieutenant governor's function as president of the senate.

Organization: From 1848 until 1970, voters elected the lieutenant governor to a 2-year term in the November general election of even-numbered years. Since 1970, voters have elected the governor and lieutenant governor jointly to a 4-year term by casting a single ballot for both offices. The lieutenant governor is the state's second-ranking executive officer, a position comparable on the state level to that of the vice president of the U.S. on the national level.

The lieutenant governor's personal staff assists in performing executive responsibilities and other duties of the office.

Agency Responsibility: If the incumbent governor dies, resigns, or is removed from office, the lieutenant governor assumes the powers and duties of the Office of Governor as acting governor for the unexpired term. The lieutenant governor also becomes acting governor when the governor is temporarily absent from the state or cannot carry out the duties of the governor's office due to temporary disability.

The governor may designate the lieutenant governor to represent the governor's office on any statutory commission, board, or committee on which the governor is entitled to membership. Under such designation, the lieutenant governor performs in the place of the governor and has all the authority and responsibility granted by law to the governor with regard to such membership.

The governor may also designate the lieutenant governor to represent the chief executive's office on any nonstatutory committee or intergovernmental body created to maintain relationships with federal, state, and local governments or regional agencies. The lieutenant governor participates in national organizations of lieutenant governors and may be asked by the governor to coordinate specific state services and programs.

Functional Area:

COMMERCE

Department of
AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

Members of the Board: LOUIS WYSOCKI, *chairperson;* KENNETH LINDQUIST, *vice chairperson;* CAROL WARD KNOX, *secretary;* HARLAND E. EVERSON, JERRY FRANZ (confirmation pending), JAMES E. HARSDORF (confirmation pending), RALPH STEINER.

Secretary of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection: HOWARD C. RICHARDS, 266-7100.

Deputy Secretary: HELENE NELSON, 266-0691.

Executive Assistant: ORLO R. EHART, 267-9423.

Special Assistant: ALAN TRACY, 266-1408.

Policy and Program Analysis: JAMES L. ARTS, 266-1878.

Public Information Office: CHRISTE MCKITTRICK, 266-7106.

Legal Counsel: JAMES K. MATSON, 266-7225.

Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service: CARROL SPENCER, 266-7195.

Agricultural Resource Management Division: NICHOLAS J. NEHER, *administrator,* 266-7130.

Land Resources, Bureau of: JAMES A. JOHNSON, *director,* 267-9788.

Plant Industry, Bureau of: WILLIAM E. SIMMONS, *director and assistant administrator,* 266-7131.

Animal Health Division: DENNIS J. CARR, *administrator,* 266-7145.

Field Services, Bureau of: FRED S. IDTSE, *director and assistant administrator,* 266-7158.

Technical Services, Bureau of: LYNNE M. SIEGFRIED, *director,* 266-2465.

Food Division: WILLIAM D. MATHIAS, *administrator,* 266-7240.

Compliance, Bureau of: GARY BAUER, *director,* 266-7259.

Food and Dairy Technical Services, Unit of: STEVE STEINHOFF, *director,* 266-7260.

Marketing Division: JAMES SMITH, *administrator,* 266-7170.

Grading and Market News, Bureau of: MICHAEL J. LESTER, *director and assistant administrator,* 267-9052.

National Market Development, Bureau of: DEBRA L. CASUCCI-CRAVE, *director,* 267-9053.

International Agri-Business Center: DAVID HAMMER, *director,* 266-7182.

Operations Division: SANDY BURIE, *administrator,* 266-7103.

Budgeting and Accounting: BARBARA KNAPP, 266-7114.

Data Processing and Systems: KENNETH SCHINDLER, 266-7201.

Human Resources Director: vacancy, 266-7104.

Laboratory Services: GERALD R. MYRDAL, *director,* 267-3500.

Support Services: CAROL A. LOBES, 267-4331.

Trade and Consumer Protection Division: DONALD SOBERG, *administrator,* 266-7220.

Consumer Protection, Bureau of: JANE JANSEN, *director and assistant administrator,* 266-8512.

Trade Practices, Bureau of: vacancy, *director,* 266-7223.

Animal Health and Disease Research Council: DENNIS J. CARR (state veterinarian); LEO WALSH (director, UW Agricultural Experiment Station); HOWARD J. COOK (veterinarian member), CHARLES FINUCAN (dairy farmer member), J. MICHAEL BLASKA (family farmer member), MICHAEL WEHLER (meat animal producer); ROBERT C. SARTORI, JOE J. SCHAITEL, RUTH SCHWEMMER. (All public members appointed by governor.)

Fertilizer Research Council: Voting members: DON LANGKAMP, ED LIEGEL, DAN UMINSKI (industry members); FRED AWE, JAMES KOEPKE, RON WOLOSEK (farmer members). (All appointed jointly by secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection and dean of UW-Madison College of Agricultural and Life Sciences). Nonvoting members: NICHOLAS NEHER (designee of secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection), LEO WALSH (dean, UW-Madison College of Agricultural and Life Sciences).

Local Rabies Control Program Council: JEFF DAVIS, DAVID GESKE, WILLIAM KELSEY, JOHN KOLPANEN, GEORGE KUPFER, WILLIAM KURTH, TOM WITTKOPF, GEORGE ZIMMER. (All appointed by secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection.) (Council is scheduled to expire 6/30/91.)

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8911, Madison 53708.

Delivery Address: 801 West Badger Road, Madison 53713.

Fax Number: Marketing Division (608) 266-1300.

Toll-Free Hotline: (800) 362-3020 — for Consumer Hotline and Farm Credit Advisory Program Hotline.

Publications: Biennial Report; Guide to Wisconsin Agriculture; Direct Marketing Guide to Wisconsin Agricultural Products; Wisconsin Agri-Business Export Directory; Wisconsin Cooperative Directory; Wisconsin Farmer's Resource Guide; The Future of the Dairy Industry in Wisconsin: Serious Challenges, Tremendous Potential; Regulations Review Report; Pesticide Use Survey; Committee on Regulation of Pesticides and Nitrates Report; Wisconsin Agriculture: A State Plan; Specialty Crops and Diversification of Wisconsin Agriculture; Food Regulation in Wisconsin; Stray Voltage Report: A Wisconsin Budgetary Issue; Stray Voltage Analysis Team Nine-Farm Study. Items for which there is a charge: Dairy Plant Directory; Economics and Geography of Wisconsin Cooperatives; Insulation brochure; Landlords and Tenants — The Wisconsin Way. Charge to nonfarmers only: Agricultural Statistics; Dairy Facts; Farm Reporter; Agricultural Land Sales and Rental Rates; Wisconsin Crop and Weather.

Number of Employes: 691.28.

Total Budget 1987-89: $62,179,700.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.13.

History: Many programs now administered by the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection date from the state's early history. The first agricultural department was the Office of State Veterinarian, created by Chapter 467, Laws of 1885. Chapter 413, Laws of 1915, consolidated several agricultural boards and offices into a department of agriculture.

The modern department had its inception in 1929 when Chapter 479 consolidated several agencies into the Department of Agriculture and Markets. Three full-time commissioners, appointed by the governor to 6-year terms, headed the department until Chapter 85, Laws of 1939, replaced them with a 7-member, part-time, policy-making board that appointed a full-time director to administer the department. The governor appointed the board members to 6-year terms. Chapter 85 also renamed the department the Department of Agriculture, but its structure and responsibilities remained essentially the same.

Chapter 327, Laws of 1967, created a Council on Locker Plants and a Council on Food Standards in the department. Chapter 111, Laws of 1969, abolished the Grain and Warehouse Commission and transferred its functions to the department.

To reflect the department's historic program responsibilities more accurately, Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, renamed it the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection. Chapter 29 reassigned one of the 7 board positions, all of which had previously represented agricultural interests, to consumer representation. This law also created a Farmland Preservation and Tax Credit Program to be administered by the department in cooperation with an attached Agricultural Lands Preservation Board (which was replaced by the independent Land Conservation Board under Chapter 346, Laws of 1981).

Other laws enacted by the 1977 Legislature also affected the department: Chapter 87 created a Council on Weather Modification in the department; Chapter 216 abolished the Council on Locker Plants; and Chapter 418 created the Fertilizer Research Council as a temporary council (made permanent by Chapter 57, Laws of 1981).

Chapter 121, Laws of 1979, abolished the Council on Food Standards. Chapter 237, Laws of 1981, abolished the Council on Meat Inspection and the Council on Weather Modification. 1985 Wisconsin Act 153 created a Farm Mediation and Arbitration Board, which 1987 WisAct 27 terminated, effective July 1, 1989. 1985 WisAct 184 created a Council on Local Rabies Control Programs.

1987 WisAct 281 created a 4-member Animal Health and Disease Research Board and a 9-member Animal Health and Disease Research Council. 1987 WisAct 297 reorganized the nonpoint source pollution program, giving the department certain duties if the nonpoint source is agricultural.

Organization: A 7-member citizen board appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate to staggered 6-year terms directs and supervises the department. The board appoints the secretary, who exercises executive authority and serves at the pleasure of the board.

Six divisions whose administrators report to the secretary perform the department's work. More than 20 standing and ad hoc advisory councils provide policy advice, and several independent, statutory boards are attached to the department for administrative purposes. The department also oversees the operations of semi-autonomous marketing boards elected by agricultural producers to administer marketing orders for various commodities.

Agency Responsibility: The department regulates agriculture, trade, and commercial activity in Wisconsin for the protection of the state's citizens. Its programs safeguard food safety and quality from the point of production to the point of retail sale. It also protects the public against fraud and misbranding in the sale of food and other critical commodities.

To assure fair and open competition in all sectors of the marketplace, the department has broad authority to regulate deceptive advertising and unfair business practices.

To preserve the productive potential of the state's agricultural economy and to safeguard human health and well-being, the department administers programs designed to protect both the health of animals and plants and the quality of land and water resources.

Through its regulatory and marketing assistance programs, the department facilitates the marketing of Wisconsin products on interstate and international markets. It also provides special assistance programs to Wisconsin's farming community.

Unit Functions: The *Office of the Secretary* includes policy and program analysis, public information, legal counsel, and the Wisconsin agricultural statistics service.

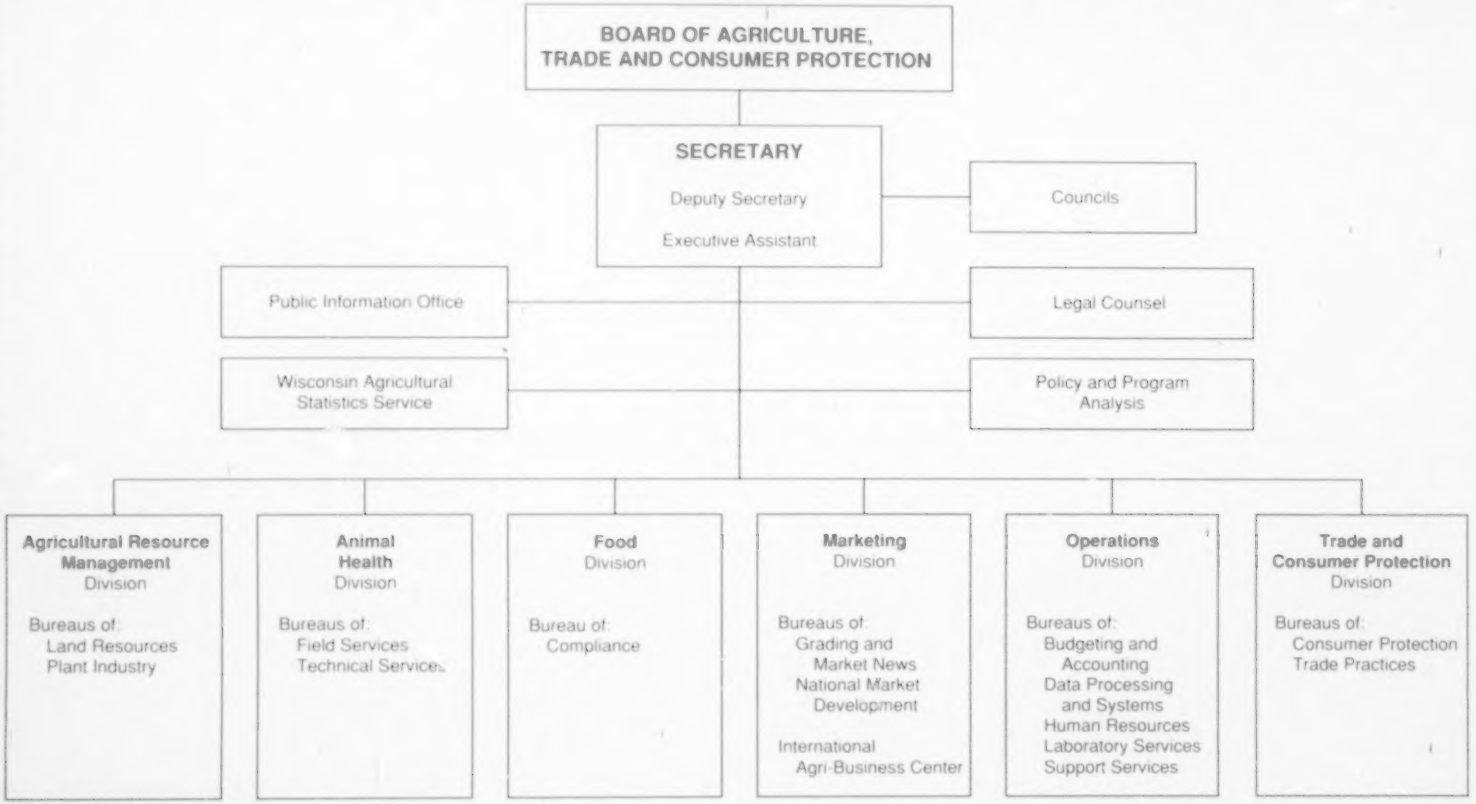
The *Agricultural Resource Management Division* administers programs designed to protect public health and the environment. It works to prevent contamination of surface water and groundwater by agricultural practices, and, jointly with the Department of Natural Resources, administers a nonpoint source pollution program. It administers cooperative state-county programs to promote farmland preservation and land conservation; regulates the sale and use of pesticides and the sale of fertilizer, lime, feed, soil and plant additives, and seed; conducts programs to prevent and control plant pests; and coordinates the department's toxic response team.

The *Animal Health Division* works closely with veterinarians to prevent and control serious domestic animal diseases in the state. It performs more than 2.2 million laboratory tests annually, licenses and inspects livestock dealers and markets, regulates the import and export of livestock across state lines, takes quarantine and control measures to prevent the spread of animal diseases, and assists in the enforcement of state humane laws.

The *Food Division* protects the state's food supply. From production through processing, packaging, distribution, and retail sale, the division works to ensure safe and wholesome food and to prevent fraud and misbranding in food sales. It licenses and inspects dairy plants, food and beverage processing establishments, meat slaughter and processing facilities, food warehouses, grocery stores, and other food establishments. The division inspects almost 40,000 dairy farms; inspects and samples food products; and regulates food product advertising, packaging, and labeling.

The *Marketing Division* promotes Wisconsin agricultural products in national and international markets. It inspects and certifies the grade of fruits, vegetables, and grains, including grain shipped from the ports of Superior and Milwaukee, and administers a variety of agricultural aids and farmer assistance projects. The division also regulates the operation of semi-autonomous marketing boards, which administer marketing orders to obtain funds for promotion, research, and education regarding various agricultural commodities.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION



Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03:
- Animal Health and Disease Research Board
- Land Conservation Board
- Potato Industry Board
- State Fair Park Board

The *Operations Division* provides department-wide administrative services, including budgeting and accounting, laboratory analysis, data processing, personnel, facilities, and general services.

The *Trade and Consumer Protection Division's* broad authority to prohibit unfair trade practices forms the cornerstone of the state's general trade regulation and consumer protection program. The division enforces laws governing advertising, consumer product safety, consumer fraud, and honest weights and measures. To promote fair and open competition in the marketplace, it regulates trade practices. To protect agricultural producers from fraud and financial defaults, it monitors the financial condition and business practices of dairy plants, grain warehouses, and food processing plants.

The *Animal Health and Disease Research Council* identifies priority areas for animal health and disease research and makes recommendations for research funding to the Animal Health and Disease Research Board.

The *Fertilizer Research Council* recommends projects to be conducted with fertilizer research funds allocated under Section 94.64, Wisconsin Statutes.

The *Council on Local Rabies Control Programs* coordinates rabies control efforts between local governments and state agencies.

Interagency Relationships: The Agricultural Resource Management Division coordinates its programs with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Food and Drug Administration. At the state level, the division coordinates its programs with the Departments of Natural Resources, Health and Social Services, and Industry, Labor and Human Relations. The division works closely with county authorities in the administration of farmland preservation and soil and water conservation programs.

The Animal Health Division coordinates its programs with the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The Food Division coordinates its programs with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Food and Drug Administration, and the Wisconsin Departments of Health and Social Services, Natural Resources, and Industry, Labor and Human Relations. The division administers contracts with agent representatives and counties, under which municipalities and counties license and inspect retail food establishments on behalf of the department.

The Marketing Division coordinates its programs with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and, at the state level, with the Department of Development.

The Trade and Consumer Protection Division coordinates its programs with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Federal Trade Commission, the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, the National Bureau of Standards, and others. At the state level, it coordinates its efforts with the Departments of Justice, Regulation and Licensing, and Transportation, and the Office of the Commissioner of Banking. The division has contracts with local municipalities for weights and measures standardization and enforcement.

The Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service is a joint state-federal program operated in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The Office of Policy and Program Analysis has a cooperative agreement with the state Department of Transportation for agricultural impact statements.

INDEPENDENT UNITS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

ANIMAL HEALTH AND DISEASE RESEARCH BOARD

Members: BERNARD C. EASTERDAY (dean, UW School of Veterinary Medicine); LEO WALSH (director, UW Agricultural Experiment Station); DENNIS J. CARR (state veterinarian); DARRELL E. JOHNSON (public member).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.135 (3).

History: The board was created by 1987 Wisconsin Act 281.

Organization: The board consists of 4 members: one public member appointed by the governor to a 3-year term and 3 *ex officio* members (the dean of the UW School of Veterinary Medi-

cine, the director of the UW Agricultural Experiment Station, and the chief veterinarian of the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, or their designees).

Functions: The board determines priorities for animal health and disease research and the percentage of research effort to be allocated to the areas of highest priority, based on recommendations of the Animal Health and Disease Research Council. It also encourages UW system faculty members to submit research funding applications in the priority areas. The board appoints review panels of research peers to rank funding applications in order of merit and awards funds for both pure and applied research. The board can accept gifts, donations, grants, and bequests for research purposes.

LAND CONSERVATION BOARD

Members: BYRON BERG (county land conservation), *chairperson;* FORREST D. HARTMAN (charitable organization), *vice chairperson;* JAMES BRADLEY (farmer), *secretary;* ELIZABETH KOHL (designee of secretary of administration), HOWARD C. RICHARDS (secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection), CARROLL D. BESADNY (secretary of natural resources); ARVID ANDERSON, JOSEPH OLSON (county land conservation); ROBERT UPHOFF (confirmation pending) (resident of a city of 50,000 or more).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.135 (4).

History: The board was created by Chapter 346, Laws of 1981, which abolished the Agricultural Lands Preservation Board, effective July 1, 1983, and transferred its functions to the Land Conservation Board. Chapter 346 transferred administration of the state's soil and water conservation program from the University of Wisconsin to the department, but left with the university responsibility for research and educational programs regarding soil and water conservation.

1983 Wisconsin Act 27 added the secretary of the department of natural resources to the board. 1987 WisAct 27 increased the number of public members from 2 to 3 and specified criteria for selecting them.

Organization: The board consists of 9 members: 3 *ex officio* members (the secretaries of administration; agriculture, trade and consumer protection; and natural resources, or their designees); 3 members of county land conservation committees chosen by the county land conservation committees to serve 2-year terms; and 3 public members appointed by the governor to staggered 4-year terms. One public member must live in a city of 50,000 or more people, one must be a farmer, and one must represent a charitable organization concerned with natural resource protection. The board invites the appointment of 5 advisory members: representatives of the U.S. Soil Conservation Service and the U.S. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (appointed by the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture); the dean of the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences of the University of Wisconsin-Madison and the director of the University of Wisconsin-Extension, or their designees; and a person designated by the staff of the county land conservation committees.

Functions: The board advises the secretary and department on all matters relating to soil and water conservation, animal waste management, and farmland preservation. Except for its farmland preservation duties of certifying county agricultural preservation plans and zoning ordinances, the board has only advisory duties. The board also advises the University of Wisconsin annually about needed research and education programs relating to soil and water conservation; reviews and recommends to the department approval or disapproval of erosion control plans, animal waste management plans, and ordinances; reviews applications for state aid and recommends to the department the allocation of funds; and reviews and makes recommendations to the department regarding annual and long-range plans.

POTATO INDUSTRY BOARD

Members: NICK SOMERS, *chairperson;* JAMES SHAFEL, *vice chairperson;* vacancy, *secretary-treasurer;* GARY CHILEWSKI, DON ISHERWOOD, GARY KINCAID, GARY MOMMSEN, KENNETH OURADA, ANDREW WALLENDAL, RONALD ZALEWSKI (all appointed by secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection); JAMES SMITH (designee of secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection), RICHARD LOWER (designee of dean, UW-Madison College of Agricultural and Life Sciences).

Number of Employes: 0.

Total Budget 1987-89: $715,000.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.135 (2).

History: The board was created by Chapter 299, Laws of 1973. Chapter 305, Laws of 1981, increased the number of board members from 9 to 11.

Organization: The board consists of 11 members, 9 of whom are voting members appointed to staggered 3-year terms by the secretary of the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection and 2 are nonvoting, *ex officio* members: the secretary of the department and the dean of the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, or their designees.

Functions: The board may develop programs to stabilize and protect the potato industry and safeguard the interest of potato consumers. It may cooperate with other public or private agencies engaged in similar programs, conduct studies or cooperate with studies conducted by other institutions relating to the production and marketing of potatoes and their use, and foster the growth of the potato industry.

STATE FAIR PARK BOARD

Members: ELIZABETH HENRY, ROBERT T. HUBER, MICHAEL HUNTER, MARCELLA RUSSELL, JOSEPH TUSS.

State Fair Director: JAMES W. (BILLY) GREINER, (414) 257-8820.

Assistant Director: JACK DENTON, (414) 257-8813.

Financial Manager: DOUGLAS SMITH, (414) 257-8807.

Public Relations Director: JULIE CARLSON, (414) 257-8920.

Special Events Director: MARY BETH CARR, (414) 257-8816.

Space Sales Director (exhibit/concession space, fair): JEFF BEIL, (414) 257-8825.

Marketing Director (exhibit/concession space, non-fair events): DAVID BARCZAK, (414) 257-8828.

Grounds and Maintenance Superintendent: FRANK ROBERTSON, (414) 257-8880.

Food Service Manager (internal food operations): GEORGE CROMOS, (414) 257-8900.

Police Department: RON JOERS, *chief*, (414) 257-8835.

Mailing Address: Wisconsin State Fair Park, Milwaukee/West Allis 53214-0990.

Telephone: (414) 257-8800 (general).

Publications: WSFP Update (semi-annual newsletter); Premium Books (3 separate books: General, Livestock, and Junior Fair); General Fair Group Discount brochure; Recreational Vehicle Park brochure; Grandstand Entertainment brochure; Monthly Non-Fair Event Schedule, Annual Non-Fair Event Schedule.

Number of Employes: 38.93.

Total Budget 1987-89: $15,440,100.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.135 (1).

History: The State Agricultural Society sponsored the first Wisconsin State Fair at Janesville in October 1851. At various times between 1851 and 1885, Fond du Lac, Janesville, Madison, Milwaukee, and Watertown hosted the fair. The society operated the fair through 1897, when Chapter 301 created the State Board of Agriculture.

Milwaukee was the state fair site from 1886 through 1891. The fairs held in Milwaukee were so successful that a permanent site in the Milwaukee area was purchased in 1891. The new site, first used for the 1892 fair, remains the state fair's location.

In lieu of the annual state fair, the State Board of Agriculture held a 23-day Centennial Exposition in 1948.

The Wisconsin Exposition Department, headed by a 7-member board, was created in 1961 to manage the fair and the park's year-round operation. During the 1960s, plans to relocate the state fair grounds were proposed, and little was spent to renovate the fair site.

When executive branch agencies were reorganized in 1967, the Wisconsin Exposition Department became the Wisconsin Exposition Center under the Department of Local Affairs and De-

The annual Wisconsin State Fair allows visitors to learn about Wisconsin animals and agriculture firsthand. The Fair is the state's oldest and largest annual event (photo courtesy of State Fair Park Board).

velopment. Relocation proposals surfaced again, and several feasibility studies were conducted. Paid attendance began to drop, and the facility received minimal maintenance. In anticipation of closing the fairgrounds, staff phaseout began after the 1971 fair.

Chapter 125, Laws of 1971, reopened the fairgrounds. This law created a 3-member State Fair Park Board, appointed by the governor and attached to the Department of Agriculture (now the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection) for administrative purposes. It also required the fair to remain at its present location and to be self-supporting. 1985 Wisconsin Act 20 increased board membership to 5 and specified 5-year terms of service. 1985 WisAct 29 provided that board members be nominated by the governor and appointed with the advice and consent of the senate.

Between 1972 and 1988, the board spent about $12.8 million on continued renovation of State Fair Park. Individuals, organizations, and corporations have spent an additional $6.3 million to build permanent concessions. Neither operational nor construction funds have come from tax dollars.

Organization: The State Fair Park Board consists of 5 members appointed to 5-year terms. The secretary of the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection or the secretary's designee serves as nonvoting board secretary. The park director is hired by and serves at the pleasure of the board.

Functions: The board is directed to manage the State Fair Park and supervise its use for fairs, exhibits or promotional events for agricultural, industrial, educational, and recreational purposes; to lease or license the property's use for other purposes when not needed for public purposes; and to charge reasonable rents and fees for use of or attendance at the premises.

The board is also directed to develop new facilities at State Fair Park and to provide a permanent location for an annual Wisconsin State Fair, major sports events, agricultural and industrial expositions, and other programs of civic interest. Development and operation of State Fair Park facilities must be accomplished in a manner that will allow the facilities to be financially self-supporting and that will allow maximum private enterprise involvement consistent with protection of state interests.

Office of the Commissioner of BANKING

Commissioner: TOBY E. SHERRY, (608) 266-1621.

Deputy Commissioner: RICHARD L. DEAN, 266-1621.

Administrative Services Division: MARLENE D. MILLER, *administrator,* 266-1621.

Banks Division: MICHAEL J. MACH, *administrator,* 266-1621.

Consumer Credit Division: HOWARD D. QUIMBY, *administrator,* 266-1621.

Legal Division: LEON M. SWERIN, *legal counsel,* 266-1621.

Banking Review Board: MARY L. STAUDENMAIER, *chairperson;* RALPH J. TENUTA, *vice chairperson;* JAMES M. CURRAN, *secretary;* EVERETT V. BIDWELL, RICHARD A. BRAUN (confirmation pending).

Consumer Credit Review Board: Inactive (5 members).

Collection Agency Advisory Committee: WILLIAM O. ECKLUND, SHARON J. HELF, MARY SANDER, JAMES O. SEIDEL, DONALD A. WAAGE.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7876, Madison 53707-7876; location: Suite 800, 131 W. Wilson Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-1621, Fax (608) 267-6889.

Publications: Annual Report; Commissioner's Manual for State Banks ($15.75).

Number of Employes: 88.50.

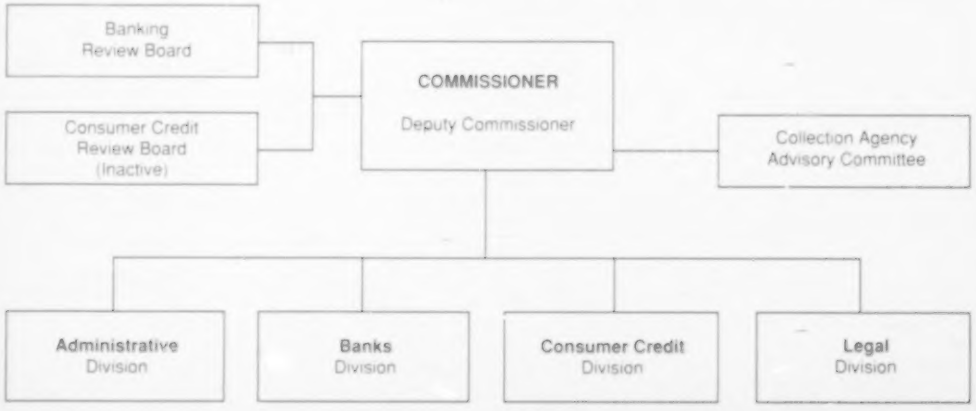
Total Budget 1987-89: $7,094,000.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.55.

History: The regulation of banks was provided for in the Wisconsin Constitution, and such regulation began as early as 1852. A Banking Department was created by Chapter 234, Laws of 1903. The 1967 executive branch reorganization act (Chapter 75) kept the Banking Department intact, but it was classified as an independent agency and renamed the Office of the Commissioner of Banking.

Organization: The commissioner of banking is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate to serve at the pleasure of the governor. The commissioner must have had 5 years practical experience as a bank executive or in a bank supervisory authority. Two boards are attached to the commissioner's office, the Banking Review Board and the Consumer Credit Review Board, but the latter is inactive. The Banking Review Board has 5 members appointed by the governor with senate consent for staggered 5-year terms. At least 3 members must have 5 years banking experience. In addition, the commissioner appoints a Collection Agency Advi-

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF BANKING



sory Committee. The office is organized into 4 divisions, under the direct supervision of the commissioner and deputy commissioner. Nearly three-quarters of the agency staff is employed in the examination of financial institutions regulated by the agency. The in-house staff provides support and review of the field operations and overall administration of the agency.

Agency Responsibility: The commissioner's office administers state laws regulating and supervising banks and consumer credit agencies. These activities include licensing and chartering of banks, branches, loan companies, collection companies and currency exchanges to ensure financial solvency and sound management. In addition, the agency inspects consumer credit licensees to enforce compliance with laws and regulations governing consumer loans and business practices employed by these businesses. This office also administers the Wisconsin Consumer Act. The commissioner establishes departmental policies, promulgates rules, and recommends legislation to provide consistency with changes in the financial services industry.

Unit Functions:

The *Administrative Services Division* provides executive assistance to the commissioner and deputy commissioner, is responsible for the agency's budget and management analysis program, directs the agency's fiscal management, provides administrative and operational support, represents the office to other state agencies and handles all matters relating to personnel.

The *Banks Division* administers state laws regulating banks and has the responsibility to ensure that state banks prudently invest and safeguard the funds of their depositors. It examines the activities of established banks, as well as conducting investigations relative to applications for expanded powers, new products, and charters for new banks and branches. The division also has responsibility for reviewing acquisitions of Wisconsin banks and bank holding companies by institutions in the Midwest interstate banking region.

The *Consumer Credit Division* administers state laws regulating consumer credit agencies. It licenses and examines all the agencies which come under the division's jurisdiction. In addition, the division administers the provisions of the Wisconsin Consumer Act. To achieve consumer protection, it processes consumer complaints, reviews merchant contracts, meets with trade and consumer groups, obtains compliance and institutes appropriate legal action against violators when necessary.

The *Legal Division* provides day-to-day legal advice to both the banks and consumer credit divisions. In addition, the division conducts agency hearings, drafts agency rules and legislation and participates with the Department of Justice in litigation involving the Wisconsin Consumer Act and other statutes administered by the office.

The *Banking Review Board* reviews administrative actions and counsels the commissioner in developing policies, rules and legislation relating to the banking industry.

The *Collection Agency Advisory Committee* assists the commissioner in licensing and regulating collection agencies.

Interagency Relationships: The work of the Office of the Commissioner of Banking is closely related to that performed by the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance, the Office of the Commissioner of Savings and Loan, the Office of the Commissioner of Credit Unions, and the Office of the Commissioner of Securities. The Wisconsin Department of Justice, Office of Consumer Protection, forwards written individual complaints which relate to actions involving banks or consumer credit transactions. The agency assists complainants in resolving their problems when the financial institution involved is under the agency's supervision. The office jointly examines and regulates state banks with 2 federal agencies, namely: the Federal Reserve System for its members and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation for insured, non-Federal Reserve banks. It also works closely with the Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota and Ohio state banking agencies regarding institutions affected under regional reciprocal interstate banking laws.

Office of the Commissioner of CREDIT UNIONS

Commissioner: RICHARD OTTOW, (608) 267-2606.

Deputy Commissioner: JOSEPH G. LEMIEUX, (608) 267-2607.

Credit Union Review Board: JOHN E. MILNER (confirmation pending), *chairperson;* ROBERT J. WILSON, *vice chairperson;* GREG A. HILBERT, *secretary;* MAURICE M. DRESANG (confirmation pending), JESSE SANDOVAL.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7960, Madison 53707; location: 310 North Midvale Boulevard, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-0438.

Publication: Annual Report on Condition of Credit Unions.

Number of Employes: 23.00.

Total Budget 1987-89: $2,090,700.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.59.

History: The Office of the Commissioner of Credit Unions was created by Chapter 193, Laws of 1971. The law removed the Credit Union Division from the Office of the Commissioner of Banking and established it as a separate agency with expanded powers, effective June 26, 1972.

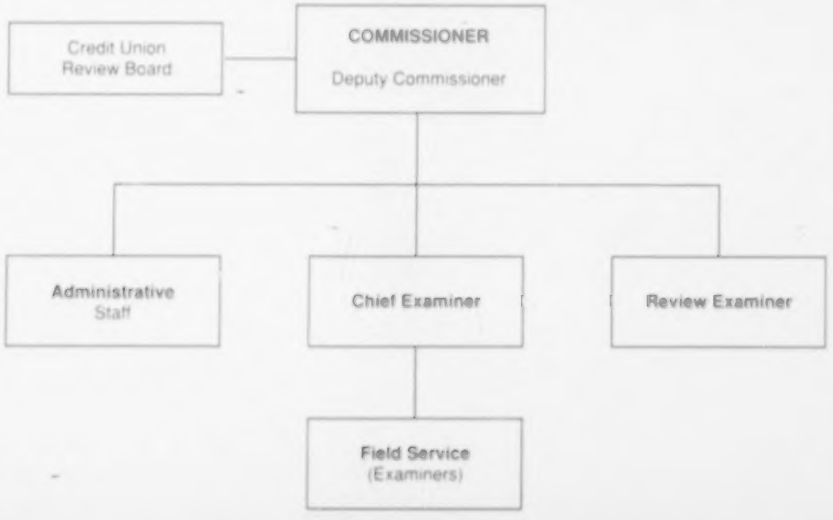
Organization: The office is under the direction and supervision of the commissioner, who is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate to serve at the pleasure of the governor. The commissioner must have at least 10 years' actual experience either in the operation of a credit union or serving in a credit union supervisory agency.

The Credit Union Review Board consists of 5 members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate for staggered 5-year terms. Each member must have at least 5 years' experience in credit union operations.

Agency Responsibility: The commissioner of credit unions enforces the laws relating to credit unions, charters new credit unions, and conducts routine and special examinations of credit union books and records.

It is the duty of the Office of the Commissioner of Credit Unions to encourage thrift and to promote the extension of credit at the lowest possible rates by cooperating with every group of

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CREDIT UNIONS



people who may be or may become interested in the formation and development of a credit union in this state for these purposes.

As of December 31, 1988, there were 483 state-chartered credit unions with total assets of $3.6 billion. Individual member savings up to $100,000 are insured by either the National Credit Union Administration, a U.S. government agency, or the Wisconsin Credit Union Savings Insurance Corporation.

The Wisconsin Credit Union Savings Insurance Corporation is a nonprofit corporation capitalized by Wisconsin-chartered credit unions. It is examined annually by the agency. All Wisconsin credit unions insured by this fund pay an annual assessment of 1/12 of 1 percent of member savings.

The Credit Union Review Board may require the commissioner to submit any official actions to the board for approval. Any rules and regulations issued by the commissioner require prior approval of the Credit Union Review Board.

Interagency Relationships: The work of the Office of the Commissioner of Credit Unions is closely related in nature to that performed by the Office of the Commissioner of Banking, the Office of the Commissioner of Savings and Loan, the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance and, to a lesser extent, the Office of the Commissioner of Securities.

Department of DEVELOPMENT

Secretary of Development: BRUNO J. MAUER, 266-1916.

Deputy Secretary: ROLF WEGENKE, 266-8976.

Executive Assistant and Legislative Liaison: RICHARD D. SMITH, 266-7370.

Administrative Services, Division of: HELEN MCCAIN, *administrator*, 266-1529.
- *Fiscal and Contract Services, Bureau of:* DAVID STRATTON, *director*, 266-0727.
- *Information Management, Bureau of:* DENNIS SIMONSON, *director*, 266-9974.
- *Personnel and Employe Development, Bureau of:* JILL THOMAS, *director*, 266-6948.

Economic Development, Division of: ROLF WEGENKE, *administrator*, 266-3203.
- *Special Assistant:* BARRY WANNER, 267-7200.
- *Business Development, Bureau of:* H. HAMPTON ROTHWELL, *director*, 266-1065.
- *Community Development, Bureau of:* vacancy, *director*, 266-1018.
- *Development Financing, Bureau of:* PHIL ALBERT, *director*, 266-7099.
- *International Development, Bureau of:* RALPH GRANER, *director*, 266-1767.
- *Minority Business Development, Bureau of:* ROBERT WYNN II, *director*, 266-8380.
- *Permit Information Center:* DENNIS LEONG, *director*, 266-9869.
- *Small Business Ombudsman:* SARA BURR, *ombudsman*, 266-0562.

Public and Governmental Relations, Division of: LOREN ANDERSON, *administrator*, 266-3208.
- *Public Information, Bureau of:* ROGER NACKER, *director*, 266-1386.
- *State and Federal Relations, Bureau of:* LOUIS CORNELIUS, *director*, 266-8629.
- *Business Advocacy, Office of:* DENNIS FAY, *director*, 266-6747.

Research and Planning, Division of: RANDALL WADE, *director*, 267-9214.

Tourism Development, Division of: RICHARD MATTY, *administrator*, 266-2147.
- *Communications, Bureau of:* GARY KNOWLES, *director*, 266-8773.
- *Tourism Marketing and Development, Bureau of:* vacancy, *director*, 266-3750.
- *Film Promotion, Office of:* MILT STRAUSS, *director*, 267-7176.

Columbus Quincentennial Council: HENRY PIANO, *chairperson* (appointed by governor); remaining members not yet appointed.

Main Street Programs, Council on: SCOTT NEITZEL, (designated by secretary of development); H. NICHOLAS MULLER III (director, state historical society); ED WENDLAND (Wisconsin Downtown Action Council), GERALD TALEN (chamber of commerce representative), GEORGE MEYER, JR. (Wisconsin Trust for Historic Preservation representative), BEVERLY ANDERSON (city, village, town representative), DIANE BARTEE (business community representative), CHARLES CAUSIER (planning profession representative), LEWIS HERRO (business community representative), TOM KELL (financial community representative) (appointed by governor); ALICIA GOEHRING, *secretary* (non-voting).

Tourism, Council on: BRUNO J. MAUER (secretary of development); SENATORS JAUCH, LASEE; REPRESENTATIVES BRANCEL, SWOBODA; H. NICHOLAS MULLER III (director, state historical society); ARLEY CURTZ (executive secretary, arts board); ELIZABETH BLACK, EDE BOREK, JANET CARLSON, PETER CHAPMAN, TOM DIEHL, SHARON FOLCEY, JOE JEANNETTE, MARY ELIZABETH KELLY, MILLIE PETERSON, JACK D. SORENSEN, DENNIS STATZ, JAMES VAN MATRE, STEVE VANDE BERG (appointed by governor).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7970, Madison 53707; location: 9th Floor, State Justice Building, 123 West Washington Avenue.

Telephone: (608) 266-1018.

Telephone Toll-Free Hot Lines: Business — (800) 435-7287; Tourism — (800) 372-2737.

Publications: A variety of reports are available upon request. For a list of publications contact the Public Information Office at (608) 266-3224.

Number of Employes: 135.00.

Total Budget 1987-89: $87,512,100.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.15.

History: While the Department of Development was created in 1979, its origins derive from earlier legislation. Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, which reorganized the executive branch, created the Department of Local Affairs and Development. As implemented by Chapters 211 and 327, it transferred from the Executive Office to the new department the Bureau of Civil Defense, the Division of State Economic Development and the Office of Economic Opportunity. It also transferred the local and regional planning function from the Department of Resource Development and attached the Exposition Department (Exposition Center) and the Olympic Sports Commission (Olympic Sports Board).

The Wisconsin Office of Economic Opportunity was formed as part of the Department of Resource Development soon after the federal Economic Opportunity Act was passed in 1964. It was transferred to the Executive Office as part of the Division of State Economic Development in August 1966, prior to becoming part of the new Department of Local Affairs and Development.

Chapter 125, Laws of 1971, transferred the Exposition Center (State Fair) and the Olympic Ice Rink out of the Department of Local Affairs and Development. The Exposition Center transferred to the Department of Agriculture, and the Olympic Ice Rink transferred first to the Department of Natural Resources, then in 1973, to the State Fair Park Board in the Department of Agriculture.

Chapter 321, Laws of 1971, created a Department of Business Development. The Division of Economic Development was transferred from the Department of Local Affairs and Development to form the nucleus of the new department. The Division of Economic Development began in the Executive Office in 1955 as the Division of Industrial Development, was transferred to the Department of Resource Development when it was created in 1959, was transferred back to the Executive Office by Chapter 614, Laws of 1965, and then became part of the Department of Local Affairs and Development under the 1967 reorganization law. It remained there until the 1971 law made it a separate agency. Chapter 39, Laws of 1975, transferred the Division of Tourism from the Department of Natural Resources to the Department of Business Development and created the Council on Tourism.

Chapter 361, Laws of 1979, reunited the Department of Local Affairs and Development and the Department of Business Development to create the Department of Development. A Council

on Economic and Community Development was also created. Other transfers under Chapter 361 included: the Division of Emergency Government (originally the Office, then Bureau of Civil Defense) to the Department of Administration; the housing relocation function to the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations; and the weatherization and community action agency assistance functions to the Department of Health and Social Services.

Chapter 349, Laws of 1981, created the Council on Housing in the department. 1983 Wisconsin Act 27 created the Customized Labor Training Board; 1983 WisAct 83 created the Council on Economic Development and Export; and 1983 WisAct 84 created the Council for Economic Adjustment. 1985 WisAct 29 transferred the department's housing responsibilities to the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority and eliminated the Council on Housing. The Council on Tourism was reconstituted by 1987 WisAct 1.

1987 WisAct 27 created the Development Finance Board and eliminated the Technology Development Fund Board and Customized Labor Training Board. The act also created the Wisconsin Development Fund, combining federally-funded projects (formerly the Small Cities Community Development Block Grant program) and state-funded projects under one program for administrative purposes.

1987 WisAct 399 abolished the Community Development Finance Authority and transferred its function of providing technical assistance to community development corporations to the department. 1987 WisAct 109 created the Council on Main Street Programs.

Organization: The secretary of the department is appointed by the governor to serve at the governor's pleasure with the advice and consent of the senate.

The secretary appoints a deputy secretary, executive assistant, and the administrators of the department's 5 divisions: Economic Development, Research and Planning, Tourism Development, Administrative Services, and Public and Governmental Relations. The Councils on Columbus Quincentennial, Main Street Programs, and Tourism are in the department. The Employe Ownership Board and the Development Finance Board are attached to the department for administrative purposes.

Agency Responsibility: The department serves as the state voice of development, with responsibilities in the areas of community and economic development, business advocacy, development financing, small and minority business assistance, federal-state-local relations, state economic analysis, local and regional planning, industrial attraction and retention, international trade, development of new and innovative approaches to economic and community development, and tourism promotion and development.

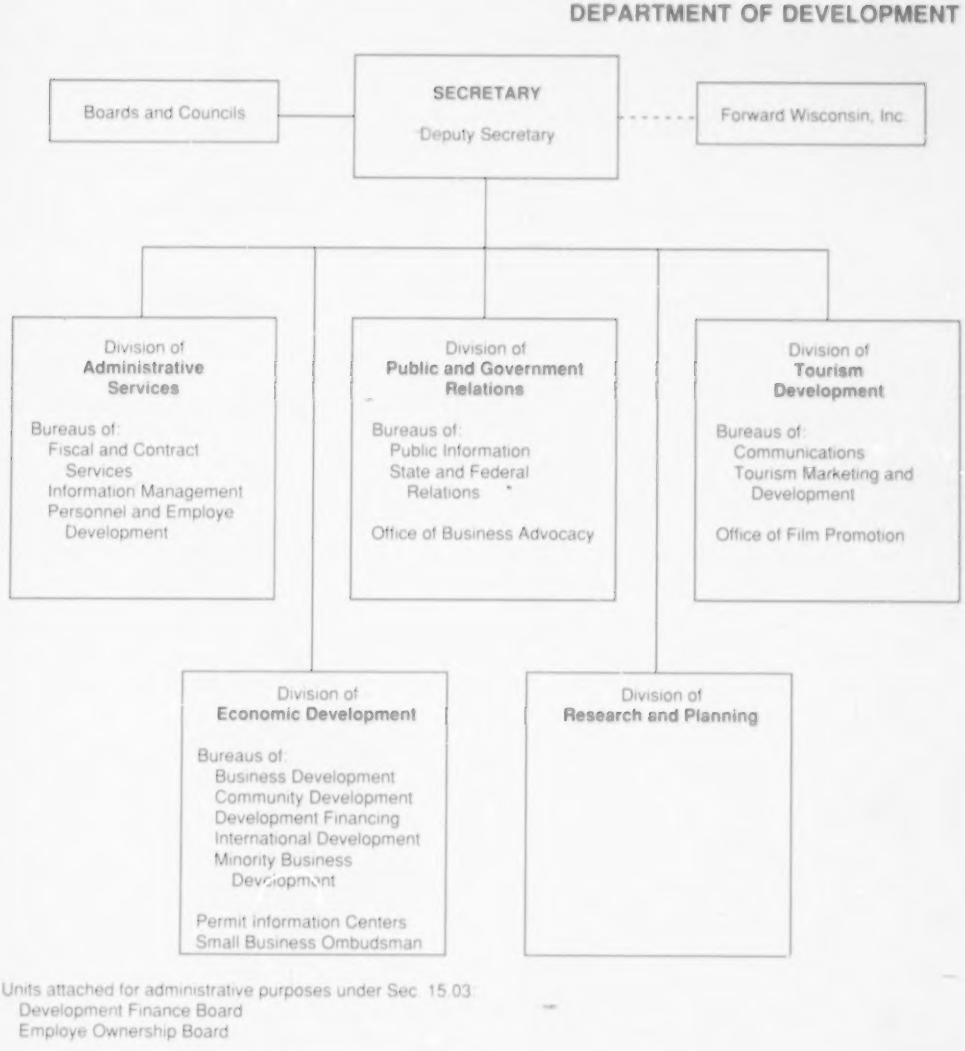
Unit Functions:

The *Office of the Secretary* establishes overall department policy and provides coordination for department programs. It has the added role of coordinating all economic development efforts for the State of Wisconsin with other state agencies and private organizations, especially Forward Wisconsin, Inc.

The *Division of Administrative Services* provides budgetary, personnel, financial, office management, information management and word processing, and general administrative support for the entire department and also is charged with carrying out affirmative action, employe assistance, and safety programs. It includes the Bureaus of Fiscal and Contract Services, Information Management and Personnel and Employe Development.

The *Division of Economic Development* is the largest program area in the department. Its mission is to encourage economic revitalization and growth in Wisconsin through industrial expansion services, small business and entrepreneurial assistance, development finance, commercial revitalization, technology transfer, and support of international trade and investment. The division includes the following bureaus: Business Development, Community Development, Development Financing, International Development (including offices in Frankfurt, Germany; Hong Kong; Seoul, South Korea; and Tokyo, Japan), and Minority Business Development. The division also includes a Permit Information Center which serves as an information clearinghouse providing one-stop access for business questions and a Small Business Ombudsman.

The *Division of Public and Governmental Relations* provides an information bridge between the department and the governor, the legislature, other state and federal agencies, businesses, and the public at-large. Its mission is to provide accurate information for business and governmental policy through all possible means to ensure that state programs will have a positive effect on



Wisconsin's economy and communities. The division includes the Bureau of Public Information, the Bureau of State and Federal Relations, and the Business Advocacy Office.

The *Division of Research and Planning* is the strategic planning arm for the Department of Development. It conducts research on the performance of the state economy and on related policy issues. The division's work includes recommending long-term economic development strategies and specific public and private sector programs to enhance state economic development. The division includes the Small Business Innovative Research and Entrepreneurial Assistance Programs.

The *Division of Tourism Development* is responsible for promoting tourism to residents and nonresidents; promoting travel to the state's scenic, historic, natural, agricultural, artistic, educational, and recreational attractions; stimulating the development of commercial tourist facilities; and assisting cooperative tourism development efforts and other private sector tourism industry programs. The division is also expanding its mission to include sales promotion, product and management development, and financial partnership ventures with nonprofit tourism industry organizations. It includes the Bureau of Communications, the Bureau of Tourism Marketing and Development, and the Office of Film Promotion.

Forward Wisconsin, Incorporated (FWI) is a public-private partnership formed in 1984 to market the state's business climate. It is funded by a combination of state aids appropriated to the department and donations from the private sector. The department secretary serves as vice chairperson of FWI's board, which is chaired by the governor, and as head of its executive committee. FWI has its own staff headed by a president.

Interagency Relationships: The department cooperates with many state agencies, particularly the University of Wisconsin-Extension, and with business organizations and local officials. It coordinates state economic development programs with other state agencies, especially the legislature, Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority, and the Strategic Planning Council, and with the private sector. The department works with federal agencies on grant and loan programs.

INDEPENDENT UNITS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE BOARD

Development Finance Board: BRUNO MAUER (secretary of development); JOHN COUGHLIN (secretary of industry, labor and human relations); GLENN A. DAVISON (interim director of vocational, technical and adult education); STEVEN J. BOMBA, DAVID W. OPITZ, THOMAS J. PARKER, GERALD M. THORNE, DEAN A. TREPTOW (appointed by governor).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.155 (1).

History: The board was created by 1987 Wisconsin Act 27.

Organization: The board is composed of 3 *ex officio* members: the secretary of development, the secretary of industry, labor and human relations, and the director of vocational, technical and adult education (or their designees), and 5 members appointed by the governor for 2-year terms. The members shall represent the scientific, technical, labor, small business and financial communities of the state.

Functions: The board awards grants or loans under the Wisconsin Development Fund. It may make technology grants or loans to consortiums to support research intended to result in the development of a new product or improvement of an existing product or process. Customized labor training grants or loans may be made to businesses that provide state residents with job training in new technology and industrial skills, if the training is not available in the state. Funds are available for major economic development projects that are unable to secure financing elsewhere and for activities that do not fit into existing programs, including projects that exceed the $250,000 limit on applications for customized labor training funds or technology development funds.

EMPLOYE OWNERSHIP BOARD

Employe Ownership Board: PHIL ALBERT (designated by secretary of development), BILL PINKOVITZ (director, University of Wisconsin-Extension Small Business Development Center); MICHAEL MARCKS (labor representative), CHARLES NASON (appointed by governor).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.155 (2).

History: The board was created by 1985 Wisconsin Act 29.

Organization: The board is composed of 2 *ex officio* members: the secretary of development and the director of the Small Business Development Center at the University of Wisconsin-Extension (or their designees). A representative from the labor community and one other public member are appointed by the governor.

Functions: The board encourages the development of employe-owned enterprises as an alternative to plant closings. It can make loans to employe groups to conduct feasibility studies of the purchase of existing businesses as employe-owned businesses or for professional services to implement the feasibility studies.

Office of the Commissioner of INSURANCE

Commissioner: ROBERT D. HAASE.

Deputy Commissioner: S.C. DUROSE.

Assistant Deputy Commissioner: RANDY BLUMER.

Legal Counsel: FRED NEPPLE.

Legislative Liaison: SANDRA DREW ANDERSON.

Administrative Services and Policy Analysis, Division of: HILDE NEUJAHR, *administrator.*

Funds, Bureau of: vacancy, *director.*

Policy Analysis, Office of: MARY GROSSMAN, *director.*

Regulation and Enforcement, Division of: GREGORY KROHM, *administrator.*

Financial Examinations, Bureau of: MATTHEW C. MANDT, *director.*

Market Regulation, Bureau of: GUENTHER RUCH, *director.*

Patients Compensation Fund/Health Care Liability Plan, Board of Governors: ROBERT D. HAASE (insurance commissioner), *chairperson;* GERALD H. ENGELEITER, JAMES R. FOX, WILLIAM S. GIBSON (insurance industry representatives appointed by insurance commissioner); DONALD TAITELMAN (named by state bar association); WILLIAM MCCUSKER (named by academy of trial lawyers); DAVID HEWETT (named by state hospital association); WALTER MORITZ, RICHARD G. ROBERTS (named by state medical society); RICHARD GRABER, SONDRA STRECKERT, JACK STRONG, MARIBETH VOCKE (public members appointed by governor).

Health Insurance Risk Sharing Plan, Board of Governors: HILDE NEUJAHR (designated by commissioner of insurance), *chairperson;* CLAIRE W. JOHNSON, DONNA LUTZOW, MARY TRAVER, ROBERT WOOD (insurer representatives); DIANNE GREENLEY, DAN JOHNSON, LINDA LAMEY (public members appointed by commissioner of insurance).

Patients Compensation Fund Peer Review Council: KENNETH VISTE, *chairperson;* OTTO COX, *vice chairperson;* C. ROBERT JACKSON, *secretary;* JOHN KIEF, RONALD SCHAULAND.

Financial Advisory Council: vacancy, *chairperson:* JOHN BUBOLZ, ROBERT CLAYTON, H. DANIEL GARDNER, DONALD R. GUNDERSON, EDWARD L. HAHN, DAN KAYE, MICHAEL NICHOLSON, PAM WEGNER.

Life and Disability Advisory Council: WILLIAM REIS, *chairperson;* CHARLES R. BARNUM, EDWARD BRENK, ROBERT DURKIN, KATHY ELLIOTT, BEVERLY HENDERSON, TOM MACK, PEG SMELSER, MARTIN TIMMINS.

Property and Casualty Advisory Council: JAMES P. THOMAS, *chairperson;* JOHN DWYER, J. STANLEY HOFFERT, ROBERT KENNEDY, JR., MAXINE O'BRIEN, MICHAEL SCHULTE, THOMAS SHEA, BILL SMITH, EARL WINKELMAN.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7873, Madison 53707; location: 7th Floor, State Justice Building, 123 West Washington Avenue, Madison.

Telephone: General: (608) 266-3585; agent's licensing: (608) 266-8699 or (608) 266-7465; insurance complaint hotline: 1-800-362-3020.

Publications: Accident and Health Complaint Summaries; Annual Report ($2); Auto Insurance Complaint Summary; Auto Premium Rate Ranges; Brief Guide to Tenant's Insurance (5 cents); *The Bulletin* (bimonthly newsletter); Buyer's Guide to Automobile Insurance (5 cents); Buyer's Guide to Commercial Liability Insurance; Buyer's Guide to Flood Insurance (5 cents); Buyer's Guide to Health and Disability Income Insurance (5 cents); Buyer's Guide to Homeowner's Insurance (5 cents); Buyer's Guide to Life Insurance (5 cents); Buyer's Guide to Long Term Care (15 cents); Collision Damage Waivers in Auto Rental Insurance; Consumer's Guide to Insurance (15 cents); Continuing Care Facilities; Disaster Preparedness — Questions and Answers on Property Insurance (5 cents); Fact Sheet on Continuing Care Contracts; Fact Sheet on Foster Parent Liability Insurance; Fact Sheet on Mandated Benefits in Health Insurance Policies (5 cents); Fact Sheet on Mandated Benefits for Treatment of Alcoholism, Drug Abuse, Mental and Nervous Disorders (5 cents); Fact Sheet on Pregnancy, Employment and the Law; Fact Sheet on Terminations, Denials and Cancellations; Group Health Insurance — Buying Tips for Employers; Health Insurance — A Primer; Health Insurance Advice for Senior Citizens (20 cents); Health Insurance Continuation and Conversion; HMO Enrollment

by County; HMOs — Number of Enrollees; Homeowner's Premium Rate Ranges; How to Complain — Advice for the HMO Enrollee (5 cents); Information Sheet on Cancer Insurance; Information Sheet on Surplus Lines Insurers and Agents; Insurance Guide for Women (5 cents); Life and Annuity Complaint Summary; Limited Service Health Organizations; List of Approved Medicare Supplement Policies; List of Approved Nursing Home Policies; List of Licensed HMO's; Mandated Benefits for the Treatment of Nervous and Mental Disorders, Alcoholism and Other Drug Abuse; Preferred Provider Plans; State Life Insurance Fund; Wisconsin Buyer's Guide to Annuities (5 cents); Wisconsin Health Insurance Risk Sharing Plan; Final Report of the Property and Casualty Task Force ($2).

Number of Employes: 110.50.

Total Budget 1987-89: $63,099,500.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.73.

History: The Insurance Department was created in 1870 (Chapter 56) as a part of the Office of the Secretary of State. In 1878, the department became a separate agency headed by a commissioner. The 1967 executive branch reorganization act (Chapter 75) renamed it the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance and continued it as an independent regulatory agency.

Chapter 37, Laws of 1975, added a Board of Governors for the Patients Compensation Fund and Health Care Liability Plans and Chapter 313, Laws of 1979, created a Board of Governors for the Health Insurance Risk Sharing Plan.

Organization: The commissioner of insurance is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate to serve at the pleasure of the governor. The commissioner may appoint a deputy from the unclassified service. The assistant deputy commissioner and all other personnel of the agency are appointed under the classified service. The Office of the Commissioner of Insurance consists of 2 divisions assisted by Legal Counsel.

The Board of Governors for the Patients Compensation Fund/Health Care Liability Plan, chaired by the commissioner, consists of members appointed by the commissioner, the governor, and legal and medical societies. The Board of Governors for the Health Insurance Risk Sharing Plan includes participating insurers and public members appointed by the commissioner.

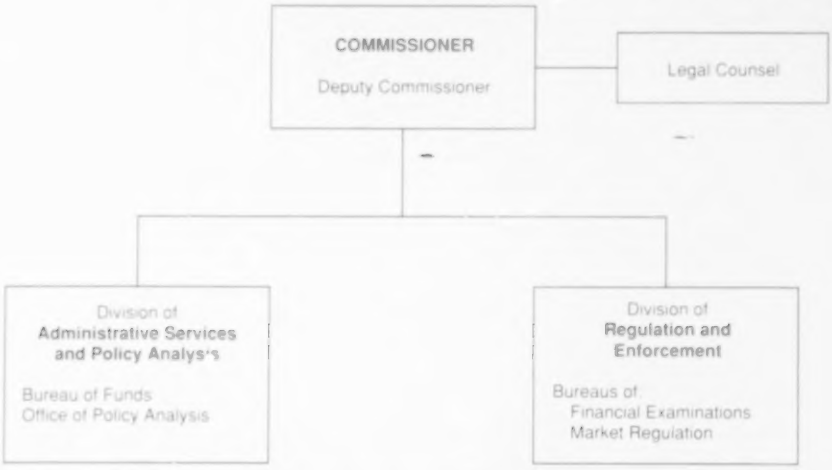
A 5-member Patients Compensation Fund Peer Review Council is appointed by the Health Care Liability Insurance Plan Board of Governors to review public and private medical malpractice insurance claims and make recommendations regarding fees and premiums. Under the statutes the commissioner may also create advisory councils to assist in dealing with regulatory problems. The Property and Casualty Advisory Council, Life and Disability Advisory Council and Financial Advisory Council are currently in existence.

Agency Responsibility: The Office of the Commissioner of Insurance is responsible for supervising the insurance industry operating in Wisconsin and administering and enforcing Chapters 600 to 647 and various other provisions of the statutes. Agency goals are to ensure viability of insurers doing business in this state; fair and equitable treatment of policyholders, claimants and insurers; a healthy competitive insurance market that maintains freedom of contract, freedom of enterprise, and encourages industry self-regulation; loss prevention as part of good insurance practice; and that the public is informed on insurance matters. The office carries out its regulatory functions by examining financial and market conduct, licensing agents, reviewing rates and forms, investigating consumer complaints, and providing consumer education to Wisconsin residents. In addition to its regulatory duties, the agency administers the operations of the State Life Insurance Fund, the Local Government Property Insurance Fund, and the Patients Compensation Fund and supervises the operations of the Mandatory Health Care Liability Plan and the Mandatory Health Insurance Risk Sharing Plan.

Unit Functions:

The *Division of Regulation and Enforcement* includes 2 bureaus. The Bureau of Market Regulation provides assistance to consumers in resolving problems with insurers and agents, coordinates educational endeavors with consumers and insurance agents, disseminates information to the public, investigates agent activities, conducts field reviews of insurer marketing practices, prepares enforcement proceedings, and prosecutes offenders. The bureau also is responsible for reviewing the rates, forms and contracts filed with the agency by insurers, determining compliance with applicable laws and rules, initiating appropriate administrative actions, and examining insurer rating procedures and advertising files.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE



The Bureau of Financial Examinations is responsible for financial solvency surveillance of all insurers licensed to transact business in Wisconsin. It conducts field audits of domestic insurer operations, monitors the activities of nondomestic insurers, administers insurer rehabilitations and liquidations, audits and collects insurer taxes and fees, and collects and administers the fire department dues program.

The *Division of Administrative Services and Policy Analysis* is responsible for the segregated funds, the Wisconsin Health Insurance Risk Sharing Plan, and general administrative functions. It includes the Office of Policy Analysis.

There are 3 segregated funds administered by the agency. The Local Government Property Insurance Fund provides insurance protection on properties of local government units on an optional basis. The State Life Insurance Fund offers low-cost life insurance protection to Wisconsin residents in amounts not exceeding $10,000 per person. The Patients Compensation Fund pays that portion of medical malpractice claims against qualified health care providers in excess of certain statutory limits or the maximum insured liability limit. It also provides malpractice occurrence coverage for health care providers.

The Wisconsin Health Insurance Risk Sharing Plan provides health insurance to persons who qualify as a result of reduction or cancellation of coverage or substantial increases in premiums and not able to find adequate coverage in the private sector.

General administrative functions include: administration of the insurance intermediaries testing and licensing program; centralized word and data processing; and budget, personnel, and clerical support services.

The Office of Policy Analysis researches insurance issues and conducts the public information program of the agency.

A board of governors supervises health care liability plans for health care coverage for licensed physicians, nurse anesthetists, and hospitals in this state. It also manages the patients compensation fund. Another board of governors supervises the Health Insurance Risk Sharing Plan.

Interagency Relationships: The Local Government Property Insurance Fund (formerly the State Property Insurance Fund) insures the property of local government units that elect to insure with the fund. The Patients Compensation Fund coordinates activities with the Department of Regulation and Licensing, which licenses physicians and nurses. The administration of the fire department dues program involves coordination with the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations and the Department of Revenue. Legal liaison and assistance is provided to the agency by the Department of Justice. The commissioner participates in or is represented on the Group Insurance Board, Wisconsin Retirement Board, Employe Trust Funds Board, Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems, Retirement Research Committee, Wisconsin Insurance Security Fund Board, and Health Insurance Risk Sharing Plan.

LOTTERY BOARD

Members: GEORGE K. STEIL, SR., *chairperson;* WILLIAM JOHNSON, *vice chairperson;* JUDITH HARTIG, *secretary;* JOHN ROSE, vacancy.

Executive Director: WILLIAM F. FLYNN, JR.

Deputy Director: RICHARD D. MARKHAM, 267-4501.

Executive Assistant: KAY REMY, 266-1645.

Legal Counsel: MICHAEL LIETHEN, 267-4502.

Administration and Operations Division: BERNARD F. MRAZIK, *director*, 267-4500.
- *Personnel Manager:* CYNETH DAHM, 267-4564.
- *Procurement Manager:* KAREN AASEN, 267-4566.
- *Fiscal Manager:* JAMES HOELZEL, 267-2133.
- *Data Processing Manager:* PATRICIA DUFFY, 267-4569.
- *Administrative Services Manager:* DONNA RODEFELD, 267-4567.

Communications Division: BILL CLAUSIUS, *director*, 267-4562.
- *Media Relations Coordinator:* STEVE MADSEN, 267-4846.
- *Drawing Coordinator:* CAROLYN SCHAEFER, (414) 529-8011.

Marketing Division: NANCY MCCOY, *director*, 267-3602.
- *Product Information Coordinator:* JULIE COAN, 267-5228.
- *Instant Game Coordinator:* GEORGE CAMPBELL, 267-5043.
- *On-line Game Coordinator:* KATY STOVEKEN, 267-5044.
- *Research Analyst:* GLORIA GRANBERG, 267-4819.

Sales Division: GERALD F. BENTLEY, JR., *director*, 267-4563.
- *Telemarketing Sales Coordinator:* WANDA JONES, 267-3884.
- *Key Account Representatives:* DOTTIE MOSELEY, 267-1474; SHARON ROYSTON, 267-3848.
- *District 1 Sales Manager, Madison:* GEORGE CAMPBELL, (608) 266-3640.
- *District 2 Sales Manager, Milwaukee:* JOANNE RAMHARTER, (414) 529-8000.
- *District 3 Sales Manager, Green Bay:* GARY CRAVILLION, (414) 436-4330.
- *District 4 Sales Manager, Rhinelander:* DALE LANGER, (715) 362-7777.
- *District 5 Sales Manager, Eau Claire:* DALE LANGER, (715) 836-2977.

Security Division: RONALD KUHN, *director*, 267-4561.
- *Internal Security Chief:* NICHOLAS PIERCE, 267-3847.
- *Investigator:* ARTHUR SHELDON, 267-3550.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8941, Madison 53708-8941; location: 1802 West Beltline Highway, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-7777; Fax: (608) 267-4565; Toll-free hotline: (800) 242-7777.

Publications: Quarterly Report of the Lottery Board; Wisconsin Lottery Biennial Report.

Number of Employes: 145.00.

Total Budget 1987-89: $39,035,700.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.71.

History: On April 7, 1987, the voters of Wisconsin ratified an amendment to Section 24, Article IV, of the Wisconsin Constitution, providing an exception to the constitutional ban on gambling for a state-operated lottery and authorizing the legislature to create a state lottery. The amendment also prohibited use of public funds or lottery revenues for promotional advertising of the lottery, required any informational advertising to include the odds of winning and provided that net lottery revenues must be used for property tax relief.

In 1987 Wisconsin Act 119 the legislature created the Wisconsin Lottery and the Lottery Board to administer it.

Organization: A 5-member, part-time Lottery Board, appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate for staggered 5-year terms, establishes the rules of the state lottery. An executive director, appointed by the governor with senate advice and consent, administers

September 14, 1988 marked the lottery sales "Kick-Off" event held at the Wisconsin State Lottery Headquarters in Madison. Pictured to the right of Governor Thompson (third from the left) is George K. Steil, Sr., Lottery Board chairperson and William F. Flynn, Jr., Wisconsin Lottery Executive Director (photo courtesy of Wisconsin Lottery).

---

the agency. From outside the classified service, the executive director appoints a deputy director and 5 assistant directors who head the operating divisions: administration and operations, communications, marketing, sales, and security.

Agency Responsibility: The Lottery Board administers the Wisconsin Lottery and is supported entirely by revenues from the sale of lottery tickets and lottery shares. Under rules established by the board, the agency selects qualified retailers to sell lottery tickets and lottery shares, establishes what information is to be included in bids by vendors, decides what types of lottery games to offer, determines the amount, if any, of incentive bonuses paid to retailers, governs advertising requirements for the lottery, and defines "lottery shares".

Unit Functions:

The *Executive Office* includes the director, deputy director, legal counsel and executive assistant and is responsible for carrying out the policies set by the board. The executive director submits monthly financial reports to the board.

The *Administration and Operations Division* provides internal operating management services. Its responsibilities include budgeting, accounting, records, facilities management, and employe relations. The division is also responsible for auditing vendor contracts, as well as the validation and payment of prizes.

The *Communications Division* is responsible for coordinating all media relations and internal communications. It publishes a monthly informational newsletter for the statewide retailer network and produces weekly broadcast drawings and game shows.

The *Marketing Division* is responsible for developing formats for new games, researching player attitude, and developing informational programs for the playing public.

The *Sales Division* oversees the sale of games and tickets to retailers. Its 5 district offices supervise field sales representatives who make the initial sales contacts and work directly with retail outlets.

The *Security Division* is responsible for the physical security of agency headquarters and district office facilities; settling problems with retailers; and supervising the distribution and printing of game tickets.

Interagency Relationships: The Wisconsin Lottery Board works closely with the Department of Justice to ensure accurate advertising and ethical marketing practices. The agency also consults with the Department of Revenue to ensure there are no outstanding debts to the state prior to paying prize claims of $1,000 or more to prize winners. It works with the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations to ensure that potential retailers are not delinquent in their payroll taxes.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Commissioners: CHARLES H. THOMPSON, *chairperson;* JOHN T. COUGHLIN (appointed as of 7/1/89, confirmation pending), MARY LOU MUNTS, CHERYL POFAHL, (interim until 7/1/89).

Executive Assistant to the Chairperson: CHERYL POFAHL, 267-7897.

Secretary to the Commission: JACQUELINE REYNOLDS, 266-8097.

Chief Counsel: STEVEN M. SCHUR, 266-1264.

Office of Economics and Finance: SUSAN STRATTON GILMORE, *administrator*, 266-0699.

Public Information Officer: JEFF BUTSON, 266-9600.

Accounts and Finance Division: CONRAD OLESON, *administrator*, 267-7829.

Administrative Services Division: JOYCE NARVESON, *administrator*, 266-3587.

Energy Planning and Programs Division: ANITA SPRENGER, *administrator*, 267-3590.

Engineering Division: SCOT CULLEN, *administrator*, 266-1567.

Examining Division: ANN PFEIFER, *administrator*, 266-5473.

Utility Rates Division: VICTOR W. MAYER, *administrator*, 266-3182.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7854, Madison 53707; location: Hill Farms State Transportation Building, 4802 Sheboygan Avenue, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-2001.

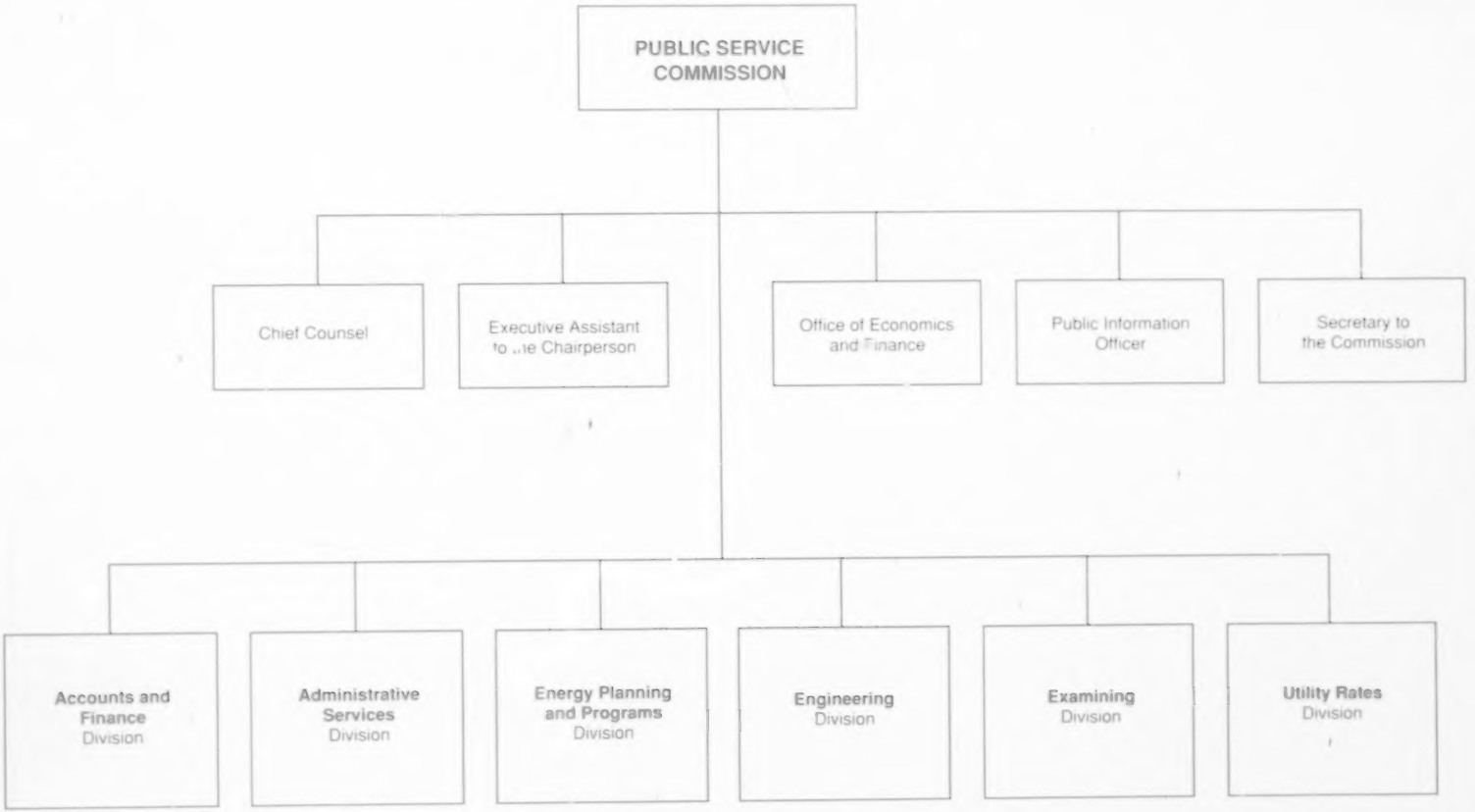
Publications: Your Bill of Rights as a Residential Gas and Electric Utility Customer; Your Rights as a Telephone Customer; Typical Steps in Major Rate Cases; Guide to PSC Hearings; Making Your Complaint Count; PSC at a Glance; reprint of statutes administered by or relating to PSC (pamphlet); Biennial Report; Weekly Utility Hearing Calendar; Statistics of Wisconsin Public Utilities; Operating Revenue and Expense Statistics — Class A and B Private Electric Utilities in Wisconsin; Comparison of Residential, Commercial and Industrial Electric Bills; Comparison of Electric Resale Rates (Wholesale) to Municipalities, Small Private Companies and Rural Electric Cooperatives; Statistics of Generating Plants Operated by Wisconsin Public Utilities; Analysis of Municipal Electric Utilities Operating in Wisconsin; map showing areas served by electric utilities; Operating Revenue and Expense Statistics — Class A and B Private Gas Utilities in Wisconsin; Comparison of Residential, Commercial and Industrial Gas Bills; map showing areas served by gas utilities; Comparison of Telephone Rates in Wisconsin Communities; Operating Statistics of Wisconsin Telephone Utilities; Telephone Companies and Exchanges; map showing telephone exchange service areas; Comparison of Quarterly Water Bills for Incorporated Wisconsin Communities; Public Fire Protection Revenue Ratios of Municipal Water Utilities in Wisconsin; An Alphabetical Listing of Wisconsin Communities and Public Utilities Which Serve Them.

Number of Employes: 182.50.

Total Budget 1987-89: $16,413,400.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.79.

History: Chapter 362, Laws of 1905, gave the state broader regulatory jurisdiction over railroads and created the Railroad Commission, predecessor of the Public Service Commission. (Railroad regulation began with Chapter 273, Laws of 1874.) Regulation was extended to include public utilities, both privately and municipally owned, by Chapter 499, Laws of 1907. The name was changed to the Public Service Commission by Chapter 183, Laws of 1931. Comprehensive motor carrier regulation was added by Chapter 488, Laws of 1933. The 1967 executive


PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
Chief Counsel
Executive Assistant to the Chairperson
Office of Economics and Finance
Public Information Officer
Secretary to the Commission
Accounts and Finance Division
Administrative Services Division
Energy Planning and Programs Division
Engineering Division
Examining Division
Utility Rates Division

branch reorganization act (Chapter 75) continued the commission as an independent regulatory agency, but Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, transferred transportation regulation to the Transportation Commission.

Organization: The commission is composed of 3 full-time commissioners appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate for staggered 6-year terms. No member may have a financial interest in a public utility or serve on or under a political party committee. The governor designates a chairperson. The commission is organized into 6 operating divisions: Accounts and Finance, Administrative Services, Engineering, Examining, Energy Planning and Programs, and Utility Rates. The Chief Counsel and Office of Economics and Finance are under the chairperson, who has the overall responsibility for the operations of the commission.

Agency Responsibility: The commission is responsible for the regulation of public utilities, as defined in Section 196.01, Wis. Stats., including those municipally owned and operated. The regulation of public utilities is designed to promote reasonably adequate service to the public without undue or unjust discrimination and at rates which are reasonable and just. The commission must review and evaluate the advance plans for proposed facilities as filed biennially by all electric utilities (including cooperatives) and conduct research and sponsor demonstration projects relating to the forecasting of demand, pricing structure, and power operation and supply. The commission reviews environmental impact statements and conducts studies of long-range energy requirements and supply. The commission also has responsibility in the areas of telecommunications, natural gas, and electric power with respect to emergency resource management.

Unit Functions:

The *Accounts and Finance Division* is responsible for auditing the accounting practices and financial records of public utilities and analyzing their proposed security offerings. It prepares depreciation studies and analyses of cost of capital and rate of return for presentation at commission hearings. It compiles and publishes statistical studies of financial and operating data of public utilities.

The *Administrative Services Division* provides personnel and business management services to the commission, maintains a central records management system, and coordinates the management of data and word processing services.

The *Energy Planning and Programs Division* provides environmental analysis, including identification and evaluation of alternatives for all commission actions, and reviews and develops long-range plans for electric utility construction programs.

The *Engineering Division* is concerned with the technical, engineering aspects of utility operations, including adequacy of service, facilities, and safety. It makes valuations of public utility plants and conducts studies of adequacy of electric and gas supply.

The *Examining Division* schedules and conducts public hearings and prepares a verbatim transcript of testimony.

The *Utility Rates Division* analyzes cost and recommends rates and rules for public utilities, conducts cost-of-service studies, designs rate structures, maintains a file of public utility rates and rules, and handles inquiries and complaints.

The *Office of Economics and Finance* advises the commission on economic and financial matters and issues and testifies in rate and rule-making proceedings.

The *Chief Counsel* advises the commission and staff on legal matters and represents the commission in litigation in state and federal courts and before state and federal administrative agencies.

Interagency Relationships: The commission has several counterparts on the federal level performing regulatory functions. These include the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the Securities and Exchange Commission. According to an agreement with the federal Department of Transportation, Office of Pipeline Safety, the commission receives federal aid in enforcing federal and state safety standards on gas utilities operating in Wisconsin. In the areas of utility regulation, the commission has sole jurisdiction on the state level. Related emergency resource functions assigned to the commission, including the management of electric power, natural gas and telecommunications, are coordinated with the Division of Emergency Government, Department of Administration.

RACING BOARD

Members: BRANKO TERZIC, *chairperson*; DAVID C. MEBANE, *vice chairperson;* C. DAVID BUGHER, *secretary;* EDWARD E. HALES, BETTE L. HEBAL.

Executive Director: TERENCE M. DUNLEAVY, 267-3291.

Deputy Director: F. SCOTT SCEPANIAK, 267-3291.

General Counsel: KURT N. SCHACHT, 267-3291.

Snowmobile Betting, Blue Ribbon Task Force on: LOREN R. ANDERSON, ROBERT D. ANDERSON, JACK ARMSTRONG, STEVE AVE, SALLY AYERS, RUSSELL DAVIS, AUDREY DECKER, BOBBY DONAHUE, REPRESENTATIVE FARROW, JERRY KORINEK, GEORGE LENDVED, REPRESENTATIVE PROSSER, C.J. RAMSTAD, SENATOR ROSHELL.

Mailing Address: 121 East Wilson Street, P.O. Box 7975, Madison 53707-7975.

Telephone: (608) 267-3291.

Number of Employes: 7.00.

Total Budget 1987-89: $1,198,800.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.81.

History: On April 7, 1987, the voters ratified the creation of Section 24 (5), Article IV, of the constitution to except pari-mutuel on-track betting from the prohibition against legislative authorization of lotteries.

1987 Wisconsin Act 354 created the Racing Board to regulate racing and on-track pari-mutuel betting.

Organization: The agency is supervised by a 5 member board which is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate for staggered 5-year terms. The board's operations are administered by a director appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. The director appoints a deputy director and an assistant director to serve at the pleasure of the director.

The director appointed the Blue Ribbon Task Force on Snowmobile Betting to study issues relating to pari-mutuel betting on snowmobile races.

Agency Responsibility: The board regulates racing and pari-mutuel wagering, decides what types of races may be conducted, administers the issuance and suspension of racing and related occupational licenses, ensures humane treatment of racing animals, regulates contracts for goods and services, audits record-keeping by license holders, and files a written report every 3 months to the governor and other public officials on racing operations.

Department of REGULATION AND LICENSING

Secretary of Regulation and Licensing: MARLENE A. CUMMINGS, 266-8609.

Deputy Secretary: JOYCE D. WALDROP, 266-1352.

Executive Assistant and Legislative Liaison: AVE MARIA BIE, 266-8608.

Administrative Services, Division of: WILLIAM DUSSO, *general counsel and administrator,* 266-0011.

Enforcement, Division of: JOHN TEMBY, *administrator,* 266-5434.

Business Licensing and Regulation, Division of:

Business and Design Professions, Bureau of: FREDDIE A. MARSH-LOTT, *director,* 266-3423.

Accounting Examining Board (266-0609): DONALD R. HENRICKSON, *chairperson;* TERRY VON HADEN, *vice chairperson;* EARL G. KNITT*, *secretary;* JOEL D. GARLOCK, SUSAN J. REINARDY, MARCH SCHULTZ*, MICHELLE SERTO.

---

*Asterisk indicates public member. All others are members of the profession regulated, unless noted otherwise.

Architects, Professional Engineers, Designers and Land Surveyors, Examining Board of (266-0609):

Architects' Section: MATTHIAS R. GOEBEL, *chairperson;* ARLAN KAY, *secretary;* JOHN T. NICHOLS, JUDITH L. ROSE*, vacancy*.

Designers' Section: MARVIN P. KREUSEL, *chairperson;* JEROME QUINN*, *vice chairperson;* LYNNE LECOUNT, *secretary;* STEVE EDL*, vacancy.

Engineers' Section: PREMAL SHETH, *chairperson;* LESTER C. BILLER*, *vice chairperson;* STEPHEN P. ADAMS, EDWARD P. CRANLEY, vacancy*.

Land Surveyors' Section: DONALD L. PAULSON, *chairperson;* BERNARD WATERMOLEN, *vice chairperson;* WILLIAM BANDOW, *secretary;* MARY HALL SULLIVAN*, vacancy*.

Barbering and Cosmetology Examining Board (266-0609): HENRY H. MOORE, JR., *chairperson;* DIANE N. BARNIDGE, *vice chairperson;* RUSSELL M. BROWN, *secretary;* FRANK M. CATRINE, JOHN FAHEY, JOYCE HAUGESTUEN*, DAVID HITCHCOCK, AUDRIE J. KREYER, TONI A. PALERMO, KAROL THOUSAND, DON VANDEN BRANDEN*.

Funeral Directors Examining Board (266-0609): R. GRAY BETZER, *chairperson;* ROMAN M. JUNGERS II, *vice chairperson;* JEROME J. BRUNETTE, JR., *secretary;* NORMAN N. GILL*, ERNEST LOFTON*, JAMES A. SASS.

Nursing Home Administrator Examining Board (266-0609): MICHAEL KITTLESON, *chairperson;* ROY T. SHOEMAKER, *secretary;* JOHN M. HARTZ, BARBARA K. SCHMIT, vacancy (administrator); JAMES FLOWERS (MD); SUSAN EBER (RN); SUSAN S. WOOD (nonvoting designee of secretary of health and social services); GAIL BRANCEL*, VIRGINIA HEIM*.

Direct Licensing and Real Estate, Bureau of: CLETUS J. HANSEN, *director,* 266-5514.

Bingo Control Board (266-2775): BENJAMIN F. KREGEL*, *chairperson;* SHIRLEY SCHMERLING*, *vice chairperson;* SYLVESTER CLEMENTS*, *secretary;* TERRY GROSENHEIDER*, BRUCE F. PIERSON*.

Real Estate Board (266-2775): LINDA SCHLAVENSKY, *chairperson;* JOHN J. POEHLMANN, *vice chairperson;* SUZANNE DOHNER*, *secretary;* ESTHER M. ASPENSON*, TOBI RICHARDS MILLER, PETER J. SCHILS, WILLIAM R. TISDALE*.

Health Professions and Services Licensing, Division of: JOHN M. YOUNG, *administrator,* 266-0483.

Health Professions, Bureau of: JOHN M. YOUNG, *director,* 266-0483.

Dentistry Examining Board (266-2811): KATHLEEN KELLY, *chairperson;* EVA DAHL, *vice chairperson;* ROBERT J. MORK, *secretary;* DAVID D. CRANE, L. MELODI DUWELL (dental hygienist); ROBERTA A. HENSCHEL, GWEN T. JACKSON*, JEFFREY LEAVELL*.

Hearing Aid Dealers and Fitters Examining Board (266-2811): THOMAS PIPPIN, *chairperson;* CLARENCE J. WELSCH, *vice chairperson;* JULIANA STARR JORNT, *secretary;* THOMAS W. GROSSMAN (otolaryngologist); JIM KIESOW (audiologist); NANCY J. COFFEY*, NANCY J. DOBRINSKI*.

Medical Examining Board (266-2811): G. THOMAS PFAEHLER, *chairperson;* ARLENE DELP (DO), *vice chairperson;* H. MOWAT WALDREN, *secretary;* GEORGE W. ARNDT, SUSAN F. BEHRENS, DOUGLAS G. DEVAN, MICHAEL P. MEHR, B. ANN NEVIASER*, CLARK O. OLSEN, SANDRA F. THOMAS*, KENNETH VISTE (chairperson, Patients Compensation Fund Peer Review Council and nonvoting board member).

Occupational Therapy Examining Council (266-2811): TERESA L. BLACK, *chairperson;* WAYNE WINISTORFER, *vice chairperson;* PATRICIA BEHN, *secretary;* GAIL HENSCHEL*, JOHN A. NDON* (Medical Examining Board appoints all members).

Physical Therapists Examining Council: MICHAEL J. COSTELLO, *chairperson;* DIXIE HETTINGA, *vice chairperson;* MARY ANN THEDINGA*, *secretary;* MARY ANN ENERSON (Medical Examining Board appoints all except public member).

Physician's Assistants, Council on: GLEN D. BRANDT, *vice chairperson;* KAREN G. COBB*, *secretary;* MARK GROSS (designee of vice chancellor for health sciences, UW-Madison); SUSAN SKAROS; MILT VIERGUTZ (Medical Examining Board appoints all except *ex officio* and public members).

*Asterisk indicates public member. All others are members of the profession regulated, unless noted otherwise.

Podiatrists Examining Council: PATRICIA D. STRUCK*, *chairperson;* ROBERT L. HUME, *vice chairperson;* EDWARD HOMMEL, *secretary;* MARK JULSRUD (Medical Examining Board appoints all except public member).

Pharmacy Examining Board (266-2811): KENNETH SCHAEFER, *chairperson;* CHARLES W. LANG, *vice chairperson;* VICTOR MCHENRY*, *secretary;* ROD C. BOHN, SHIRLEE GRABER*, THOMAS MCGREGOR, VIRGINIA ZEHREN.

Veterinary Examining Board (266-2811): DEBORAH L. SCHROEDER, *chairperson;* J.A. HINES, *vice chairperson;* M.E. MARTIN, *secretary;* RONALD F. FLANSBURG, THERESE GRATZ*, HANS KALINKA, GARNET M. SHONG*.

Health Service Professions, Bureau of: RAMONA WEAKLAND WARDEN, *director,* 267-7223.

Chiropractic Examining Board (266-3735): MEREDITH H. BAKKE, *chairperson;* RAYMOND E. BREITBACH, *vice chairperson;* MICHAEL PERDZIAK, *secretary;* DONALD E. CHRISTENSEN*, STEVEN HERNANDEZ, BETTYE J. LAWRENCE*.

Nursing, Board of (266-3735): MARY ANN CLARK (RN), *chairperson;* JANE A. TRAVIS (RN), *vice chairperson;* JANICE A. KERLEY (LPN), *secretary;* JACQUELINE JOHNSRUD, PAMELA A. MAXSON, ROSELLA VAN HOLLEN (all RNs); EVELYN MALONEY (LPN); EDWARD MANUEL*, SHIRLEY WEBB*.

Examining Council on Licensed Practical Nurses: ANNIE MCMORRIS (LPN), *chairperson;* WANDA B. SAWYER (RN), *vice chairperson;* JANICE A. KERLEY (LPN), *secretary;* DEBORA BERGERON (LPN), vacancy (RN) (all appointed by Board of Nursing).

Examining Council on Registered Nurses: MAUREEN E. O'BRIEN, *chairperson;* ANNE KERSBERGEN, *vice chairperson;* SHIRLEY A. BERGER, *secretary;* MARY ANN CLARK (all appointed by Board of Nursing).

Optometry Examining Board (266-3735): LYNDA FARRAR, *chairperson;* MARY BETH ARNETT*, *vice chairperson;* R.W. AHLSTROM, *secretary;* JACK BRUECKNER, DAISY CUBIAS*, LINDA DEJMEK, DONALD O'KEEFE.

Psychology Examining Board (266-3735): ASHER R. PACHT, *chairperson;* REBECCA BARDWELL, *vice chairperson;* TEE HEISER*, *secretary;* JOANN MYRICK, SYLVIA B. RIMM, J.T. WILLIAMS*.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8935, Madison 53708; location: 1400 East Washington Avenue, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-2112.

Publications: *Regulatory Digest*, which consists of 16 separate newsletters, each specific to one of the 16 attached boards, each priced at $2 per year (plus tax); Wisconsin statutes and administrative codes relative to the individual boards, each priced at $3 (plus tax); *Charitable Organizations and Private Detectives:* Charitable Organizations Unit Quarterly Report on Registered Charitable Organizations; Study Manual for the Private Detective Examination; *Bingo Control Board:* Bulletins of Information for Licensees; Guidelines for Bingo in Wisconsin; *Board of Nursing:* Wisconsin Directory of Accredited Schools of Nursing; *General Administration of Department of Regulation and Licensing:* Biennial Report; Weekly List of Meetings and Hearings; Monthly Disciplinary Report; and Board and Public Member Manual.

Number of Employes: 113.00.

Total Budget 1987-89: $10,162,300.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.40.

History: Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, created the Department of Regulation and Licensing and attached to it 14 separate examining boards that regulate certain professions. The department now provides centralized administrative services to 16 boards.

The reorganization act also transferred to the department some direct licensing and registration functions, including those for private detectives and detective agencies, charitable organizations, and professional fund-raisers and solicitors. Between 1967 and 1979, several new boards

*Asterisk indicates public member. All others are members of the profession regulated, unless noted otherwise.

were created, and 3 boards were transferred to the department from the Department of Health and Social Services.

Legislation enacted in 1979 eliminated the Watchmaking and Athletic Examining Boards; transferred the Pharmacy Internship Board to the University of Wisconsin; eliminated licensing of peddlers, transient merchants, and public showmen; and transferred boxing regulation to the department.

The 1987 Legislature enacted Wisconsin Act 265, which replaced the separate barbers and cosmetology examining boards with a combined Barbering and Cosmetology Examining Board; WisAct 264, which changed the eligibility criteria for nurses appointed to the Board of Nursing; WisAct 316, which changed the eligibility criteria for the dental hygienist member of the Dentistry Examining Board; and WisAct 399, which created an Occupational Therapy Examining Council.

The department's responsibilities have changed significantly since its creation. Initially, it performed routine housekeeping functions for the examining boards, which functioned as independent agencies. Subsequently, a series of laws centralized within the department additional administrative functions previously performed by the boards.

Legislation enacted in 1975 permitted the department to hire all staff except 5 executive secretaries and the administrator of the Division of Nurses. The 1977 budget modified funding arrangements by creating a single appropriation funded by standard fees charged to licensees of all boards.

The 1979 budget permitted the department to change its structure by grouping similar functions into discrete staff units and eliminating both the 5 executive secretary positions and the position of administrator of the Division of Nurses. The 1985 budget created a variable examination and renewal fee structure.

Organization: The governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, appoints the department secretary to serve at the governor's pleasure. The secretary appoints a deputy secretary, an executive assistant, and the heads of various subunits.

The boards attached to the department consist primarily of members of the professions and occupations they regulate. In 1975, the legislature added at least one public member to each board. In 1984, it added another public member to most boards. Public members may have no ties with the profession they regulate. The governor appoints all board members with the advice and consent of the senate.

The Board of Nursing appoints Examining Councils on Registered Nurses and Licensed Practical Nurses.

The Medical Examining Board appoints all 5 members of the Occupational Therapy Examining Council, 3 professional members of the Physical Therapist Examining Council, 3 professional members of the Podiatrists Examining Council, and 3 professional members of the Council on Physician's Assistants. The governor appoints the public members of all these councils except the Occupational Therapist Examining Council.

The Examining Board of Architects, Professional Engineers, Designers, and Land Surveyors consists of 4 separate sections that regulate their respective professions.

Agency Responsibility: The department provides administrative services and, to some extent, policy coordination for state occupational licensing boards. Policy coordination occurs in areas such as helping the legislative and executive branches evaluate and establish new licensing programs, creating routine procedures for legal proceedings, and advising the boards about changing policies in response to public needs.

Its administrative services include preparation, administration, and evaluation of examinations; custody of records; license renewal; and legal counsel. The department also investigates and prosecutes complaints against licensees and assists with drafting statutes and administrative rules.

The department provides direct regulation and licensing of certain occupations and activities: real estate brokers and salespersons, mortgage bankers, loan originators, loan solicitors, timeshare salespersons, charitable organizations, professional fund-raisers and solicitors, private detectives, crane games, boxing, bingo, and raffles. The department also regulates schools of barbering and cosmetology, aesthetics, electrology, and manicuring.

Boards attached to the department have independent responsibility to regulate the professions to which they pertain. Within statutory limits, they determine education and experience require-

EXAMINING BOARD LEGISLATION

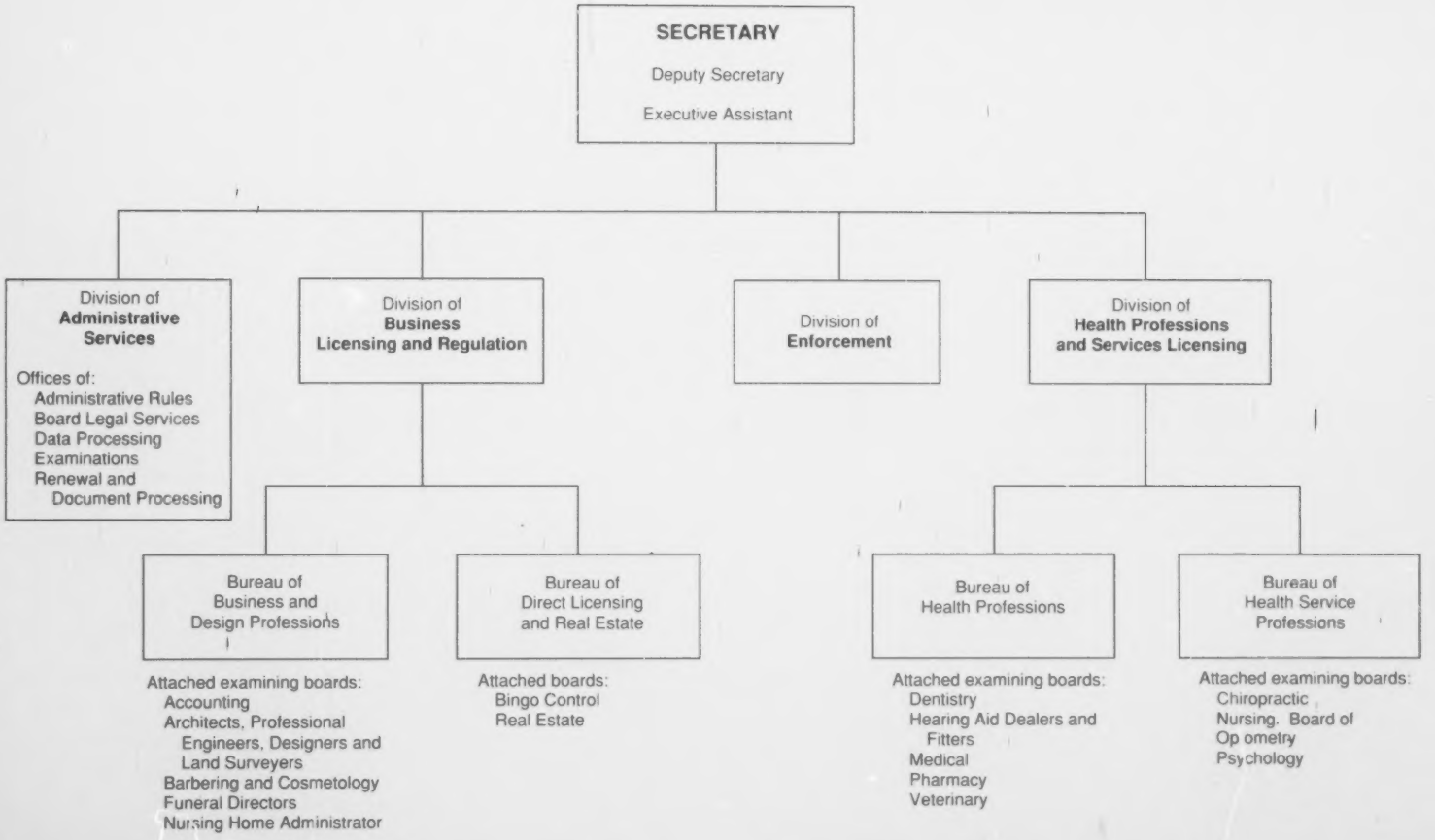
Department Units	History
Accounting Examining Board	Ch. 337, Laws of 1913, created the Board of Accountancy.
Architects, Professional Engineers, Designers & Land Surveyors, Examining Board of	Ch. 644, Laws of 1917, created Board of Examiners of Architects. Ch. 486, Laws of 1931, expanded the board to include engineers. Ch. 547, Laws of 1955, expanded the board to include land surveyors. Ch. 446, Laws of 1969, renamed it to its present name.
Barbering and Cosmetology Examining Board	Ch. 221, Laws of 1915, created a Committee of Examiners in Barbering in the State Board of Health. Ch. 431, Laws of 1939, created a Board of Examiners in Cosmetology within the State Board of Health. Ch. 75, Laws of 1967, merged the Board of Health into the Department of Health and Social Services. Ch. 39, Laws of 1975, transferred the Board of Examiners in Cosmetology and the Barbers Examining Council to DRL from the Department of Health and Social Services and changed the name of the barbers' agency. 1987 Wisconsin Act 265 combined the barbers and cosmetology examining boards into a single board.
Funeral Directors and Embalmers Examining Board	Ch. 420, Laws of 1905, authorized the State Board of Health to examine and license embalmers. Ch. 39, Laws of 1975, transferred the board from Department of Health and Social Services to DRL.
Nursing Home Administrator Examining Board	Ch. 478, Laws of 1969, created the board.
Bingo Control Board	Ch. 156, Laws of 1973, created the board.
Real Estate Board	Ch. 656, Laws of 1919, created the Real Estate Brokers Board, later renamed Real Estate Commission. Ch. 94, Laws of 1981, made the board advisory to DRL on all matters except discipline of licensees.
Dentistry Examining Board	Ch. 129, Laws of 1885, created the Board of Dental Examiners.
Hearing Aid Dealers & Fitters Examining Board	Ch. 300, Laws of 1969, created the board.
Medical Examining Board	Ch. 264, Laws of 1897, created the Board of Medical Examiners.
Occupational Therapy Examining Council	1987 Wisconsin Act 399 created the Occupational Therapy Examining Council.
Physical Therapist Examining Council	Ch. 327, Laws of 1967, created the council to advise the board.
Physician's Assistants, Council on	Ch. 149, Laws of 1973, created the council to advise the board.
Podiatrist Examining Council	Ch. 327, Laws of 1967, created the council to advise the board.
Pharmacy Examining Board	Ch. 167, Laws of 1882, created the Board of Pharmacy.
Veterinary Examining Board	Ch. 294, Laws of 1961, created the Board of Veterinary Examiners.
Chiropractic Examining Board	Ch. 408, Laws of 1925, created Board of Examiners in Chiropractic.
Nursing, Board of	Ch. 346, Laws of 1911, created the board.
Nurses, Examining Council on Licensed Practical	Ch. 402, Laws of 1949, created the Committee of Examiners for Trained Practical Nurses.
Nurses, Examining Council on Registered	Ch. 365, Laws of 1921, created a Board of Examiners for Nurses in the Board of Health.
Optometry Examining Board	Ch. 488, Laws of 1915, created the Board of Examiners in Optometry.
Psychology Examining Board	Ch. 290, Laws of 1969, created the board.

ments for licensure, develop and evaluate licensing examinations, and establish legal standards for professional conduct by promulgating administrative rules. These standards are enforced through legal action on complaints from the public. Boards can reprimand licensees or limit, suspend, or revoke the license of a practitioner who violates laws or board rules.

Unit Functions:

The *Division of Administrative Services* provides the boards and the department with numerous centralized services. The division includes 5 offices. The Office of Renewal and Document Processing provides document processing services and performs license renewal functions. The Office of Examinations assists with the development and validation of licensing examinations and provides examination administration services. The Office of Board Legal Services provides legal counsel and hearing examiner services. The Office of Administrative Rules provides technical assistance in writing and revising administrative rules. The Office of Data Processing manages the department's automated systems.

DEPARTMENT OF REGULATION AND LICENSING



The *Division of Business Licensing and Regulation* serves the boards in various areas of business and has direct licensing responsibilities. It includes the Bureau of Direct Licensing and Real Estate, which licenses real estate brokers and salespersons; registers time-share salespersons, mortgage bankers, loan originators, and loan solicitors; registers cemetery associations, corporations, and salespersons; licenses private detectives and detective agencies; licenses crane games; and registers charitable organizations, professional fund-raisers, and professional solicitors. The bureau also regulates boxing and provides services to the *Bingo Control Board*, which regulates bingo and raffles. The Bureau of Business and Design Professions provides services to the following examining boards: Accounting; Architects, Professional Engineers, Designers and Land Surveyors; Barbering and Cosmetology; Funeral Directors; and Nursing Home Administrator.

The *Division of Enforcement* investigates complaints against licensees of the boards and the department and, where appropriate, commences formal disciplinary action. It inspects establishments in which barbering, cosmetology, aesthetics, electrology, and manicuring may be practiced and schools that offer instruction in those fields. It also inspects new pharmacies and pharmacies that have had a change in ownership and new funeral establishments. The division audits the trust accounts of real estate brokers and the financial records of bingo organizations and mortgage bankers.

The *Division of Health Professions and Services Licensing* provides services to the examining boards that regulate health care professions. The Bureau of Health Service Professions services the following examining boards: Chiropractic, Nursing, Optometry, and Psychology. The Bureau of Health Professions services the following examining boards: Dentistry, Hearing Aid Dealers and Fitters, Medical, Pharmacy, and Veterinary.

Interagency Relationships: The Medical Examining Board has responsibility for disciplining physicians who do not practice at a minimally competent level. The Patients Compensation Fund Peer Review Council in the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance reviews patient claims that allege incompetent practice. The Medical Examining Board reviews claims for possible action against a physician's license. The board's Advisory Council on Physician's Assistants cooperates with the University of Wisconsin Board of Regents to establish undergraduate educational programs for physician's assistants.

The Pharmacy Examining Board regulates prescription drug handling and distribution within the state and interfaces with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and Bureau of Narcotic and Dangerous Drugs, which regulate drug manufacturing and distribution in interstate commerce. The board has a contractual relationship with the State Controlled Substances Board, which has authority to promulgate rules regarding controlled substances. The board and the Department of Justice's Division of Criminal Investigation have concurrent responsibility for enforcing state narcotic and dangerous drug laws.

Office of the Commissioner of SAVINGS AND LOAN

Commissioner: HAROLD N. LEE, JR.

Deputy Commissioner: PAUL C. ADAMSKI.

Administrative Division: PAUL C. ADAMSKI, *director.*

Examination Division: EDWARD L. BRINSON, *director.*

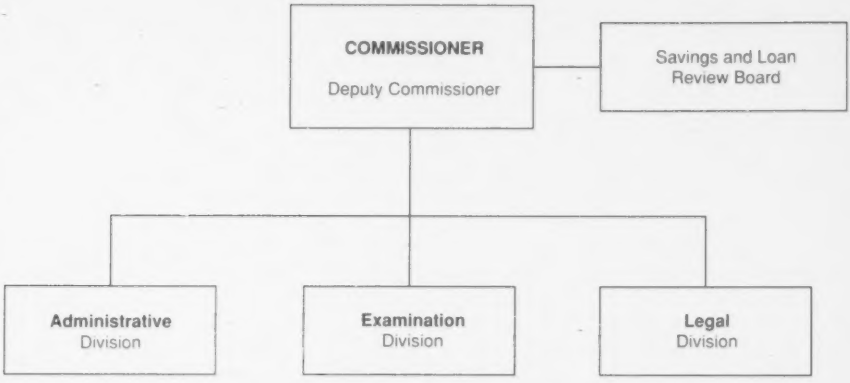
Legal Division: THOMAS M. BOYKOFF, *general counsel.*

Savings and Loan Review Board: WILLIAM P. PODEWILS, *chairperson;* MICHAEL T. CROWLEY, JR., *secretary;* SANDRA J. EKLUND, ROBERT GAISWINKLER, THEODORE J. KANAVAS, ALLEN J. KNUTH, NANCY L. SCHRAUFNAGEL.

Mailing Address: Room 502, 131 West Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1821.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF SAVINGS AND LOAN



Publications: Annual Report on Condition of Wisconsin Savings and Loan Associations; Biennial Report; reprint sections of Wisconsin Statutes and Wisconsin Administrative Code.

Number of Employes: 17.50.

Total Budget 1987-89: $1,803,000.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.82.

History: The Office of the Commissioner of Savings and Loan has been an independent regulatory agency since 1947, when a separate Savings and Loan Association Department was created (Chapter 411). Prior to that time savings and loan associations were within the jurisdiction of the Banking Commission. It was renamed the Savings and Loan Department in 1949, and the Office of the Commissioner of Savings and Loan in 1967.

Organization: The office is under the direction and supervision of the commissioner, who is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate to serve at the pleasure of the governor. The commissioner is required to have 5 years' minimum experience either as an executive officer of a savings and loan association or service in a savings and loan supervisory authority. A deputy commissioner, appointed by the commissioner, supervises the operation of the office's 3 divisions and heads the administrative division. The experience requirement for the deputy commissioner is 3 years.

The 7-member Savings and Loan Review Board is independent of the agency. Its members are appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate to serve staggered 4-year terms. At least 5 members shall have 10 years' experience in the savings and loan business in this state.

Agency Responsibility: The Office of the Commissioner of Savings and Loan is responsible for the supervision of state-chartered savings and loan associations and the enforcement of Chapter 215, Wisconsin Statutes; the administrative rules pertaining to savings and loan associations; and other laws governing the operation of savings and loan associations.

Unit Functions:

The *Administrative Division* coordinates and controls all budget and fiscal operations, prepares agency publications and disseminates information to government, industry and public sectors. It provides systems analysis, computer programming, and operational support. Functions include selection of equipment and vendor-supplied software, review of data centers serving the savings and loan industry and consultation on office automation.

The *Examination Division* with its field examination staff conducts regular and special examinations of state-chartered savings and loan associations to analyze and evaluate the financial affairs of each association in order to identify adverse trends, weaknesses in the association policies and procedures, and violations of rules and regulations. In conjunction with its examination function, the division enforces the rules and regulations under which associations operate and

institutes corrective action for those matters of supervisory concern identified through the examination process.

The *Legal Division* provides day-to-day legal services in connection with the agency's various functions. In addition, the division conducts agency hearings, drafts agency rules, and handles applications for new charters, branches, acquisitions and consolidations.

The independent *Savings and Loan Review Board* advises the commissioner and assists in agency rule-making. The board also serves as an appellate body for appeals of certain actions of the commissioner.

Interagency Relationships: The office works with the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation through the Federal Home Loan Bank Board in conducting joint examinations of state-chartered insured savings and loan associations. The office also works with the Department of Justice, the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, the Office of the Commissioner of Credit Unions and the Office of the Commissioner of Banking to resolve consumer complaints involving state-chartered savings and loan associations and to handle other matters of mutual concern.

Office of the Commissioner of SECURITIES

Commissioner: WALTER H. WHITE, JR., 266-3433.

Deputy Commissioner: WESLEY L. RINGO, 266-3432.
General Counsel: RANDALL E. SCHUMANN, 266-3414.
Executive Counsel: PATRICIA D. STRUCK, 266-0532.
Administration, Policy and Budget, Division of: STEPHANIE W. THORN, *administrator,* 266-3583.
Legal Services, Division of: STEPHEN K. MUELLER, *chief attorney,* 266-7968.
Licensing and Regulation, Division of: KENNETH L. HOJNACKI, *administrator,* 266-7824.
Securities and Franchise Registration, Division of: JAMES R. FISCHER, *administrator,* 266-8559.

Mailing Address: Box 1768, Madison 53701; location: 111 West Wilson Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-3431. Toll-free hotline: Greater Dane County area — (608) 266-3431; Greater Milwaukee area — (414) 342-3020; remainder of state — (800) 362-3020.

Publications: Bimonthly Securities Bulletin ($15/year); Wisconsin Uniform Securities Law, Wisconsin Corporate Take-Over Law and Wisconsin Franchise Investment Law ($4 for booklet containing all 3 laws); Administrative Rules of the Commissioner Adopted Under the Wisconsin Uniform Securities Law, Wisconsin Corporate Take-Over Law and Wisconsin Franchise Investment Law ($4); Protect Your Investments Dollars; Stocks, Bonds and Other Notes for Investors; Securities/Franchise Investor Protection; Biennial Report.

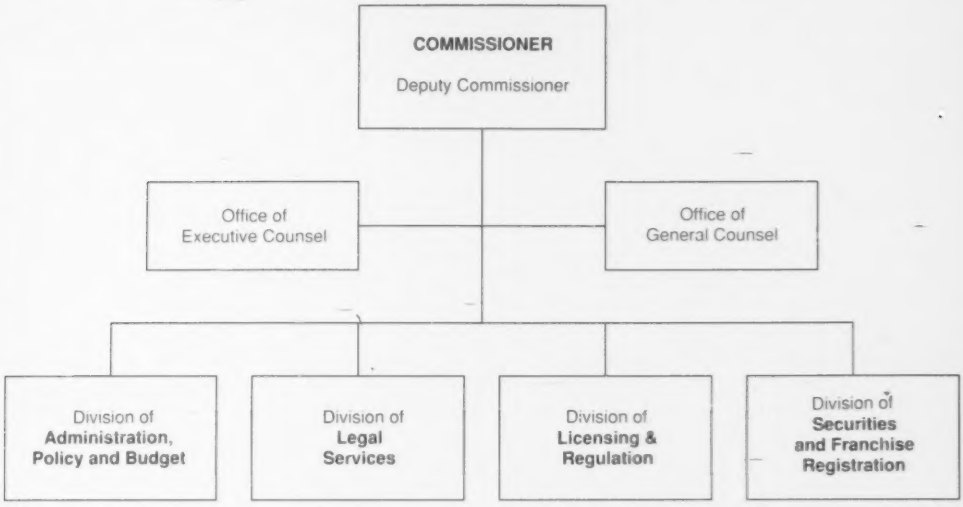
Number of Employes: 29.00.

Total Budget 1987-89: $2,733,100.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.85.

History: Early laws enacted by states to protect the public against securities frauds were commonly referred to as "blue sky" laws ("blue sky" stock being stock with little or no value). Wisconsin's first "blue sky" law was enacted in 1913 and revised successively in 1919, 1933 and 1941. The Wisconsin Uniform Securities Law was enacted as Chapter 71, Laws of 1969, following a Legislative Council study. Present state securities law is based on a uniform act adopted by more than two-thirds of the states. In 1971, the legislature enacted the franchise investment law (Chapter 241) and the corporate take-over law (Chapter 300). All of these laws, which continue Wisconsin's tradition of comprehensive securities regulation, are now administered by the Office of the Commissioner of Securities.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF SECURITIES


COMMISSIONER
Deputy Commissioner
Office of Executive Counsel
Office of General Counsel
Division of Administration, Policy and Budget
Division of Legal Services
Division of Licensing & Regulation
Division of Securities and Franchise Registration

From 1913 until 1939, securities regulation was under the successive jurisdiction of the Railroad Commission, the Public Service Commission and the Banking Commission. The office was created as an independent regulatory agency by Chapter 68, Laws of 1939. It was continued and given its present name by Chapter 75, Laws of 1967 (the executive branch reorganization act).

Organization: The commissioner of securities is appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, and serves at the pleasure of the governor. The commissioner appoints a deputy commissioner, who serves at the pleasure of the commissioner.

The Office of the Commissioner of Securities is organized into an executive office and 4 divisions. The divisions are headed by administrators or chief attorneys who, together with their employes, are members of the classified civil service.

Agency Responsibility: The Office of the Commissioner of Securities regulates the sale of securities, franchise investments, and corporate take-over offers in Wisconsin for the protection of the investing public. The office licenses broker-dealers, agents and investment advisors; audits brokerages; and investigates complaints involving illegal sales of securities, frauds and embezzlements. It also renders legal opinions and responds to inquiries concerning registrations, licenses and interpretation of securities law.

Unit Functions:

The *Commissioner of Securities* establishes overall policy; coordinates programs; determines the relationship of the office with those whom the agency regulates, other branches of state government and the general public; and appoints special advisory committees.

The *Deputy Commissioner* insures the implementation of all policy decisions rendered by the commissioner and also has major responsibility for day-to-day agency administration.

The *General Counsel* acts as counsel to the agency; serves as hearing examiner; prepares legal opinions; revises statutes and rules; and monitors litigation, legislation and other developments which may impact the agency.

The *Executive Counsel* assists with special projects, acts as counsel to the commissioner, serves as a hearing examiner, and provides assistance to the Division of Legal Counsel and the general counsel.

The *Division of Administration, Policy and Budget* provides executive assistance to the commissioner and deputy commissioner, is responsible for the agency's budget and management analysis program, directs the agency's fiscal management, provides administrative and operational support, represents the office to other state agencies and handles all matters relating to personnel.

The *Division of Legal Services* is responsible for resolving all enforcement-related securities, franchise and corporate take-over matters. It conducts investigations and drafts all proposed enforcement-related administrative orders to be issued by the office and any civil injunctions or referrals of criminal proceedings to the Department of Justice or to a district attorney. Division staff respond to enforcement inquiries and maintain a "hotline" for tips concerning fraud and embezzlement.

The *Division of Licensing and Regulation* is charged with reviewing license applications and licensing broker-dealers, agents and investment advisors. It conducts field examinations of broker-dealer offices. The division also performs surveillance and conducts investigations of alleged violations of applicable statutory and administrative rule provisions with the advice of the chief attorney of the Division of Legal Services. Division staff respond to inquiries from the customers of broker-dealers about particular transactions.

The *Division of Securities and Franchise Registration* reviews securities, including mutual funds, and franchise investment offerings for registration in Wisconsin and may recommend disallowance of a registration to the commissioner if the sale of the offering would be unfair or inequitable to purchasers. Division staff also respond to inquiries about particular registration applications and notice filings.

Interagency Relationships: The office works jointly with the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance in registering securities issues involving state-licensed insurance companies and maintains a working relationship with the Commissioner of Banking and Secretary of State. Further, the office works in cooperation with both the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, the National Association of Securities Dealers, and the securities commissioners of other states in the North American Securities Administrators Association, Inc., with a view toward achieving maximum uniformity in the form and content of registration statements, license applications and reports. Enforcement activities are coordinated with these agencies, the attorney general, and other law enforcement bodies.

A farmer at Stonefield Village in Cassville feeds a 1915 threshing machine during the historic site's annual "Thresheree". Stonefield's collection includes hundreds of antique agricultural implements, representing the long standing tie between Wisconsin agriculture and the state's heavy machinery industry which has produced world-renowned farm equipment for more than a century (photo courtesy of State Historical Society of Wisconsin).

Functional Area:

EDUCATION

ARTS BOARD

See ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF under *General Executive Functions* for description.

EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS BOARD

Board Members: RUTH C. CLUSEN (appointed by UW Board of Regents), *chairperson;* LYLE C. MARTENS (chairperson, Council on Instructional Telecommunications), *vice chairperson;* JAMES R. KLAUSER (secretary of administration); RONALD C. BORNSTEIN (designated by president, University of Wisconsin System); GLENN A. DAVISON (designated by director, vocational, technical and adult education); SENATORS GEORGE, KREUL (appointed by senate); REPRESENTATIVES GROBSCHMIDT, HARSDORF (appointed by assembly); PHILLIP BLOEDOW (chairperson, Council on Public Radio); EILEEN LITTIG (chairperson, Council on Public Television); CHARLOTTE MCESSY (public education member), ROBERT MCCARTHY (private education member), ROBERT J. BODDEN (confirmation pending), RAYMOND N. SAUVEY (confirmation pending) (public members).

Executive Director: PAUL M. NORTON.

Deputy Director: LARRY DICKERSON, 273-5501.

Director of Broadcasting: LUKE LAMB.

Field Engineering: JAMES SHEETZ, *manager,* (414) 735-5180.

Network Technical Operations: DON MORAN, *manager,* 273-5522.

Program Information: WILLIAM ESTES, *manager,* 273-5515.

Public Information: JAMES BATT, 273-5510.

Administrative Services Division: TED TOBIE, *administrator,* 273-5502.

Educative Services Division: RONALD UNMACHT, *administrator,* 273-5523.

Engineering Division: WILLIAM WOODS, *administrator,* 273-5521.

Radio Division: JACK MITCHELL, *administrator,* 273-5999.

TV Division: BYRON KNIGHT, *administrator,* 273-5512.

Council on Public Radio: PHILLIP BLOEDOW, *chairperson;* (consists of members of the board of the Wisconsin Public Radio Association).

Council on Public Television: EILEEN LITTIG, *chairperson;* CAROLYN MICHALSKI, ROBERT ROSENAK, RICHARD A. WISNEWSKI, vacancy (all appointed by governor).

Mailing Address: 3319 West Beltline Highway, Madison 53713-4296.

Telephone: (608) 273-5500.

Publications: Radio Program Guide; Television Program Guide; Biennial Report; ECB General Information Brochure; Teachers' Manuals and Schedules for Instructional Programs on the Wisconsin Educational Television and SCA Radio Networks; UHF Tuning Guides; Parade of Programs ITV schedule booklet; Interconnect Newsletter; Tape Dubbing Service Catalogue.

Number of Employes: 98.00.

Total Budget 1987-89: $20,127,200.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.57.

History: The State Radio Council was originally created by Chapter 570, Laws of 1945 (although a prior nonstatutory Radio Council had existed briefly under the University of Wisconsin). The agency was renamed the Educational Broadcasting Division, under the supervision and direction of the Educational Broadcasting Board, and attached to the Coordinating Council for Higher Education by Chapter 75, Laws of 1967. Chapter 349 of the same year renamed it the Educational Communications Board. Chapter 100, Laws of 1971, established it as an independent agency with revisions in board membership. Board membership was again revised by 1985 Wisconsin Act 29 which also created the Council on Public Radio and the Council on Public Television to advise the executive director.

Organization: The Educational Communications Board is comprised of 16 members consisting of 4 members of the legislature, 2 each from the senate and assembly, representing the majority and minority parties, appointed as are members of standing committees; the secretary of administration, the superintendent of public instruction, the president of the University of Wisconsin System and the director of vocational, technical and adult education (or their designees); one member appointed to a 4-year term by the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System; the chairpersons of the Council on Instructional Telecommunications (Department of Public Instruction), the Council on Public Radio and the Council on Public Television; one representative of public schools, one representative of private schools, and 2 public members, all appointed to 4-year terms by the governor.

The board divides itself into 3 committees (facilities, programming, and executive and finance) to make policy recommendations to the board as a whole. It appoints an executive director from outside the classified service to administer the agency. The agency has 5 divisions: Administrative Services, Educative Services, Engineering, Radio and TV. Several staff services are attached to the director's office including field engineering, network technical operations, program information, and public information. Two councils, one on public radio and one on public television, advise the director.

Agency Responsibility: The board acts as licensee for the Wisconsin Public Radio and TV Networks. It also runs a Telecommunications Operations Center, transmitters, translators, the Instructional Television Fixed Service (ITFS), microwave interconnects and related electronic hardware for the delivery of instructional and informational programming to Wisconsin residents. The agency buys or contracts for the production of programs and schedules them for broadcast on the networks. While the agency schedules most instructional programs for elementary and secondary students, it broadcasts an increasing number of programs for vocational, technical and university students and adults who want to continue their education without pursuing a certificate or degree. The agency develops and operates the Wisconsin educational radio and television networks. It reviews, advises and coordinates joint radio and television programming for educational agencies and institutions. It acts as the chief source of information regarding state educational radio and television.

The board receives and disburses state, federal, and private funds for statewide educational and cultural broadcasting and contracts for the personnel and facilities necessary to carry out these responsibilities.

To fulfill its mandates, the agency has built UHF television transmitters and TV translators in the central and northern areas of the state. It continues to operate and has upgraded the AM station and 8 FM stations of the Wisconsin Educational Radio Network. The board is now developing ITFS transmitters in numerous communities. It operates a KU-band satellite uplink system for educational programs and state agencies.

Unit Functions:

The *Administrative Services Division* provides administrative services including planning, financial, personnel, and data processing functions for all other units.

The *Educative Services Division* provides formal instructional programs and materials to students enrolled in educational institutions of the state, using broadcast public television, public radio SCA (FM sideband) broadcasting, computer networks, and the statewide ITFS system.

The *Engineering Division* is responsible for developing, operating and maintaining statewide telecommunication systems used to deliver educational programming, data and related services.

The *Radio Division* provides informational and cultural programming to the general public over the 9 stations of the Wisconsin Educational Radio Network (Wisconsin Public Radio) and a number of non-commercial affiliated stations.

The *TV Division* is responsible for TV network programming, TV fundraising, and regional office services. It provides informal instructional and informational programming to the general public. The division raises funds from listeners, viewers and other private sources. It supervises the 3 regional offices in Green Bay, Menomonie, and Appleton. Staff in these offices are responsible for station development, liaison and coordination with area educational institutions, promotion, production coordination of local radio and television broadcast programming and supervision of area ITFS offerings.

The *Council on Public Radio* and the *Council on Public Television* act in an advisory capacity to the director.

Interagency Relationships: The Educational Communications Board cooperates with other educational agencies and organizations in the state to meet their radio and television programming needs and to continue development of a statewide educational telecommunications system.

HIGHER EDUCATIONAL AIDS BOARD

Members: CORNELIA HEMPE (public member), *chairperson;* MIKE CLUMPNER (public member), *vice chairperson;* HELEN BIE (public member), *secretary;* HERBERT GROVER (superintendent of public instruction); ESTHER DOUGHTY LUCKHARDT, ALBERT O. NICHOLAS, FRANK NIKOLAY (UW system regents); DELMAR DELONG, ALLEN SCHRAUFNAGEL (Vocational, Technical and Adult Education Board members); GORDON MALAISE, CHARLES MATHY, JOHN P. RAYNOR, MARY B. SENSENBRENNER, K.G. WEISKE (representing private institutions of higher education); RUTH RAITZER, JOAN PIPER VIEREG (public members); JEFF BARTZEN, MARK E. MULVEHILL, BRENT J. PICKENS (student members).

Executive Secretary: JON E. LITSCHER.

Deputy Secretary: VAL OLSON.

Administrative and Fiscal Services, Division of: LOWELL R. MAVES, *administrator.*

Programs and Policy, Division of: DONAVAN K. FOWLER, *administrator.*

Council on Financial Aids: A.C. STADTHAUS, *chairperson;* MOE GROPPER, ROB MCGINNIS, KEVIN MILLER, MARK OSTERBERG, NOEL RADOWSKI, JANE ROGERS, JOE SUCHOMEL (students appointed by representative student groups); JUDITH BOURBONAIS, JOHN DEERING, JOHN RDZAK, MARJORIE SHAUGHNESSY, ELIZABETH TUCKER, HOLLY WILKE (elected by Wisconsin Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7885, Madison 53707; location: 131 West Wilson Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 267-2206.

Publications: Biennial Report; WHEG/TG Policies and Procedures Manual.

Number of Employes: 17.65.

Total Budget 1987-89: $78,864,900.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.67.

History: The board originated as the State Commission for Academic Facilities which was created in 1963 (Chapter 573) to administer Title I of the Federal Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963 in Wisconsin. Chapter 264, Laws of 1965, gave the commission student financial aid responsibilities and changed its name to the State Commission for Higher Educational Aids. Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, renamed it the Higher Educational Aids Board. In 1967, the board organized the Wisconsin Higher Education Corporation to administer the Guaranteed Student Loan Program. In 1984, the corporation separated from the board with an independent board of directors, president, and administrative staff under Chapter 181, Wisconsin Statutes.

Organization: The Higher Educational Aids Board is a part-time, independent policy-making board composed of the superintendent of public instruction and 18 members appointed by and serving at the pleasure of the governor. The governor appoints 3 members from the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System and 2 members from the State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education; 5 members who are trustees of independent colleges and universities; 5 citizen members; and 3 student members, one each from the UW System, the Vocational, Technical and Adult Education system, and private institutions. An executive secretary is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the governor.

Agency Responsibility: The Higher Educational Aids Board is primarily responsible for the management and oversight of the state's student financial aid system affecting students in public and private schools, as well as disadvantaged, handicapped, and Native American students. It also administers related activities including interstate educational compacts, a contract for dental education services and various direct and indirect student loan collection programs.

Unit Functions: *The Division of Administrative and Fiscal Services* is responsible for agency services including budget management, general and revenue bond accounting, auditing services, purchasing and maintenance. The division coordinates financial services for guaranteed student loans and health loans revenue bonds. It administers the contract with the Wisconsin Higher Education Corporation for guaranteed student loan service and collection.

The Division of Programs and Policy establishes policies to administer the state's student financial aid programs, including Tuition Grants, Wisconsin Higher Education Grants, Talent Incentive Grants, Handicapped Students Grants, Indian Student Assistance, Minority Student Grants (private sector and VTAE institutions), Interstate Reciprocity, and teacher and nursing forgiveness loans. The division also administers the Contract for Dental Education Services, the Wisconsin Health Education Assistance Loan program and the Medical College of Wisconsin Capitation program.

Interagency Relationships: The board routinely works with educational institutions and state and federal agencies in the management of grant and loan programs for students in higher educational institutions. It also coöperates closely with national organizations concerned with state financial aid policies and programs including the National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs, the College Scholarship Service, and the American College Testing program. Student consumers play an active part in the board's operations through the Council on Financial Aids, student representatives on the board, and organized student government groups.

State
HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

Board of Curators: SALLY EAGER, *president;* GEORGE H. MILLER, *1st vice president;* JANE BERNHARDT, *2nd vice president;* H. NICHOLAS MULLER III (director, state historical society), *secretary;* GERALD D. VISTE, *treasurer;* SENATOR RISSER (senate president); REPRESENTATIVE CLARENBACH (designated by assembly speaker); SENATOR RUDE, REPRESENTATIVE ROSENZWEIG (minority party members); VIRGINIA R. MACNEIL (designated by governor); GERALDINE DEARBORN (president, Friends Coordinating Council); SHARON LEAIR (president, Wisconsin Council for Local History); ROBERT B.L. MURPHY (president, Wisconsin History Foundation); EUGENE P. TRANI (designated by president, UW system); PETER ADAMS, THOMAS H. BARLAND, PATRICIA BOGE, ELBERT S. BOHLIN, GLENN R. COATES, E. DAVID CRONON, JOYCE CZAJKOWSKI, HARRY F. FRANKE, PAUL C. GARTZKE, LYNNE GOLDSTEIN, VIVIAN GUZNICZAK, EDNA GWIN, BETTE HAYES, FANNIE HICKLIN, RICHARD H. HOLSCHER, ERROL K. KINDSCHY, FREDERICK I. OLSON, JERRY PHILLIPS, WILLIAM F. STARK, LYNNE WEBSTER; C.P. FOX, THOMAS M. JEFFRIS, ROGER STAUTER (appointed by governor).

Director: H. NICHOLAS MULLER III, 262-7580.
Associate Director: ROBERT B. THOMASGARD, JR., 262-5552.

Assistant Director for Development and State Relations: SONDRA C. SHAW, 262-5555.
Local History, Office of: THOMAS MCKAY, *director*, 262-2316.
Membership Services: CONSTANCE H. MEIER, *director*, 262-9613.
Public Information, Office of: ROBERT GRANFLATEN, *director*, 262-9606.
Administrative Services, Division of: EUGENE L. SPINDLER, *administrator*, 262-9614.
Archives and Research Services, Division of: F. GERALD HAM, *state archivist*, 262-7304.
State Historian: WILLIAM F. THOMPSON, 262-2999.
Historic Preservation, Division of: JEFF DEAN, *administrator*, 262-0746.
Historic Sites, Division of: JEAN M. WEBER, *administrator*, 262-5553.
Madeline Island Historical Museum: (715) 747-2415.
Old Wade House: JEFFREY SCHULTZ, *site director*, (414) 526-3271.
Old World Wisconsin: HUGH GURNEY, *site director*, (414) 594-2116.
Pendarvis: MARK KNIPPING, *site director*, (608) 987-2122.
Stonefield Village: JUDITH MEYERDIERKS, *site director*, (608) 725-5210.
Villa Louis: MICHAEL DOUGLASS, *site director*, (608) 326-2721.
Library Services, Division of: R. DAVID MYERS, *state historical librarian*, 262-9586.
Museum, Division of: WILLIAM CROWLEY, *administrator*, 262-7720.

Historical Markers Council: JOHN ROSLAK (designated by secretary of transportation), *chairperson;* H. NICHOLAS MULLER III (director, state historical society), *secretary;* WILLIAM R. ERNST (designated by superintendent of public instruction), DONALD J. JOHANNING (designated by secretary of development), JAMES L. TREICHEL (designated by secretary of natural resources).

Mailing Address: 816 State Street, Madison 53706.

Publications: *Wisconsin Magazine of History* (quarterly journal, complimentary to members, single issues, $2); *Columns* (bimonthly newsletter, complimentary to members); *Wisconsin Public Documents* (free periodic checklist); *Wisconsin Calendar* (annual, 1989 edition, $5.95); *Exchange* (bimonthly newsletter on local history techniques and activities of the Office of Local History, free to affiliated societies, others $3 per year); and *Wisconsin Preservation: National Register of Historic Places Newsletter* (bimonthly newsletter on historic preservation techniques and activities in Wisconsin, free). The society also publishes scholarly and popular books on history, research guides, and miscellaneous brochures to acquaint the public with the resources and programs of the society. Recent publications include: *The History of Wisconsin: Volume VI, Continuity and Change, 1940-1965* ($35); *The U.S.S. Wisconsin: A History of Two Battleships* ($5.95); *The Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution, Volume VIII: Virginia* ($50); *Genealogical Research: An Introduction to the Resources of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin* ($5.95); and *Historic Preservation Law in Wisconsin* ($3).

Number of Employes: 143.78.

Total Budget 1987-89: $16,860,000.

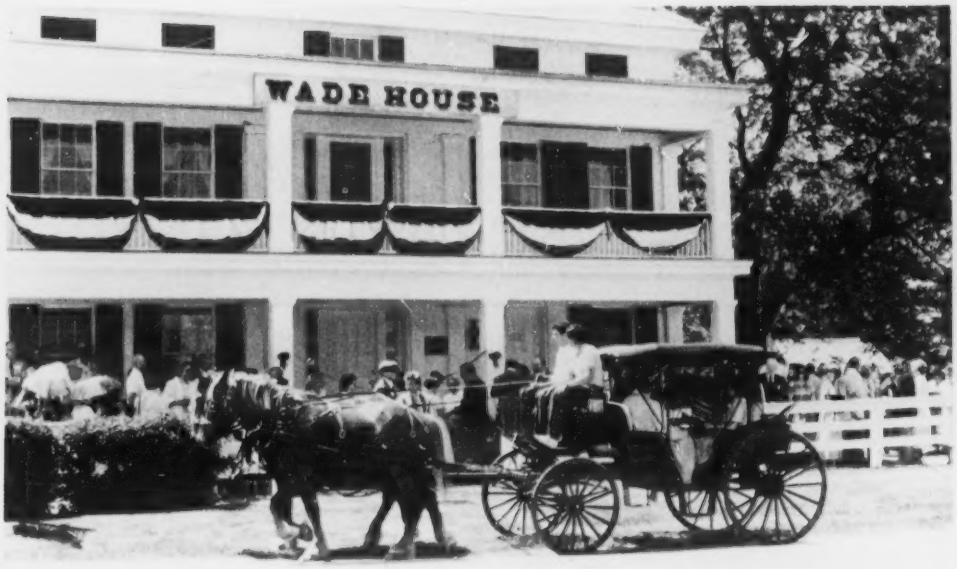
Statutory Reference: Section 15.70.

History: The State Historical Society of Wisconsin was founded in 1846 and chartered by the state legislature in Chapter 17, Laws of 1853. It has received state funding since 1854 — longer than any other historical society in the nation. Early state legislation also made the society responsible for the preservation and care of all records, articles, and other materials of historic interest to the state.

The Historical Markers Commission was created in 1944 as a nonstatutory, *ex officio* body. Chapter 192, Laws of 1953, made the commission statutory. Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, renamed the commission the Historical Markers Council and transferred it to the historical society.

Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, declared it to be a public policy to "engage in a comprehensive program of historic preservation to promote the use and conservation of such property representative of both the rural and urban heritage of the state". This law created the Historic Preservation Review Board to review and make recommendations about actions affecting historic properties and attached it to the society under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

The Historic Preservation Negotiating Board, created by Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, was directed to use negotiation to ameliorate the adverse effects of state agency actions on historic



Old Wade House, an 1850s stagecoach inn in Greenbush, celebrated its 35th anniversary of operation as a state historic site in 1988. The historic inn was built to serve traffic along the old plank road that connected Fond du Lac and Sheboygan. The inn was restored by the Kohler Foundation in the 1950s and turned over to the State Historical Society (photo courtesy of State Historical Society of Wisconsin).

properties. Chapter 237, Laws of 1981, abolished the board and transferred its duties to the director of the state historical society. 1987 Wisconsin Act 395 further amended the provisions governing negotiation as a strategy to help protect historic properties.

1985 WisAct 29 formalized the practice of allowing the historical society to enter into a lease agreement with the Historic Sites Foundation, Inc., a nonprofit corporation, for the purpose of operating the Circus World Museum.

The Burial Sites Preservation Board was created by 1985 WisAct 316 and attached to the society under Section 15.03 to protect all the interests related to human burial sites and to assure equal treatment and respect for all human burials, regardless of ethnic origin, cultural background, or religious affiliation.

1987 WisAct 395 consolidated, supplemented, and reinforced the state's historic preservation laws. It created the Wisconsin State Register of Historic Places to serve as the foundation for the state's program to benefit and protect historic and prehistoric properties. This law and 1987 WisAct 399 provided state tax credits and exemptions for owners of certain historic and archeological properties.

Organization: The state historical society is both a state agency and a membership organization. The membership, which numbers about 4,500, elects 24 members of the Board of Curators, the society's governing body. Board membership also includes the governor or governor's designee, 3 gubernatorial appointees, 4 legislators representing the majority and minority parties in each house of the legislature, and 4 *ex officio* members: the president or designee of the University of Wisconsin System, the designee of the Friends Coordinating Council, the president of the Wisconsin History Foundation, Inc., and the president of the administrative committee of the Wisconsin Council for Local History. In this way, the board represents both the private membership and the publicly supported program — a program that attempts to blend the scholarly and the popular aspects of history for the education and enjoyment of Wisconsin's citizens.

The board selects the society's director, who serves as the organization's administrative head.

The Historical Markers Council consists of 5 *ex officio* members. The council meets annually and chooses its own chairperson. It may also hold special meetings.

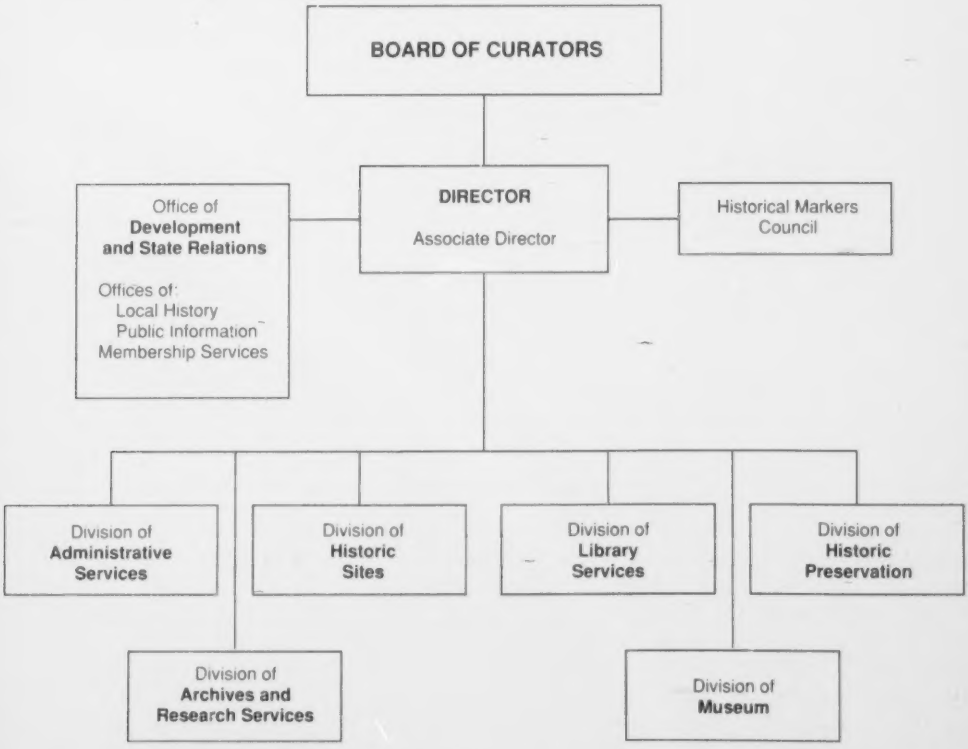
Agency Responsibility: The society has a statutory duty to collect and preserve historical and cultural resources related to Wisconsin and to make them available to students, scholars, Wisconsin citizens, and the general public. To meet these objectives, the society maintains a major American history research collection located in Madison and in 13 cooperating area research centers; operates a museum, historic sites, and a statewide school services program; and provides technical services and advice to more than 240 affiliated local historical societies throughout the state. It conducts, publishes, and disseminates research in Wisconsin and American history and preserves historic structures and archeological sites by administering the state and national registers of historic places.

Unit Functions:

The *Division of Administrative Services* plans building space; handles personnel matters; supervises the society's property, insurance, payroll, financial and budgetary matters; provides central clerical services; and manages the physical plant and security of the society's headquarters building.

The *Division of Archives and Research Services* acquires, catalogs, and makes available primary source materials, including manuscripts, maps, charts, photographs, and other records pertaining to Wisconsin and U.S. history. The division has particularly strong collections in Wisconsin history and genealogy; the history of labor and the industrialization of America; social action, including civil rights and antiwar movements; mass communications, including journalism, broadcasting, public relations, and advertising; and dramatic arts, including theater, motion pictures, and television. The division serves as the state archives, housing permanent records of the state and its political subdivisions.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY



Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03:
Burial Sites Preservation Board
Historic Preservation Review Board

The division's collections include more than 84,000 cubic feet of records, more than one million photographs and other graphic images, some 25,000 maps and atlases, and more than 20,000 audio recordings. Separate collections in the Wisconsin Center for Film and Theater Research include approximately 14,000 motion picture titles and some 2 million still pictures and other graphic images pertaining to the performing arts.

The editorial section edits and publishes most of the scholarly and popular materials issued by the society.

The state historian supervises scholarly research undertaken by the society, advises others conducting similar long-term research projects, and serves as general editor of the 6-volume *History of Wisconsin* series.

The *Division of Historic Preservation* administers a comprehensive program of historic preservation, including the Wisconsin State Register of Historic Places and — in partnership with the National Park Service — the National Register of Historic Places in Wisconsin. It identifies and locates places of architectural, historic, and archeological significance and nominates them to the state and national registers; administers federal grants from the Historic Preservation Fund for survey, planning, rehabilitation, and restoration of historic properties; and reviews federal, state, and local projects for their impacts on historic and prehistoric properties. The division certifies historic building rehabilitation projects for state and federal income tax credits and archeological sites and contiguous lands as eligible to receive property tax exemptions. It licenses archeological research on lands owned by the state and its political subdivisions and certifies historic buildings as eligible for the state historic building code. The division also identifies and preserves underwater archeological sites and shipwrecks, and it catalogs and preserves historically and culturally significant burial sites. In addition, it conducts a statewide educational program about Wisconsin history, prehistory, and historic preservation programs.

The *Division of Historic Sites* operates historic sites and outdoor museums at 6 locations: Madeline Island, Old Wade House, Old World Wisconsin, Pendarvis, Stonefield Village, and Villa Louis. These sites contain 170 historic structures and service buildings and collections totaling approximately 150,000 objects. Each of them reflects major themes of Wisconsin history, such as ethnic pioneer settlement, mining, farming, fur trade, exploration, transportation, rural life, and town development.

The society owns a seventh historic site, the Circus World Museum, that is operated independently by the Historic Sites Foundation. This museum offers an extensive collection of circus memorabilia, including one-of-a-kind circus wagons.

The *Division of Library Services* has a collection that numbers more than 2.3 million items. It is an official depository of Wisconsin state government publications and a regional depository of U.S. government publications. The division also collects selectively from other governments of the United States and Canada. Its North American genealogical collection is considered among the finest in the world, and its newspaper collection is second in size only to that of the Library of Congress. The library serves more than 200,000 patrons annually.

The *Division of Museum* collects and preserves the material culture of Wisconsin and interprets the state's history and prehistory to the general public. It operates the State Historical Museum, supervises the preservation and development of artifact collections, and operates a state highway archeology program under a cooperative agreement with the Department of Transportation.

The division fulfills its educational role through exhibits, tours, public programs at the museum on Madison's Capitol Square, and traveling exhibits. Museum collections are housed and cared for in the society's headquarters at 816 State Street.

The *Office of Development and State Relations*, headed by the society's assistant director, researches potential sources of funds; solicits gifts and grants from corporations, foundations and individuals; conducts an annual fund-raising campaign; coordinates legislative relations; and administers the society's public relations, membership, and local history programs.

The Office of Public Information develops and implements a comprehensive public relations and public information program for the society, including an annual marketing plan for the State Historical Museum and the 6 historic sites owned and operated by the society.

The Office of Local History assists more than 240 local affiliated historical societies and museums throughout the state with the legal requirements of incorporation, technical assistance and consultation, workshops, special programs, and a newsletter. Under the auspices of the Wiscon-

sin Council for Local History, the state society helps to organize 10 regional conventions and a state convention of local societies each year.

Membership Services coordinates the society's membership program and administers membership benefits.

The *Historical Markers Council* applies a uniform, official marking system to state historical, archeological, geological, and legendary sites. The council uses markers of standard design with inscriptions that set forth the facts of particular interest.

Interagency Relationships: The society director, together with representatives of the Departments of Transportation, Natural Resources, Public Instruction, and Development, form the Historical Markers Council, which erects historical markers across the state. Under a cooperative agreement, the society approves the markers' texts and arranges for their production.

The society director or designee serves on the Public Records and Forms Board. The society's archivist is the current designee on the board, which manages a state records retention program in cooperation with the Department of Administration and other state agencies. The archivist's role is to judge the historical value of records slated for disposition and to provide for the preservation of historically valuable records in the state archives.

Society staff members work with the Department of Transportation, as well as with local governments and private contractors, to conduct a highway archeology program. The program is designed to document and preserve important archeological sites and historical resources before highway construction occurs.

The society works closely with the Department of Natural Resources in developing the historical and archeological elements in state parks. It cooperates with the Department of Public Instruction in providing Wisconsin history materials to Wisconsin schools and with the University of Wisconsin System in providing American history resources for university students and faculty members.

The society shares with the University of Wisconsin-Madison the program of the Wisconsin Center for Film and Theater Research. Although this special collection includes items acquired and owned by both the university and the society, the collection is stored in the society's headquarters building.

INDEPENDENT UNITS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

BURIAL SITES PRESERVATION BOARD

Burial Sites Preservation Board: H. NICHOLAS MULLER III (director of state historical society); GENE CONNOR, LYNNE GOLDSTEIN, BERNICE PIGEON, ROBERT POWLESS, SR., ROBERT J. SALZER, JAMES B. STOLTMAN (appointed by governor); JEFF DEAN (state historic preservation officer), ROBERT A. BIRMINGHAM (state archeologist) (nonvoting members).

State Historic Preservation Officer: JEFF DEAN.

Mailing Address: 816 State Street, Madison 53706.

Telephone: (608) 262-4015.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.705 (1).

History: The Burial Sites Preservation Board was established by 1985 Wisconsin Act 316.

Organization: The board consists of 9 members, including 6 public members appointed by the governor to staggered 3-year terms and 3 *ex officio* members. The governor's appointees include 3 members with professional qualifications in archeology, physical anthropology, history, or related fields and 3 members of federally recognized Indian tribes or bands in Wisconsin with a knowledge of tribal preservation planning, history, archeology, or related fields or who serve as elders, traditional persons, or spiritual leaders of a tribe. The 3 *ex officio* members include the director of the historical society, who is a voting member, and the state archeologist and the state historic preservation officer or the preservation officer's designee, both of whom are nonvoting members.

Agency Responsibility: The primary duties of the board are to develop detailed policies to implement the burial sites preservation program; review decisions of the program director or the administrative hearing examiner concerning applications for permits to disturb cataloged burial sites; and review decisions of the program director regarding the disposition of human remains and objects related to burial that are removed from a burial site.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION REVIEW BOARD

Historic Preservation Review Board: DIANE KEALTY, *chairperson;* WILLIAM LAATSCH, *vice chairperson;* GERALD ABITZ, KATHRYN CHMURNY, VICTORIA DIRST, ROBERT FAY, LYNNE GOLDSTEIN, NANCY HUBBARD, THOMAS HUBKA, ELLEN LANGILL, FREDERICK I. OLSON, CHARLES QUAGLIANA, MICHAEL SATERNUS, CLAUDIA G. SMITH, vacancy (appointed by governor).

State Historic Preservation Officer: JEFF DEAN.

Mailing Address: 816 State Street, Madison 53706.
Telephone: (608) 262-1339.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.705 (2).

History: The Historic Preservation Review Board and the State Historic Preservation Officer were established by Chapter 29, Laws of 1977.

Organization: The board consists of 15 members appointed by the governor to staggered 3-year terms. At least 9 members must be professionally qualified in the areas of architecture, archeology, art history, and history. Up to 6 members may be qualified in related fields, such as landscape architecture, urban and regional planning, law, or real estate. Principal staff to the board is the state historic preservation officer, whose responsibilities are defined in Section 44.22, Wisconsin Statutes, and various sections of Title 36, *Code of Federal Regulations.*

Agency Responsibility: The duties of the board are to approve, upon recommendation of the state historic preservation officer, nominations to the Wisconsin State Register of Historic Places and the National Register of Historic Places; review the state surveys and inventories of historic properties undertaken under the historic preservation program; and review and approve the content of the state preservation plan developed under the program. Other duties are to review and approve the distribution of federal grants-in-aid for preservation; recommend the removal of properties from the state and national registers of historic places; act in an advisory capacity to the state historical society; and notify planning departments of affected municipalities, local landmark commissions, and local historical societies regarding properties being considered for nomination to the state and national registers and request their comments.

Department of PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

State Superintendent: HERBERT J. GROVER.

Deputy State Superintendent: C. RICHARD NELSON, 266-1771.

Executive Assistant to State Superintendent: CARL CARMICHAEL, 266-1771.

Special Assistant to State Superintendent: RUTH ANNE RIESE, 266-1771.

Handicapped Children and Pupil Services, Division for: VICTOR J. CONTRUCCI, *assistant superintendent,* 266-1649; WILLIAM ENGLISH, *superintendent, School for the Visually Handicapped and Educational Services Center for Visually Impaired,* 755-2950; JOHN SHIPMAN, *superintendent, School for the Deaf and Educational Services Center for Hearing Impaired,* (414) 728-2677.

Children with Physical Needs, Bureau for: BETTY J. ROWE, *director; Program and Administrative Services Section,* GERARD SIMONO, *chief.*

Exceptional Children, Bureau for: PAUL T. HALVERSON, *director; Developmental, Behavioral and Learning Impaired Section,* THOMAS STOCKTON, *chief; Early Childhood, Sensory and Language Impaired Section,* vacancy, *chief; Program Review and Compliance Section,* NANCY HOLLOWAY, *chief.*

Pupil Services, Bureau for: WILLIAM J. ERPENBACH, *director; Issues, Program Improvement Section,* LINDA KUNELIUS, *chief; Pupil Services Team Section,* vacancy, *chief.*

Instructional Services, Division for: JOHN T. BENSON, *assistant superintendent*, 266-3361.

Achievement Testing, Bureau for: THOMAS STEFONEK, *director; Testing Program Development Section,* RUSSELL ALLEN, *chief; Operations and District Services Section,* DARWIN KAUFMAN, *program coordinator.*

Program Development, Bureau for: ARNOLD CHANDLER, *director; Curriculum Development Section,* ARNOLD CHANDLER, *chief; Special Needs Section,* MYRNA M. TONEY, *chief.*

Teacher Education, Licensing, and Placement, Bureau for: LOND RODMAN, *director; Licensing Section,* JOHN LAWRENCE, *chief.*

Vocational Education, Bureau for: RICHARD DIGNAN, *director; Consultation Section,* EUNICE BETHKE, *chief; Job Training/Special Needs Programs Section,* WAYNE SHERRY, *chief.*

School Improvement, Office for: ROBERT GOMOLL, *director; School Improvement Section,* PETER J. BURKE, *chief.*

Library Services, Division for: LESLYN M. SHIRES, *assistant superintendent*, 266-2205.

Instructional Media and Technology, Bureau for: CAROLYN W. FOLKE, *director.*

Library Development, Bureau for: LARRY NIX, *director.*

Reference and Loan Services, Bureau for: SALLY DREW, *director; Resource Sharing Technology Section:* MARY CLARK, *chief; Technical Services Section,* JAN LANG, *chief; Reference and Interloan Section:* vacancy, *chief.*

Management and Budget, Division for: GARY K. JOHNSON, *assistant superintendent*, 266-3903; *Legislative Liaison,* CARMEN L. STOUT.

Education Information Services, Bureau for: JANE LEPESKA, *director; Media Support Services Section,* GREG DOYLE, *chief; National Diffusion Network,* WILL ASHMORE, *state facilitator; Forms Management,* JIM BENNETT, *coordinator; Education Statistics,* DON RUSSELL, *research analyst.*

Equal Educational Opportunity, Bureau for: JOHN STROTHER, *director.*

Management Services, Bureau for: LEROY RICHGELS, *director; Fiscal Services Section,* JOEL CHAPIEWSKY, *chief; General Services Section,* KATHY NICHOLS, *chief.*

Personnel Services, Bureau for: DIRK V. GRAYE, *director.*

Policy and Budget, Bureau for: STEVEN B. DOLD, *director; Budget and Policy Analysis Section,* FAYE STARK, *chief.*

Systems and Data Processing Services, Bureau for: KENNETH ADLER, *director; Information Center,* JUDY MC AUSLAND, *coordinator; Office Systems,* VICKY WEASLER, *coordinator; Development Section,* vacancy, *chief; Word Processing Center,* BEVERLY KNIESS, *supervisor; Production Section,* GEORGE KOLB, *chief; Technical Support Section,* KURT FREDERICK, *chief.*

Legal Services, Office of: TEEL D. HAAS, *chief legal counsel.*

School Financial Resources and Management Services, Division for: ROGER SUNBY, *assistant superintendent*, 266-3851.

Educational Opportunity Programs, Bureau for: PAUL SPRAGGINS, JR., *director;* LAVERNE JACKSON HARVEY, *assistant director; Talent Incentive Program,* SANDRA DERCOLE, *coordinator; Talent Search,* LADY CAMPBELL, *coordinator; Early Identification Program,* vacancy, *coordinator.*

Food and Nutrition Services, Bureau for: EDWARD J. POST, *director; School Food Services Section,* vacancy, *chief; Child Care Food Services Section,* DAVID DEES, *chief; Donated Foods Distribution Section,* ERLENE SALAS, *chief; Fiscal Management Section,* LONNIE HAYNE, *chief; Nutrition Education,* CAROL PHILIPPS, *coordinator.*

School Management Services and Federal Aids, Bureau for: vacancy, *director; Federal Aids and Audit Section,* RICHARD MORTENSEN, *chief; Consultants: School Facilities,* RICHARD PETERSON; *School Organization,* DONALD SCHNEIDER; *Community Education,* ERIC SMITH; *Private Schools and Home Instruction,* MARVIN BERG; *Chapter 2 Block Grant,* vacancy; *Transportation,* WILLIAM RICHARDS, KATHLEEN COLE; *CESA Coordination,* JOHN OAKESON.

State School Aids Administration and Consultation, Bureau for: AMZA VAIL, *director; State Aids Consultation and Audit Section,* PAUL ENDRES, *chief; Consultants: School Finance,* KENTON HOLM, JAMES MCINTOSH; *Auditors,* JEROME BONGARD, DENNIS HANSON, ROBERT HOLT; *State Aids Processing Section,* ROBERT SAINSBURY, *chief.*

School District Boundary Appeal Board: HERBERT J. GROVER (superintendent of public instruction); NAN BRIEN, HARRIETTE LAUBE, HAROLD EHLERS, JEROME KETTNER. Alternate members: KENNETH JACOMET, VERDELMA (DOLLY) PAINE, JOHN BERTLINS, VINCENT RAMSDEN (appointed by state superintendent).

Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Programs: VAUGHN HOFFMAN, *chairperson;* CRIS ANDERSON, LINDA BARROWS, NANCY BONGERS, JOHN BRAME, BENJAMIN GOMEZ, JR., DONNA HOFMANN, DONNA KALNES, JACK LEWIS, SHERRY MOUSSEAU, NANCY SWEET, RON TOMES, CAROL TROESTLER, DAN VERSTEGAN, DOUGLAS WHITE (appointed by state superintendent).

Council on Business and Education Partnerships: ELIZABETH BENSON, JAMES BLANK, ALFRED DIOTTE, ARDEN FIEREK, SARAH HARDER, CATHERINE HOFFMAN, CARLA LENK, DIANE MATTES, DAVID MEBANE, ANN NEVIASER, PAUL ORMSON, REPRESENTATIVE ROHAN, JOSEPH SAELENS, HELEN SCOON, JOHN SCHNURR, ROSEMARY WOJCIK, REPRESENTATIVE ZIEN (appointed by governor).

Council on the Education of the Blind: DONALD NATZKE, RICHARD PERZENTKA, DEBRA RUTTA (appointed by state superintendent).

Council on Exceptional Education: ED BRUNNER, *chairperson;* SUE DETIENNE, BRENDA FABER, DAVID FRANKS, HOMER HOWARD, LEE JEFFERSON, GWEN JENSEN, BARB LEADHOLM, SHIRLEY NATZEL, JAMES RICKABAUGH, HELEN SCHAAL, MARK SCHMIDT, MARY ELLEN SORENSON, CATHY SPATZ, HOWARD WINTER (appointed by state superintendent).

Council on Instructional Telecommunications: LYLE C. MARTENS, *chairperson;* LOIS ALT, RANDALL CLINARD, JAMES COLES, ROSS COWING, ROLLIE HICKS, KATHERINE HOFFMAN, CATHIE JOHNSON, WILBUR KLEINSCHMIDT, PHYLLIS KOELLER, DEAN MARKWARDT, RICHARD MCDOUGAL, ROLAND SOLBERG, LARRY WEIDNER, LINDA WILLCOXEN (appointed by state superintendent).

Council on Library and Network Development: MARY LOU BOHEN, MARION HOWARD, JAMES R. KLEIN, MILDRED MARTIN, VENORA MCKINNEY, EUGENE G. MCLANE, WILLIAM WILSON (professional members); DAVID BARNARD, JANET COOMBS, NORMAN GILL, SIDNEY PLOTKIN, BARBARA RICE, RUTH G. SCHMIDT, ILEEN SIKOWSKI, ELIZABETH TARDOLA (citizen members).

Council on Suicide Prevention: REPRESENTATIVE KRUSICK, *chairperson;* RONALD E. BIENDSEIL, SALLY CASPER, JOAN MOEN, AL PEARSON, JERRY THOMAS, vacancy (2 appointed by state superintendent, 2 appointed by secretary of health and social services, 1 person and 1 physician appointed jointly by state superintendent and secretary of health and social services, and 1 member appointed by the executive staff director of the office of justice assistance).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7841, Madison 53707; location: State Education Building (GEF 3), 125 South Webster Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-3390.

Toll-Free Number: Information on education and medical programs for handicapped children — Statewide: (800) 362-3020; Milwaukee: (414) 342-3020; Madison: (608) 266-8143. Telecommunication Device for the Deaf (608) 267-2427.

Publications: Biennial Report, *Education Forward* (monthly August through May), Directory of Wisconsin Public/Nonpublic Schools (annual $6), *Channel DLS* (Division for Library Services), curriculum publications, research studies.

Number of Employes: 729.64.

Total Budget 1987-89: $3,421,562,700.

Statutory Reference: Article X, Section 1, *Wisconsin Constitution;* Section 15.37, Statutes.

History: The Department of Public Instruction is headed by the state superintendent, an elective office created by Article X, Section 1, of the Wisconsin Constitution. The constitution provides: "The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a state superintendent and such other officers as the legislature shall direct; and their qualifications, powers, duties and compensations shall be prescribed by law."

The Council on the Education of the Blind was named by Chapter 292, Laws of 1971, evolving from the previously existing Council of the Blind. The Council on Exceptional Education was created by Chapter 89, Laws of 1973. The Council on Library and Network Development was created by Chapter 347, Laws of 1979, replacing the Council on Library Development and the Council on Public Library Certificates and Standards. The School District Boundary Appeal

Board was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27. 1985 WisAct 29 created the Councils on Business and Education Partnerships, Instructional Telecommunications, Suicide Prevention, and Teaching Incentives Program (sunset in 1988).

Organization: The superintendent of public instruction is elected in the nonpartisan spring election for a term of 4 years. In addition to holding a constitutional office, the superintendent serves as the head of the Department of Public Instruction. A deputy state superintendent is appointed to act for the state superintendent in the superintendent's absence. There are 5 assistant state superintendents, each administering a division within the department. Various councils exist within the department to advise the superintendent.

Agency Responsibility: The department is charged with providing direction and supervision for public elementary and secondary education in Wisconsin. This responsibility is fulfilled through programs and services designed to provide professional supervision of and consultation to local school districts, supplement local tax resources with state funds and administer federal aids so all pupils will have better educational opportunities, ensure education for handicapped children, improve curricula and school operations, provide proper guidance and counseling, and develop school and public library resources.

Unit Functions:

The *Division for Handicapped Children and Pupil Services* coordinates pupil services such as counseling, nursing, psychology, and social work. It administers, monitors, or supervises programs related to children at risk, youth suicide, alcohol and other drug abuse, alcohol and traffic safety, human growth and development, child abuse and sexual assault, educational outreach for children of homeless individuals, AIDS education, protective behaviors, and school-age parents.

The division provides consultation and supervision for special education and medical services. It provides statewide coordination of local efforts to implement Subchapters V (Children with Exceptional Educational Needs) and VI (Education for School Age Parents), Chapter 115, Wis. Stats.; the federal Education of All Handicapped Children Act (P.L. 94-142); and the federal Education of the Handicapped Act. It also administers the federal Children with Special Health Care Needs Program, a part of Title V, Maternal and Child Health legislation of 1981.

The division operates the Wisconsin School for the Visually Handicapped and Educational Services Center for the Visually Impaired and the Wisconsin School for the Deaf and Educational Services Center for the Hearing Impaired. These schools provide residential services, academic education, vocational education, as well as technical assistance to local school districts and pupil evaluations.

The *Division for Instructional Services* provides supervisory and consultative services, technical assistance, and resource materials for local school districts. This includes assistance in curriculum development and implementation, instructional methods and strategies, vocational student organizations, state and federal pupil testing programs, pupil competency testing, and school improvement.

The division administers the Instructor Occupational Competency, Education for Employment, and Youth Initiative programs. It also handles education coordination and administers grants for the federal Job Training Partnership Act for economically disadvantaged at-risk youth. It administers federal programs under the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act — Chapter 1, the Carl Perkins Vocational Education Act, the Education for Economic Security Act, and bilingual education. The division provides direct services to students through programs such as Arts World, Science World, Academic Decathlon, and the Academic Scholars Program. It is responsible for professional development opportunities for school administrators through the Administrator Assessment Center and Administrative Leadership Academy programs. The division monitors school district compliance with various statutory and code requirements. It reviews college and university programs that train teachers and administrators for public schools and licenses all public school teachers as well as private school teachers who voluntarily seek certification.

The *Division for Library Services* provides technical assistance and planning for the development of public libraries, school library media centers, and interlibrary cooperation. The division administers a state aid program which provides funding for the state's 17 single-county and multicounty federated public library systems. It also administers the federal Library Services and Construction Act. Consultant services are provided in library automation, library buildings, public library administration, library services to special populations, microcomputers and

State Superintendent Herbert J. Grover reads to an elementary school class. The department has supported efforts to teach reading skills in the early grades (photo courtesy of Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction).

instructional technology, telecommunications, and media programs. The division operates a reference and loan library which provides interlibrary loan and reference services to the state's libraries and maintains a database catalog of statewide library holdings. It operates a library microcomputer center for department staff as well as state educators and librarians. The division administers the public librarian certification program and the summer library reading program.

The *Division for Management and Budget* provides various administrative and staff services including auditing and financial management, legal advice, personnel functions, management systems and policy development, evaluation, systems and data processing, publications and public information, and legislative liaison. The division develops the department's biennial budget, coordinates administrative rules, prepares bill analyses and fiscal notes, maintains education statistics, and provides technical assistance to local school districts on desegregation and discrimination.

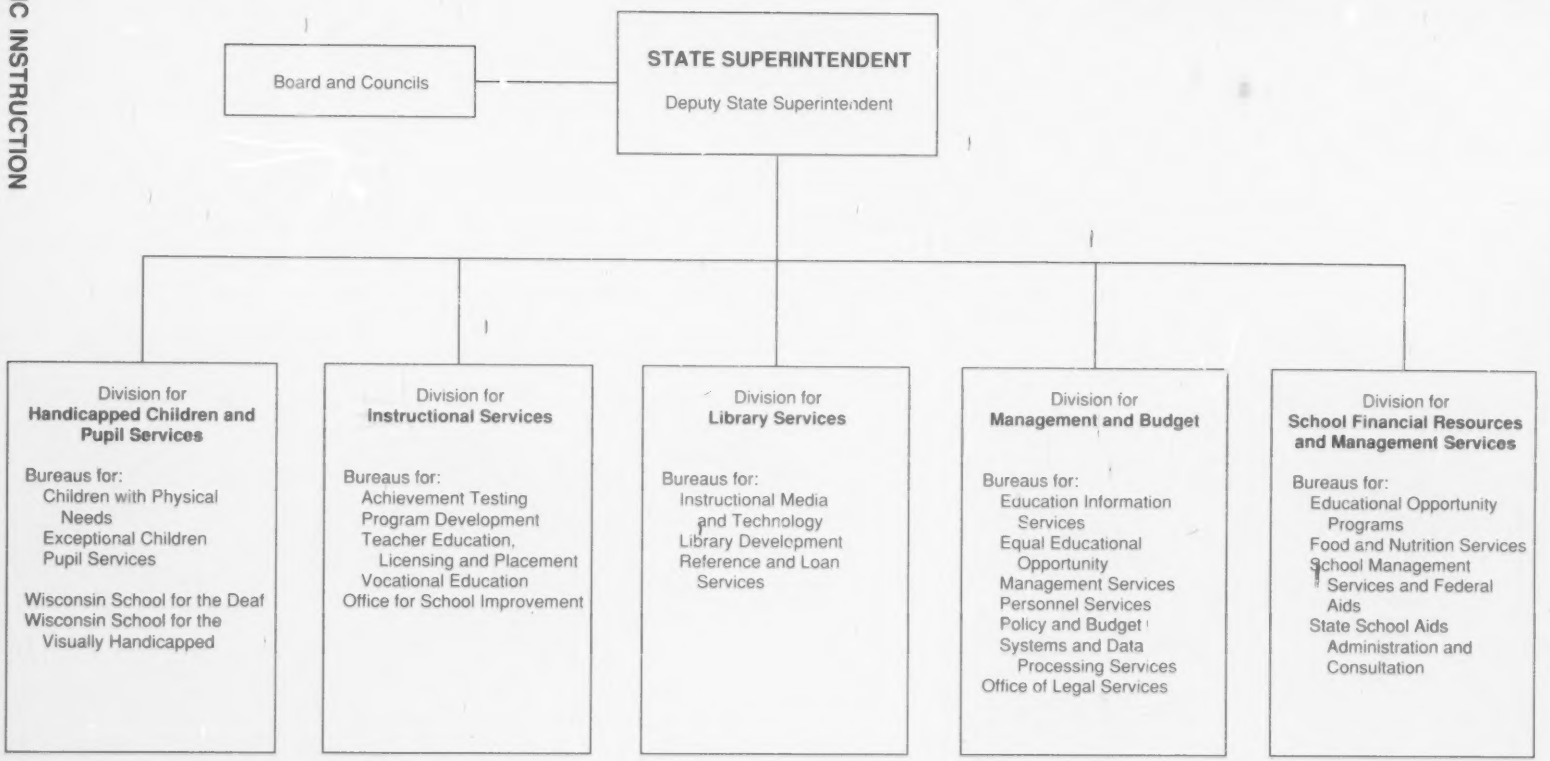
The *Division for School Financial Resources and Management Services* provides for payment of state and federal school aids; financial review of school accounts; budget and finance consultation; and collection, analysis and publication of school finance data. Consultant services are provided in the areas of data processing, school district reorganization, school transportation, private school liaison and home instruction, community education, school facilities, school district finance and asset management, and school district management and planning. The division is responsible for both school food and nutrition services and nonschool child care food services. These include the national school lunch program, special milk program, school breakfast program, federally-donated food distribution program, and nutrition education and training. The division's educational opportunity program provides counsel and assistance to disadvantaged students who are seeking post-secondary education and training. The division also administers the Minority Group Precollege Scholarship Program.

The *School District Boundary Appeal Board* hears appeals from persons aggrieved by actions taken under statutory Chapter 117, "School District Reorganization."

The *Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Programs* advises the state superintendent regarding the department's administration of drug programs to prevent or reduce alcohol and other drug abuse among minors.

The *Council on Business and Education Partnerships* advises the state superintendent on promoting increased cooperation among business, industry, organized labor, and the educational system.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION



Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03:
American Indian Language and Culture Education Board

The *Council on the Education of the Blind* advises the state superintendent on services, programs, and policies affecting the blind and visually handicapped.

The *Council on Exceptional Education* consults with the state superintendent on programs, policies, and rules relating to the educational needs of exceptional children. The council may report biennially to the legislature on progress made by special education programs and planning.

The *Council on Instructional Telecommunications* advises the state superintendent on matters relating to telecommunications for schools, including instructional programming for the primary and secondary grades.

The *Council on Library and Network Development* advises the state superintendent and the administrator of the Division for Library Services on the performance of their duties.

The *Council on Suicide Prevention* advises the state superintendent regarding the department's activities (in conjunction with the Department of Health and Social Services) to encourage schools to develop suicide prevention and intervention programs.

Interagency Relationships: At the federal level, the department works with the U.S. Department of Education to carry out its responsibilities under federal aid to education programs; with the U.S. Department of Agriculture regarding school food programs; with the U.S. Department of Labor on the Job Training Partnership Act education programs; with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services on Title V maternal and child health care programs; and with various federal agencies for programs in Native American education.

The department cooperates with other state agencies to carry out routine functions and relies on the Department of Revenue for statewide reports on full-value determinations for taxable property to determine the amount of state aid given to local school districts. In addition, the department works closely with the Department of Health and Social Services to provide educational services for the handicapped, alcohol and other drug abuse, truancy, children at risk, and student health programs.

At the local level, the department works with schools and agencies to develop curriculum required by state law, as well as educational programs for dropouts and potential dropouts and a variety of special need programs.

INDEPENDENT UNIT ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

AMERICAN INDIAN LANGUAGE AND CULTURE EDUCATION BOARD

American Indian Language and Culture Education Board: FRANK BARBER, DOLLI BIG JOHN, ALAN J. CALDWELL, JOSEPH CORBINE, DOROTHY W. DAVIDS, SHERWIN SHAYNE DAVIDS, DELORES GOKEE, WILLIAM A. GOLLNICK, LYLE A. GREENDEER, SR., DANA JACKSON, SARAH LABARGE, LLOYD E. POWLESS, JR., ALFRED PYATSKOWIT (all appointed by governor).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.375 (1).

History: The American Indian Language and Culture Education Board was created by Chapter 346, Laws of 1979, replacing the Council on Indian Education.

Organization: The board consists of 13 members appointed by the governor for staggered 4-year terms from recommendations made by Wisconsin Indian tribes, bands, and organizations and representing each such unit.

Agency Responsibility: The board advises the state superintendent, the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System, the Higher Educational Aids Board, and the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education on all matters relating to the education of American Indians and encourages establishment of American Indian language and culture programs in school districts enrolling American Indian pupils and in alternative schools with at least 75 percent American Indian enrollment.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM

Board of Regents: PAUL R. SCHILLING, *president;* THOMAS L. LYON, *vice president;* HERBERT J. GROVER (superintendent of public instruction), DELMAR E. DELONG (president, Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education); RUTH CLUSEN, ERROLL B. DAVIS, ODY J. FISH, NESS FLORES, C. DANIEL GELATT, ADOLF L. GUNDERSON, CAMILLA HANSON, ESTHER DOUGHTY LUCKHARDT, ALBERT O. NICHOLAS, FRANK L. NIKOLAY, OBERT J. VATTENDAHL, ROBIN J. VOS (student regent) (confirmation pending), LAURENCE A. WEINSTEIN.

Secretary to the Board: JUDITH TEMBY, 1860 Van Hise Hall, 1220 Linden Drive, Madison 53706, (608) 262-2324.

Administrative Officers

President of the University of Wisconsin System: KENNETH A. SHAW, 1720 Van Hise Hall, 1220 Linden Drive, Madison 53706, (608) 262-2321.

Executive Vice President: KATHARINE C. LYALL 1730 Van Hise Hall, 262-4048.

Vice President, Academic Affairs: EUGENE P. TRANI, 1624 Van Hise Hall, 262-8778.

Vice President and Trust Officer: FRED POELLNITZ, JR., 1752 Van Hise Hall, 262-1311.

Vice President, General Services: PAUL L. BROWN, 1762 Van Hise Hall, 262-6132.

Vice President, University Relations: RONALD C. BORNSTEIN, 1708 Van Hise Hall, 262-0766.

Mailing Address: System administration is centered in Madison, but the individual universities and 2-year centers can be reached by writing directly to the campuses in their respective cities. The system field station is located at Pigeon Lake in Bayfield County. Branch agricultural stations are at Arlington, Ashland, Hancock, Lake Tomahawk, Lancaster, Marshfield, Spooner, and Sturgeon Bay. The administrative offices of the UW Centers and UW-Extension are in Madison; extension representatives are located at each county seat.

Telephone: (608) 263-3961 (Information Office).

Publications: Biennial and annual reports; Introduction to the University of Wisconsin System (annual); Wisconsin Ideas (quarterly); Directory of University Resources for Business and Industry; Administrative Directory; Fact Book (annual); unit bulletins, catalogs, reports, circulars; student newspapers and yearbooks at some campuses; periodicals and books.

Number of Employes: 29,274.62.

Total Budget 1987-89: $3,383,008,500.

Statutory Reference: Article X, Section 6, Wisconsin Constitution; Section 15.91, Statutes.

UW-Madison (Madison 53706)
General Campus Telephone: (608) 262-1234

Chancellor: DONNA E. SHALALA, 158 Bascom Hall, 262-9946.

Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs: DAVID WARD, 150 Bascom Hall, 262-1304.

Vice Chancellor for Administration: LEN VAN ESS, 100 Bascom Hall, 262-9943.

Vice Chancellor for Health Sciences: JAY NOREN, 707 WARF Building, 263-4163.

Vice Chancellor for Legal and Executive Affairs: MELANY STINSON NEWBY, 361 Bascom Hall, 263-7400.

Dean of Students: MARY ROUSE, 109 Bascom Hall, 263-5700.

Dean of Agricultural and Life Sciences: LEO M. WALSH, 140 Agriculture Hall, 262-4930.

Dean of Allied Health Professions: MILLARD SUSMAN, 1080 Medical Sciences Center, 263-6812.

Dean of Business: JAMES C. HICKMAN, 102 Commerce Building, 262-1553.

Dean of Education: JOHN R. PALMER, 123 Education Building, 262-6137.

Dean of Engineering: JOHN G. BOLLINGER, 258 Mechanical Engineering Building, 262-3481.

Dean of Family Resources and Consumer Science: HAMILTON I. MCCUBBIN, 141 Home Economics Building, 262-4847.

Dean of Graduate School: JOHN WILEY, 333 Bascom Hall, 262-1044.

Dean of Inter-College Programs: HARLAND SAMSON, 905 University Avenue, Room 105, 262-5821.

Acting Dean of International Studies and Programs: FRED HAYWARD, 1410 Van Hise Hall, 262-2851.
Dean of Law: CLIFF THOMPSON, 207 Law Building, 262-0618.
Dean of Letters and Science: DONALD CRAWFORD, 102 South Hall, 263-2303.
Dean of Libraries: D. KAYE GASPEN, 360 Memorial Library, 262-2570.
Dean of Medicine: ARNOLD L. BROWN, 1205 Medical Science Center, 263-4910.
Dean of Nursing: VIVIAN LITTLEFIELD, H6/150 Clinical Sciences Center, 263-5155.
Dean of Pharmacy: AUGUST P. LEMBERGER, 2340 Chamberlin Hall, 262-1414.
Dean of Veterinary Medicine: BERNARD C. EASTERDAY, 2015 Linden Drive, 263-6716.
Secretary of the Faculty: SUSAN F. FINMAN, 134 Bascom Hall, 262-3956.
Director of Admissions: DAVID VINSON, 140 Peterson Building, 262-3961.
Director Environmental Studies: ARTHUR SACKS, 1007 WARF Building, 262-5957.
Registrar: DONALD J. WERMERS, 130 Peterson Building, 262-3964.

UW-Milwaukee (Milwaukee 53201)
General Campus Telephone: (414) 229-1122

Chancellor: CLIFFORD V. SMITH, 202 Chapman Hall, 229-4331.
Vice Chancellor: JOHN H. SCHROEDER, 215 Chapman Hall, 229-4501.
Assistant Chancellor, Administrative Affairs: DONALD G. MELKUS, 207 Chapman Hall, 229-4461.
Assistant Chancellor, Student Affairs: C. SCULLY STIKES, 116 Chapman Hall, 229-4038.
Assistant Chancellor, University Relations: KATHLEEN WOIT, 116 Chapman Hall, 229-4035.
Dean, School of Allied Health Professions: FREDERICK PAIRENT, 955 Enderis Hall, 229-4712.
Dean, School of Architecture and Urban Planning: CARL PATTON, 149-D Engelmann Hall, 229-4016.
Dean, School of Business Administration: ERIC SCHENKER, 474 Bolton Hall, 229-4235.
Dean, School of Education: SAM J. YARGER, 595 Enderis Hall, 229-4181.
Dean, College of Engineering and Applied Sciences: CHARLES JAMES, 4 Engineering and Mathematical Sciences (EMS), 229-4126.
Acting Dean, School of Fine Arts: CORLISS PHILLABAUM, A278 Fine Arts Building, 229-4762.
Dean, The Graduate School: GEORGE KEULKS, 251 Mitchell Hall, 229-5483.
Dean, College of Letters and Science: WILLIAM F. HALLORAN, 218A Holton Hall, 229-5895.
Dean, School of Library and Information Science: MOHAMMED M. AMAN, 220 Mitchell Hall, 229-4709.
Dean, School of Nursing: NORMA LANG, 765 Cunningham Hall, 229-4189.
Dean, School of Social Welfare: FRED M. COX, 1095 Enderis Hall, 229-4400.
Dean, Division of Urban Outreach: DANIEL W. SHANNON, 320 Garland Hall, 229-5055.
Director of Admissions: BETH L. WECKMUELLER, 194 Mellencamp Hall, 229-7800.
Registrar: FREDERICK SPERRY, 200 Mellencamp Hall, 229-6164.
Secretary of the University: MARILYN E. MILLER, 225 Mitchell Hall, 229-5988.

UW-Eau Claire (Eau Claire 54701)
General Campus Telephone: (715) 836-2637

Chancellor: LARRY SCHNACK, 836-2327.
Acting Vice Chancellor, Academic Affairs: PATRICIA OSTMOE, 836-2320.
Assistant Chancellor, Administrative Services: JAMES BOLLINGER, 836-2733.
Assistant Chancellor, Budget and Development: CHARLES BAUER, 836-3279.
Assistant Chancellor, Student Affairs: ELLIOTT L. GARB, 836-2624.
Dean, School of Arts and Science: LEE E. GRUGEL, 836-2542.
Dean, School of Business: JAMES WENNER, 836-5509.
Dean, School of Education: WILLIAM DUNLAP, 836-3671.
Dean, School of Graduate Studies: RONALD N. SATZ, 836-2721.

Acting Dean, School of Nursing: LINDA SINKE, 836-4731.
Director of Admissions: ROGER GROENEWOLD, 836-5415.
Registration and Records: LAURA PATTERSON, 836-4524.

UW-Green Bay (Green Bay 54311-7001)
General Campus Telephone: (414) 465-2000

Chancellor: DAVID L. OUTCALT, 465-2207.
Associate Chancellor: DONALD F. HARDEN, 465-2074.
Vice Chancellor, Academic Affairs: WILLIAM KUEPPER, 465-2334.
Secretary of the Faculty: RICHARD SHERRELL, 465-2211.
Director of Admissions: MYRON VAN DE VEN, 465-2111.
Registrar: SALLY MANCOSKE, 465-2063.

UW-La Crosse (La Crosse 54601)
General Campus Telephone: (608) 785-8000

Chancellor: NOEL J. RICHARDS, 785-8004.
Vice Chancellor: W. CARL WIMBERLY, 785-8007.
Assistant Chancellor Budget: DAVID WITMER, 785-8009.
Assistant Chancellor, Business Services: LARRY LEBIECKI, 785-8020.
Associate Vice Chancellor for Student Development: THOMAS L. HOOD, 785-8151.
Dean, College of Arts, Letters and Sciences: JULIUS ERLENBACH, 785-8218.
Dean, College of Education and Graduate Studies: ROBERT L. KRAJEWSKI, 785-8122.
Dean, College of Health, Physical Education and Recreation: DOUGLAS N. HASTAD, 785-8157.
Dean, School of Business Administration: RONALD R. BOTTIN, 785-8091.
Dean of Student Development: REID F. HORLE, 785-8062.
Director, Admissions/Records: GALE GRIMSLID, 785-8751.

UW-Oshkosh (Oshkosh 54901)
General Campus Telephone: (414) 424-1234

Chancellor: EDWARD M. PENSON, 424-0200.
Senior Assistant to Chancellor: KAREN L. BOWEN, 424-3111.
Vice Chancellor: DAVID J. WARD, 424-0300.
Assistant Chancellor, Administrative Programs and Services: THOMAS W. HERZING, 424-3000.
Assistant Chancellor, Student Programs and Services: EDWIN B. SMITH, 424-4000.
Assistant Chancellor, University Relations and Services: JAMES J. FLOOD, 424-3356.
Dean, College of Business Administration: ROBERT L. MILAM, 424-1424.
Dean, College of Education: ROBERT D. BENTON, 424-3322.
Dean, College of Letters and Science: JAMES HOFFMAN, 424-1210.
Dean, College of Nursing: DIXALENE BAHLEDA, 424-3089.
Associate Vice Chancellor, Graduate Programs and Continuing Education: SHIRLEY R. WILBERT, 424-1223.
Assistant Vice Chancellor, Enrollment Management: R. THOMAS SNIDER, 424-0387.
Registrar: ROGER HEROLD, 424-3007.

UW-Parkside (Kenosha 53141-2000)
General Campus Telephone: (414) 553-2345

Chancellor: SHEILA I. KAPLAN, 553-2211.
Vice Chancellor: JOHN C. STOCKWELL, 553-2261.
Assistant Chancellor, Student Affairs: G. GARY GRACE, 553-2598.
Assistant Chancellor, Administration and Fiscal Affairs: GARY G. GOETZ, 553-2141.

Assistant Chancellor, University Relations: MARILYN FOSTER KIRK, 553-2431.
Director of Admissions: MAUREEN BUDOWLE, 553-2573.
Registrar: SUSAN A. JOHNSON, 553-2237.

UW-Platteville (Platteville 53818)
General Campus Telephone: (608) 342-1491

Chancellor: WILLIAM W. CHMURNY, 342-1234.
Vice Chancellor: LEE A. HALGREN, 342-1261.
Assistant Chancellor, Business Affairs: STEPHEN ZIELKE, 342-1226.
Assistant Chancellor for Student Affairs: LLOYD LINDEN, 342-1854.
Dean, College of Agriculture: ROBERT CROPP, 342-1393.
Dean, College of Arts and Science: DALE FATZINGER, 342-1151.
Dean, College of Business, Industry and Communications: KAHTAN AL-YASIRI, 342-1547.
Dean, College of Education: CHARLES EDWARDS, 342-1131.
Dean, College of Engineering: ROSS MCDONALD, 342-1561.
Director of Admissions: RICHARD SCHUMACHER, 342-1125.
Registrar: EDWARD DENEEN, 342-1321.

UW-River Falls (River Falls 54022)
General Campus Telephone: (715) 425-3911

Chancellor: GARY A. THIBODEAU, 425-3201.
Vice Chancellor, Academic Affairs: NANCY C. PARLIN, 425-3700.
Assistant Chancellor, Administration: VIRGIL NYLANDER, 425-3737.
Assistant Chancellor, Business and Finance: E. TED KUETHER, 425-3838.
Dean of Student Affairs: WILLIAM MUNNS, 425-3711.
Dean, College of Agriculture: GARY E. ROHDE, 425-3841.
Dean, College of Arts and Sciences: NEAL PROCHNOW, 425-3366.
Dean, College of Education: LARRY M. ALBERTSON, 425-3774.
Dean, Graduate School: ROGER SWANSON, 425-3843.
Director of Admissions: ALAN TUCHTENHAGEN, 425-3500.
Registrar: MELVIN GERMANSON, 425-3342.

UW-Stevens Point (Stevens Point 54481)
General Campus Telephone: (715) 346-0123

Chancellor: KEITH R. SANDERS, 346-2123.
Vice Chancellor, Academic Affairs: H. HOWARD THOYRE, 346-4686.
Dean, Academic Support Services: JAMES L. SCHURTER, 346-2029.
Dean, Graduate Studies: DAVID J. STASZAK, 346-2631.
Dean, College of Fine Arts: GERALD MCKENNA, 346-4920.
Dean, College of Letters and Science: JUSTUS PAUL, 346-4224.
Dean, College of Natural Resources: ALAN HANEY, 346-4617.
Dean, College of Professional Studies: JOAN NORTH, 346-3169.
Director of Admissions: JOHN LARSEN, 346-2441.
Registrar: DAVID ECKHOLM, 346-4302.

UW-Stout (Menomonie 54751)
General Campus Telephone: (715) 232-1123

Chancellor: CHARLES W. SORENSEN, 232-2441.
Vice Chancellor, Academic Affairs: WESLEY FACE, 232-2421.
Acting Dean for Academic Development: ROBERT SEDLAK, 232-2421.

Dean, School of Education and Human Services: EDWIN BIGGERSTAFF, 232-2410.
Dean, School of Home Economics: J. ANTHONY SAMENFINK, 232-1115.
Dean, School of Industry and Technology: M. JAMES BENSEN, 232-1325.
Dean, School of Liberal Studies: GERANE DOUGHERTY, 232-2437.
Dean, Learning Resources: HARRY HERBERT, 232-2246.
Dean of Students: SAMUEL WOOD, 232-1181.
Director of Admissions and High School Relations: CHARLES KELL, 232-1293.
Registrar: SHARON STEWART, 232-1634.

UW-Superior (Superior 54880)
General Campus Telephone: (715) 394-8101

Chancellor: TERRENCE J. MACTAGGART, 394-8221.
Vice Chancellor, Academic Affairs: JOHN HAUGLAND, 394-8447.
Chair, College of Business and Economics: BERNHARD J. ABRAHAMSON, 394-8206.
Chair, College of Education: ROBERT KREY, 394-8140.
Chair, College of Fine Arts: WILLIAM STOCK, 394-8269.
Chair, Humanities and Social Science: NANCY MINAHAN, 394-8381.
Chair, Science and Mathematics: RONALD ROUBAL, 394-8418.
Director of Admissions: JON WOJCIECHOWSKI, 394-8396.
Registrar: LOWELL BANKS, 394-8218.

UW-Whitewater (Whitewater 53190)
General Campus Telephone: (414) 472-1234

Chancellor: JAMES R. CONNOR, 472-1918.
Vice Chancellor: H. GAYLON GREENHILL, 472-1672.
Associate Dean of Faculties (Interim): HERBERT J. LUNDIN, 472-1055.
Assistant Chancellor for Administrative Services: JAMES FREER, 472-1922.
Assistant Chancellor for Student Affairs: ROGER LUDEMAN, 472-1051.
Acting Dean, College of the Arts: KAREN BOUBEL, 472-1221.
Dean, College of Business and Economics: JOSEPH DOMITRZ, 472-1343.
Dean, College of Education: JEFFREY BARNETT, 472-1101.
Dean, College of Letters and Science: MARY E. QUINLIVAN, 472-1620.
Dean, School of Graduate Studies: LARRY DAVIS, 472-1006.
Dean of Continuing Education and Outreach: THOMAS S. MCLEROY, 472-1100.
Executive Director of Admissions: IRV MADSON, 472-1441.
Registrar: JOHN BODENSTEINER, 472-1570.

Statewide Services and Coordinators

HELP (Higher Education Location Program) — educational information and referrals: 263-4567 (local Madison); 342-3020 (local Milwaukee); toll-free telephone, (800) 362-3020.

Director, Sea Grant Institute: ROBERT E. RAGOTZKIE, 1800 University Avenue, Madison 53705, (608) 262-0905.

Women's Studies Librarian: SUSAN SEARING, Room 112 A., 728 State Street, Madison 53706, (608) 263-5754.

State Cartographer: ARTHUR L. ZIEGLER, 155 Science Hall, 550 North Park Street, Madison 53706-1404, (608) 262-3065.

Director, UW System Minority Information Center: DORIS A. DERBY, Suite 253, Shepard House, 3107 North Shepard Avenue, P.O. Box 2941, Milwaukee 53201-2941, (414) 229-6875.

UW Centers
Verex Building, 150 East Gilman Street
Madison 53703

Chancellor: STEPHEN R. PORTCH, 262-1783.
Vice Chancellor: ARTHUR M. KAPLAN, 263-1794.
Assistant Chancellor, Administrative Services: ANTONE KUCERA, 263-1638.
Registrar: DANIEL EDLEBECK, 262-9652.

Center	Address, Telephone	Dean
Baraboo-Sauk County	1006 Connie Road Baraboo 53913 (608) 356-8351	Aural Umhoeffer
Barron County	Rice Lake 54868 (715) 234-8176	Mary H. Somers
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac 54935 (414) 929-3600	Bradley Gottfried
Fox Valley	Menasha 54952 (414) 735-2600	Robert Young
Manitowoc County	Manitowoc 54220 (414) 683-4710	Roland Baldwin
Marathon County	518 South 7th Avenue Wausau 54401 (715) 845-9602	George Newtown
Marinette County	Marinette 54143 (715) 735-7477	William A. Schmidtke
Marshfield-Wood County.....	2000 West 5th St. Marshfield 54449 (715) 387-1147	Nancy Aumann
Richland Center	Richland Center 53581 (608) 647-6186	Jean Cirkett (Acting)
Rock County	Kellogg Avenue Janesville 53545 (608) 755-2822	Thomas Walterman
Sheboygan County.....	P.O. Box 719 Sheboygan 53081 (414) 459-3710	Barbara Paul Losty
Washington County	400 University Drive West Bend 53095 (414) 338-5203	Dion Kempthorne (Acting)
Waukesha County	1500 University Drive Waukesha 53188 (414) 521-5200	Mary Knudten

UW-Extension
432 North Lake Street, Madison 53706

Chancellor: PATRICK G. BOYLE, 262-3786.
Vice Chancellor, JAMES J. GOSLING, 262-6151.
Dean, Director of Cooperative Extension: AYSE SOMERSAN, 263-2775.
Associate Dean, Director of Cooperative Extension: ROBERT E. RIECK, 262-7965.
Director, Telecommunication Division: LUKE LAMB, 263-2161.

History: Today's University of Wisconsin System is the product of the 1971 merger of 2 existing university boards and their subordinate institutions: the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin and the Board of Regents of the State Universities.

Although the territorial legislature passed laws in 1836, 1838, and 1839 regarding establishment and location of a state university, the University of Wisconsin was formally created by Article X, Section 6, of the constitution, as implemented by Chapter 20, Laws of 1848, which placed university governance in a board of regents. Critical to the university's early development was Chapter 114, Laws of 1866, which reorganized the board of regents, expanded its authority, and authorized the governor to appoint the regents. The 1866 reorganization provided for instruction in agriculture on the Madison campus and an experimental farm, thereby making the university eligible, as Wisconsin's land grant institution, to receive the funding derived from sale of lands granted by the federal government to support agricultural education and research.

The Wisconsin State Universities System originated with Chapter 82, Laws of 1857, which provided funds for a normal school system and created the Board of Regents of Normal Schools. The first normal school opened at Platteville in 1866, and the ninth, 50 years later at Eau Claire. In 1929, the 9 normal schools became state teachers colleges authorized to offer baccalaureate degree programs. They were named state colleges in 1951 and state universities in 1964. Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, renamed the governing body, designating it the Board of Regents of State Universities.

Chapter 100, Laws of 1971, mandated the merger of Wisconsin's 2 systems of public higher education to form the University of Wisconsin System. This law also created a Merger Implementation Study Committee and directed it to report to the merged Board of Regents and the legislature by January 31, 1973. The committee completed its work on schedule and forwarded a proposed statutory charter to the legislature. Between January 1973 and May 1974, legislative committees proposed many additions and deletions to the merger plan. As approved by the governor, however, the bill was essentially the same as the proposition submitted by the Merger Implementation Committee. Chapter 335, Laws of 1973, published July 8, 1974, recreated Chapter 36 of the statutes and provided a single statutory charter to govern public higher education in Wisconsin.

Organization: The university merger created a system with 13 universities, 14 2-year centers (now 13), and statewide extension. The system now serves 162,000 students. Each degree-granting institution is named "University of Wisconsin—", with the location or name following. Each 2-year campus is called "University of Wisconsin Center—", followed by the location or name.

The Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System has 17 members, including the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the president of the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education, and 14 citizen members appointed by the governor with senate approval to staggered, 7-year terms. The remaining member is a student (added to the board by 1985 Wisconsin Act 85) who is appointed by the governor to a 2-year term.

The board appoints the president of the University of Wisconsin System, the chancellors of the 13 universities, the chancellor of the UW centers, the chancellor of the UW-Extension, and the deans who head the 13 2-year centers.

The system administration is responsible to the president and assists the board of regents in establishing policies; reviewing the administration of policies; and planning the system's programmatic, financial, and physical development.

Agency Responsibility: The university system provides postsecondary, undergraduate, academic education for more than 136,000 Wisconsin residents. The Madison and Milwaukee campuses offer doctoral programs. Eleven other campuses offer graduate and professional education.

The system's 3 prime responsibilities are teaching, public service, and research. The "Wisconsin Idea" refers to the university's statewide service mission, signified by the oft-quoted statement that "The boundaries of the campus are the boundaries of the state." This means the university serves the entire state, not just students.

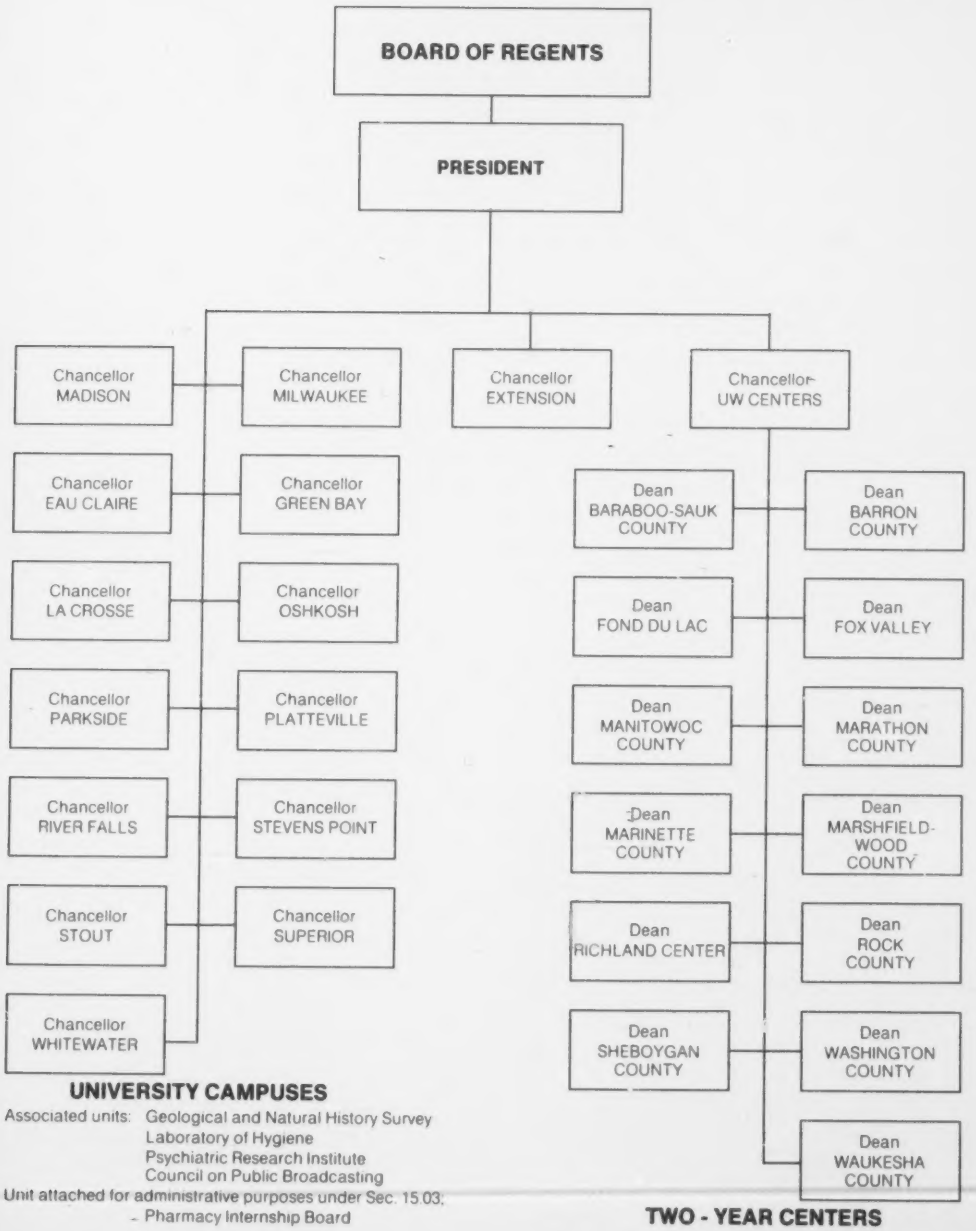
Unit Functions:

The *Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System* establishes policies to govern the system, plans to meet future state needs for higher education, and appoints the executive head of

the system and of each institution in the system. All such appointees serve at the pleasure of the board. The board also sets admission standards, reviews and approves university budgets, and establishes the regulatory framework within which the individual units operate.

The *President of the University of Wisconsin System* has full executive responsibility for system operation and management. The president carries out the duties prescribed by statute and implements the policies established by the regents; manages and coordinates operations of the sys-

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM



tem's administrative offices and the units of the system; and exercises fiscal control by maintaining management-planning information, developing a single budget, and coordinating academic program review, evaluation, and development on all campuses.

The *Executive Vice President*, the system president's deputy, serves as acting president in the president's absence and has administrative responsibility for the functions of the system administration offices.

The *Chancellors*, who serve as executive heads of their respective faculties and institutions, administer board policies under the system president's coordinating direction. They are accountable and report to the president and the board on the operation and administration of their institutions. Subject to board policy, the chancellors, in consultation with their faculties, design curricula and set degree requirements; determine academic standards and establish grading systems; define and administer institutional standards for faculty peer evaluation and screen candidates for appointment, promotion and tenure; recommend individual merit increases; administer associated auxiliary services; and administer all funds, from whatever source, allocated, generated, or intended for their institutions' use.

System Institutions: Three types of institutions comprise the University of Wisconsin System. The *doctoral universities* include the University of Wisconsin-Madison and the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. The *comprehensive universities* offer associate and baccalaureate degree-level and selected graduate programs. They include, in order of enrollment size, UW-Oshkosh, UW-Eau Claire, UW-Whitewater, UW-Stevens Point, UW-La Crosse, UW-Stout, UW-River Falls, UW-Platteville, UW-Green Bay, UW-Parkside and UW-Superior.

A third organizational grouping includes 2 outreach components:

The *UW Centers*, 13 campuses that provide freshman-sophomore instruction designed primarily to facilitate transfer to degree-granting campuses; and

The *University of Wisconsin-Extension*, which provides degree credit and continuing education in a wide range of areas and extends vital public services to residents throughout Wisconsin.

Interagency Relationships: The university system has contact with a wide variety of federal, state, and local agencies. Chief among those at the federal level are the Department of Education; the National Science Foundation; the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; the Agency for International Development; the National Institutes of Health; the Nuclear Regulatory Commission; and the Departments of State, Labor, Commerce, Agriculture, Defense, Interior, and Transportation.

The University Hospital and Clinics work closely with the Veterans Administration Hospital in Madison. Students and interns also spend time in private hospitals with which the medical school is affiliated.

On the state level, the university system is represented on the Educational Communications Board, which is responsible for planning, coordinating and overseeing public educational radio and television systems and programming. System units cooperate closely with the Higher Educational Aids Board in providing financial aid to students. The system's board of regents cooperates with the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education in planning new programs and coordinating efforts to meet the state's educational needs. The university system also works closely with the Building Commission, the State Historical Society, and the Departments of Administration; Employment Relations; Health and Social Services; Industry, Labor and Human Relations; Justice; Development; Natural Resources; Public Instruction; and Veterans Affairs.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN — ASSOCIATED ORGANIZATIONS CREATED BY LAW

WISCONSIN GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY

Director and State Geologist: MEREDITH E. OSTROM.
Assistant Director: RONALD G. HENNINGS.
Administrative Program Manager: KATHLEEN M. ZWETTLER.

Mailing Address: 3817 Mineral Point Road, Madison 53705.

Telephone: (608) 262-1705.

Publications: Numerous maps and publications about geology, minerals, water, soils and other natural resources. List with prices available on request.

Statutory Reference: Section 36.25 (6).

History: The Geological and Natural History Survey, sponsored primarily by the University of Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters, was created by Chapter 297, Laws of 1897. It was assigned responsibility to study the state's geology, water, soils, plants, fish and animal life and to coordinate the topographic mapping of the state.

Initially, the survey was responsible to an *ex officio* commission consisting of the governor, the superintendent of public instruction, the president of the University of Wisconsin, the president of the Commissioners of Fisheries, and the president of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters. In 1931, administration of the survey was transferred to the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin, which was directed to appoint and employ a state geologist on the same basis as other faculty members. When the university reorganized and consolidated its activities in 1964, the survey became a unit in the new University Extension. In 1966, the survey was assigned as a department to the extension's Division of Economic and Environmental Development. As part of the 1982 reorganization of the UW-Extension, the Geological and Natural History Survey became a special missions unit in the new Division of Cooperative Extension.

Organization: The Geological and Natural History Survey is a special missions unit in the University of Wisconsin-Extension Division of Cooperative Extension. The board of regents appoints the director and state geologist on the same basis as university faculty. The survey has 2 units: the Research, Information Outreach and Public Service unit, and the Administration/ Business Operations unit.

Agency Responsibility: The survey's mission is to inventory, investigate, and analyze Wisconsin's land, water, and other natural resources. It has no regulatory or enforcement responsibilities. Specifically, the survey functions as a repository of records and develops basic facts, both quantitative and qualitative, about lands, water, and other resources by researching and interpreting the nature, occurrence, distribution, and interrelations of these resources. The survey provides information, educational materials, and advice about natural resources to citizens, government, and industry. It also coordinates the state's topographic mapping, in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey.

The survey conducts geologic, water, soil, climatological, and biologic research and mapping throughout the state and acts as a clearinghouse and repository of information on these subjects. It locates, identifies, and disseminates information about areas of important mineral and rock resource potential throughout the state, as well as areas in which geologic, water, and soils factors may affect patterns of resource use. The survey provides information and technical assistance to the public and the mineral industry in matters of mineral explorations, leasing, and development. It assists in regulation and taxation of mining in cooperation with the Departments of Natural Resources; Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection; Transportation; Development; Revenue; and Justice. The survey analyzes and evaluates water resources and studies soil characteristics for purposes of land use planning. It arranges for topographic mapping of the entire state and publication and distribution of the maps.

Unit Functions:

The *Research, Information Outreach, and Public Service Unit* includes 6 research programs: biology, climatology, geology, mineral resources, soils, and water resources. Each gathers, analyzes, and interprets data and makes it available in the form of an extensive information and correspondence file and through publications, pamphlets, maps, conferences, and answers to requests. The information has broad applications to mineral resources, mining, water supply, construction siting, utility routing, waste disposal, pollution, natural hazards, and industrial, municipal, agricultural, and recreational development. The unit also includes various research support services and information outreach functions.

The biology program collects and analyzes information about biological resources, conducts surveys to determine their character and distribution, and investigates specific problems.

The climatology program collects and analyzes climatological information and conducts climatological studies to assist agriculture, industry, environmental agencies, recreation and tourist activities, and educational institutions.

The geology program conducts geological and geophysical surveys to investigate the character and distribution of rock formations, groundwater aquifers, and mineral resources, and it studies rock samples collected from water well drilling, mineral exploration, and engineering projects. It also assists government, private individuals, and industry in interpreting and using this information.

The mineral resources program conducts geological surveys to discover the character and distribution of mineral and rock resources as the basis for locating useful deposits. It assists individuals and industry in matters related to minerals and mining.

The soils program conducts studies to determine the physical and chemical properties of soils as the basis for improving soil classification and correlation techniques to assist agriculture, land use planning, and groundwater management. It also conducts reconnaissance soil surveys and integrates soils information on a statewide basis.

The water resources program collects and analyzes information about water resources to determine the quantity and quality of both ground and surface water, investigates specific water resources problems, and develops groundwater information in the form of maps and reports for state and local groundwater management. Much of this work is done in cooperation with the Department of Natural Resources, and some is done on a cost-sharing basis with individual counties and the U.S. Geological Survey.

The *Administration/Business Operations Unit* includes budgeting, accounting, purchasing, clerical support, sales distribution and inventory, computer operations and applications, and business operations.

Interagency Relationships: The Geological and Natural History Survey has cooperative cost-sharing programs with the U.S. Geological Survey in water resources and topographic mapping. It cooperates with the U.S. Bureau of Mines to provide mineral production and mining information and maintain an atlas of drilling and mine records in southwestern Wisconsin. The survey receives project funding from state agencies, counties, local units of government, the U.S. Bureau of Mines, the U.S. Department of Energy, and other agencies.

The survey provides information to the Department of Natural Resources about water resources, geology, minerals, and soils characteristics as the basis for resource management, regulation, and law enforcement. It provides information to the Department of Transportation about geology, soils, and water conditions as they relate to highway and bridge construction, and assists the Department of Revenue on questions of land and mineral taxation and valuation. The survey cooperates with the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations on questions of mine safety and employment; the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection on ground water quality and soils characteristics; and the Commissioners of Public Lands on questions of mineral rights and exploration and mining leases. The survey also assists the Public Service Commission on questions of utility location and routing and of construction siting; the attorney general on questions of resource occurrence, character, and distribution; and the Department of Development on questions of mineral and water resource potential and development. It also cooperates with several county and regional planning commissions.

As a UW-Extension unit, the survey participates in and has a strong commitment to educational and informational outreach, exemplified by its involvement in statewide extension programs and education networks. The survey works closely with county resource agents, and through them with county and local governments, on specific local problems.

LABORATORY OF HYGIENE

Laboratory of Hygiene Board: SANDRA M. BURIE (designee of secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection), WILLIAM R. SCHMIDT (designee of secretary of health and social services), IVAN IMM (representing Department of Health and Social Services), BRUCE BRAUN (designee of secretary of natural resources), LLOYD LUESCHOW (representing Department of Natural Resources), PAUL L. BROWN (designee of president, University of Wisconsin System), J.

Staff members of the Geological and Natural History Survey installed monitoring wells near Wisconsin Rapids as part of a research project to measure long term variations in groundwater levels and the impact of agricultural chemical use on groundwater quality (photo courtesy of Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey).

JAY NOREN (designee of chancellor, UW-Madison), GEORGE MILLION (public health agency member) (appointed by governor), RONALD H. LAESSIG (director, Laboratory of Hygiene, nonvoting member).

Director: RONALD H. LAESSIG.

Assistant to Director: PEGGY L. HINTZMAN.

Medical Director: STANLEY L. INHORN.
Administrative Section: MURIEL S. TAUBERT.
Bacteriology Section: RONALD F. SCHELL.
Business Services Section: ROBERT A. FRAMBS.
Clinical Chemistry Section: DAVID J. HASSEMER.
Cytogenetics Section: LORRAINE F. MEISNER.
Cytology Section: DANIEL F. IYAMA-KURTYCZ.
Cytotechnology School: STANLEY L. INHORN.
Environmental Sciences Section: WILLIAM C. SONZOGNI.
Fiscal Services Section: MARK D. BUECHNER.
Immunology Section: RJURIK GOLUBJATNIKOV.
Occupational Safety & Health: DOUGLAS J. DUBE.
Preventive Medicine Programs: ELLIOT C. DICK.
Radiation Protection: DAVID J. HASSEMER.
Service Section: RICHARD C. GRAESSLIN.
Toxicology Section: PATRICIA H. FIELD.
Training Unit: MARGARET HUTCHINSON.
Virology Section: RICHARD CIRCO.

Mailing Address: 465 Henry Mall, Madison 53706.

Telephone: (608) 262-1293.

Telephone Toll-Free Hot Line: (800) 362-3020 (for ordering kits and test request forms only).

Publications: Annual Report, Prenatal Screen Notes (quarterly, sent to physicians); Newborn Screening Newsletter (bimonthly, sent to laboratories); Clinical Microbiology Update (occasionally, sent to laboratories); monthly newsletters.

Number of Employes: 139.55.

Total Budget 1987-89: $22,618,900.

Statutory Reference: Sections 15.915 (2).

History: Chapter 344, Laws of 1903, created the Laboratory of Hygiene within the University of Wisconsin to examine water supplies and to function as the official laboratory of the State Board of Health. Under the executive branch reorganization act of 1967 (Chapter 75), the laboratory's administrative committee became the Laboratory of Hygiene Board. That act also extended the laboratory's activities to include services to the Department of Natural Resources. Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, and 1985 Wisconsin Act 29 changed the composition of the board.

Organization: The Laboratory of Hygiene Board coordinates programs jointly operated by the laboratory and agencies it serves. The board has 9 members: the president of the University of Wisconsin System; the chancellor of the University of Wisconsin-Madison; the secretary and an employe of the Department of Health and Social Services; the secretary and an employe of the Department of Natural Resources; and the secretary of the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection. The *ex officio* members may designate members to serve for them. The governor appoints a representative of local public health agencies to a 3-year term. The director of the laboratory serves as a nonvoting board member.

Agency Responsibility: The Laboratory of Hygiene provides complete laboratory services in the areas of water quality, air quality, public health, and contagious diseases for appropriate state agencies and local health departments. It performs examinations for physicians, health officers, local agencies, private citizens, and resource management officials as necessary to prevent and control diseases and environmental hazards that cause concern for public health and environmental quality.

As part of the University of Wisconsin-Madison, the laboratory offers facilities for teaching and research in the fields of public health and environmental protection.

WISCONSIN PSYCHIATRIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Director: JOHN R. MARSHALL.

Mailing Address: 600 Highland Avenue, Madison 53792.

Telephone: (608) 263-6109.

Publications: Books, book chapters, and articles.

Statutory Reference: Sections 36.25 (12) and 46.044.

History: Originally opened in 1915 at Mendota State Hospital, the institute was transferred to the University of Wisconsin in 1925.

Organization: The institute is a program of the University of Wisconsin-Madison Center for Health Sciences.

Agency Responsibility: The institute is an interdisciplinary program engaged exclusively in research and training in the mental health fields. It is not a clinical facility and is not directly engaged in patient treatment. Research ranges from basic science projects relevant to psychiatry to applied clinical research. Results are published in appropriate scientific journals.

COUNCIL ON PUBLIC BROADCASTING

Council on Public Broadcasting: PHILLIP BLOEDOW (chairperson, Council on Public Radio), EILEEN LITTIG (chairperson, Council on Public Television), LYLE C. MARTENS (chairperson, Council on Instructional Telecommunications); RUTH C. CLUSEN, RONALD C. BORNSTEIN

(UW system members of Educational Communications Board); ELEANOR ANDERSON, ERNEST HENDRICKS, JR. (public members), JAMES M. HANEY, J. MICHAEL NORMAN (representing UW radio stations), 2 vacancies (representing Friends of WHA-TV) (all appointed by governor).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.917 (1).

History: 1985 Wisconsin Act 29 created the Council on Public Broadcasting.

Organization: The 11-member council consists of the chairpersons of the Councils on Instructional Telecommunications, Public Radio, and Public Television; 2 UW system members of the Educational Communications Board; and 6 members appointed by the governor. Of the 6 gubernatorial appointees, 2 represent University of Wisconsin System radio stations, 2 represent the Friends of WHA-TV, and 2 are public members. All serve 4-year terms.

Agency Responsibility: The council advises the Board of Regents on matters relating to public broadcasting within the University of Wisconsin System.

INDEPENDENT UNIT ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

PHARMACY INTERNSHIP BOARD

Pharmacy Internship Board: CHARLES LANG, KENNETH SCHAEFER (members of Pharmacy Examining Board appointed by board); LARRY BOH, JOSEPH WIEDERHOLT (UW School of Pharmacy faculty appointed by dean); ROBERT HEIN, THOMAS POLLARD (members of Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association appointed by association); FRANCES MARY KERSCHER (public member appointed by the governor).

Director: RICHARD KRUMBIEGEL.

Mailing Address: 1336 Chamberlin Hall, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1150 University Avenue, Madison 53706.

Telephone: (608) 262-3717.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.915 (3).

History: Originally created by Chapter 351, Laws of 1965, as the Pharmacy Internship Commission, the agency was renamed a board and placed under the newly created Department of Regulation and Licensing by Chapter 75, Laws of 1967. In 1979 (Chapter 34) the board was transferred to the University of Wisconsin as an independent agency attached to the university.

Organization: The board consists of 7 members: 2 members of the Pharmacy Examining Board appointed by that board, 2 members of the University of Wisconsin School of Pharmacy faculty appointed by the dean of the school, 2 members appointed by the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association, and one public member appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. Members not appointed by the Pharmacy Examining Board serve staggered 5-year terms. The board appoints a full-time director outside the classified service.

Agency Responsibility: The board, through its regulatory authority, sets standards for internship sites and preceptors, determines quantitative time requirements for interns, approves school-sponsored experience programs for internship credit, and licenses interns. The board's activities include: development of competency objectives, preceptor training conferences, intern seminars and placement services, publication of intern manuals and newsletter, pre/post testing program, interstate verification/evaluation/accreditation of internship practice, and liaison and consultation services to the UW School of Pharmacy and the Pharmacy Examining Board.

Board of
VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL AND ADULT EDUCATION

Members: PAUL E. HASSETT (public member), *president;* LINUS M. STOLL (public member), *vice president;* ELAINE BINA (farmer member), *secretary;* HERBERT J. GROVER (superintendent of public instruction), JOHN T. COUGHLIN (secretary of industry, labor and human relations), PAUL SCHILLING (president, University of Wisconsin System Board of Regents); DELMAR E. DELONG (employer member); JAMES N. ELLIOTT (employe member); JONATHAN B. BARRY, THOMAS J. GORDON, ALLEN SCHRAUFNAGEL, PATRICIA J. WODELE (public members).

State Director and Executive Officer: GLENN A. DAVISON, *interim director;* **DWIGHT YORK,** *director* (as of 6/30/89), (608) 266-1770.

Executive Assistant: JOHN R. KROLL, 266-0025.

Legal Counsel: EDWARD S. ALSCHULER, 266-8171.

Public Information/Grants: RICHARD H. LOGAN, 266-8670.

Finance and Planning, Division of: EDWARD CHIN, *assistant state director,* 266-7983.

Fiscal Management and Support Services, Bureau of: GREG WAGNER, *director,* 266-2947.

Policy Studies and Intergovernmental Relations, Bureau of: THOMAS FLETEMEYER, *director,* 266-2318.

Planning and Management Information, Bureau of: ROBERT MILLARD, *director,* 266-7608.

Program and Economic Development, Division of: GLENN A. DAVISON, *interim state director,* 266-2449.

Program Development and Operations, Bureau of: JAMES URNESS, *director,* 266-1739.

Support Services and Economic Development, Bureau of: MERLE W. BODINE, *director,* 266-2302.

Council on Fire Service Training Programs: THOMAS D. CARLSON, CALVIN PHILLIPS (members of paid fire departments); THOMAS BYCHINSKI, BRUCE A. GARDOW, DEBORAH MEISSNER, LARRY PLUMMER (members of volunteer fire departments); RONALD REUTER (representing Division of Emergency Government), SHELDON SCHALL (representing Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations), NORMAN WIRTZ (representing Office of Insurance Commissioner).

Joint Administrative Committee on Academic Programs: AL J. BEAVER (UW system), RICHARD T. ANDERSON (VTAE), *cochairpersons;* LARRY J. RUBIN (UW system), MARY LOU STEBERG (VTAE), *cosecretaries;* JAMES R. CONNOR, WILLIAM G. KUEPPER, STEPHEN R. PORTCH, CHARLES W. SORENSEN (UW system members); GLENN A. DAVISON, GERALD D. PRINDIVILLE, PATRICIA A. TRAVIS, JAMES A. URNESS (VTAE members).

Joint Administrative Committee on Continuing Education: PATRICK BOYLE (chancellor, UW-Extension), GLENN A. DAVISON (interim state director, VTAE).

Joint Committee on Facilities: PAUL BROWN, DON GERHARD (UW system); ED CHIN, ROBERT DIMPERIO (VTAE).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7874, Madison 53707; location: 310 Price Place, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-1207; Toll-Free Number: Instant Career Education Directory (ICED) (24-hour information on training programs, tuition and financial aid) — (800) 472-0024.

Publications: Opportunities Through Education at Vocational, Technical and Adult Career Campuses in Wisconsin; Plan for Comprehensive Vocational, Technical and Adult Post-Secondary Education Services to Wisconsin; Personnel Directory; A Political History of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education in Wisconsin (by Kathleen A. Paris, $12); Statewide Employer Follow-up Report, 1987-88; Statewide Student Follow-up Report, 1987-88; VTAE Today (issued 4 times per year); Wisconsin Laws Relating to Vocational, Technical and Adult Education; Wisconsin Vocational-Technical Career Education Directory; Your Future Starts Here — A Guide to Wisconsin's Technical Colleges; annual and biennial reports; curriculum materials; brochures and pamphlets on particular subjects.

Number of Employes: 69.50.

Total Budget 1987-89: $229,202,000.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.94.

History: Wisconsin established the first system of vocational, technical and adult education in the United States in 1911. In that year, the legislature created the State Board of Industrial Education (Chapter 616). Its purpose was to provide part-time educational opportunities for youth and adults who were not enrolled in regular schools. There had been various efforts to provide for industrial training prior to 1911. In 1907, the legislature passed a law which permitted any city to maintain a trade school for persons 16 or over as part of its public school system and another which permitted a city to establish a technical school or college under the control of the school board or of a special board.

As a result of the recommendations of an interim committee and Governor McGovern, the 1911 Legislature established a state board; created the position of assistant for industrial education in the state superintendent's office; provided for local boards of industrial education to maintain industrial, commercial, continuation and evening schools in municipalities of over 5,000 inhabitants; and appropriated state aid for these schools.

In 1917, the board's composition was changed, and it was authorized to employ a director of vocational education, who would replace the state superintendent as executive officer. In 1937 (Chapter 349) the board was renamed the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education, which it remained until Chapter 292, Laws of 1965, renamed it the State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education and provided for a statewide system of VTAE districts. 1985 Wisconsin Act 29 (the budget) again restructured board membership.

Organization: The Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education is composed of 12 members. Three of the members serve *ex officio* (the superintendent of public instruction or designee, the secretary of industry, labor and human relations or designee, and the president of the University of Wisconsin System Board of Regents or vice president if designated). Nine of the members are appointed by the governor for staggered 6-year terms. Of these, one is an employer, one is an employe, one is a farmer, and 6 additional members are from the general public. The board employs a director to carry out the administrative functions of the agency.

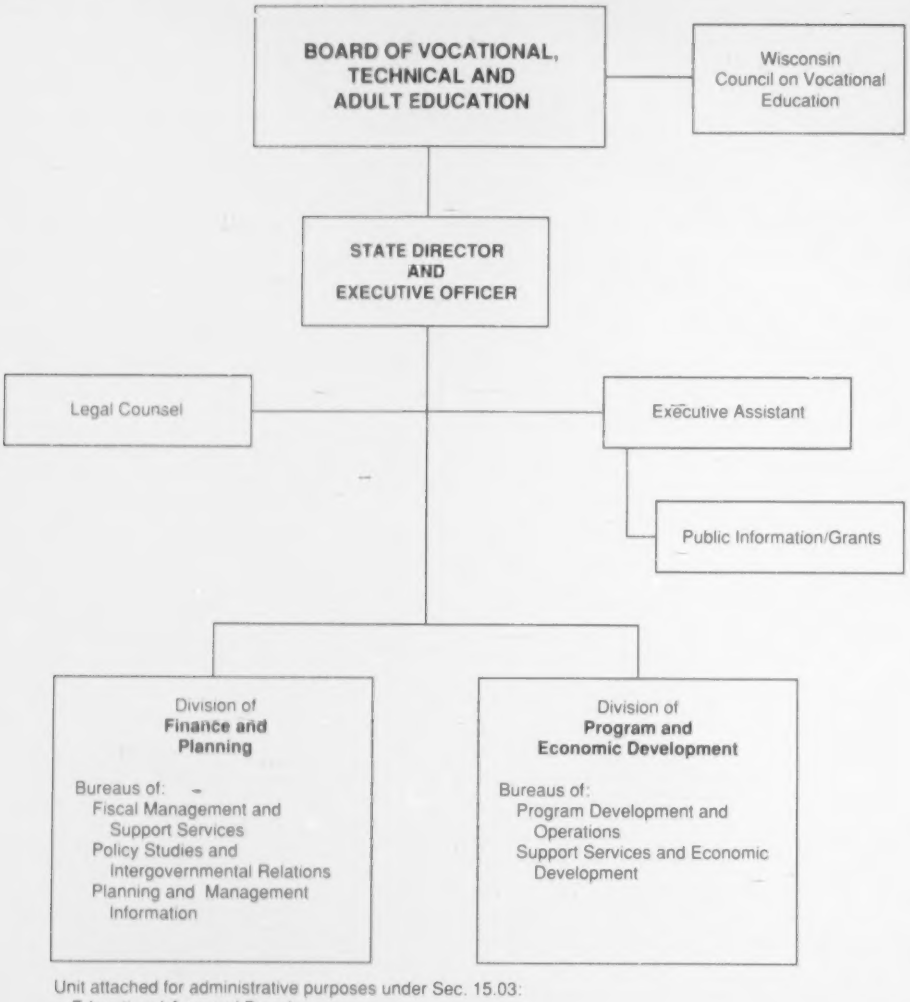
Agency Responsibility: The Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education establishes policy for the direction of VTAE programs across the state. Through administration of federal and state aids, the board can require certain statewide standards. The agency supervises curriculum standards and personnel qualifications for adult basic education, employment and training programs, job skill improvement, apprenticeship-related training, college transfer programs, continuing education, and technical assistance to business and industry. Special educational services are provided for disadvantaged and handicapped persons. State law requires an open admissions policy.

Wisconsin is divided into 16 VTAE districts, served by 46 campus sites. The state board and its staff play an important role in supervising operations within the districts by providing consultation, coordination and support services, but the local district board and staff are responsible for direct operation of the schools and programs. Districts have unique demographic, geographic and economic characteristics, and programs are tailored to meet local needs within uniform program standards. Each district has an appointed board composed of 9 members who serve 3-year staggered terms. District boards are composed of 3 employers, 3 employes, a school district administrator, and 2 at-large members. At least 2 of the 9 members must be elected officials. They are empowered to levy property taxes, provide for facilities and equipment, contract for instructional services, and appoint a director who serves as chief executive officer for the district. The district director is responsible for local administration, including setting academic and grading standards, hiring instructional and other staff, and providing auxiliary services and budget management.

Unit Functions:

The *Division of Finance and Planning* includes 3 bureaus: fiscal management and support services, policy studies and intergovernmental relations, and planning and management information. It develops and coordinates budgeting, planning and policy analysis. It is also responsible for facilities development, research, labor market information, legislative analysis, management information, federal relations, audit, review of district budgets and policies, and affirmative action. In addition, the division provides administrative services including accounting, data processing, purchasing, personnel, word processing, and general office services.

BOARD OF VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL AND ADULT EDUCATION


BOARD OF VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL AND ADULT EDUCATION
Wisconsin Council on Vocational Education
STATE DIRECTOR AND EXECUTIVE OFFICER
Legal Counsel
Executive Assistant
Public Information/Grants
Division of Finance and Planning
Bureaus of:
Fiscal Management and Support Services
Policy Studies and Intergovernmental Relations
Planning and Management Information
Division of Program and Economic Development
Bureaus of:
Program Development and Operations
Support Services and Economic Development

Unit attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03:
Educational Approval Board

The *Division of Program and Economic Development* includes 2 bureaus. The Bureau of Program Development and Operations has responsibility for program approval, audit, review, and definition with specific focus on training in agriculture, office education, marketing, home economics (including family and consumer education), health occupations, trade and industry (apprenticeship, fire service, law enforcement, safety, technical education, and vocational education), general education, adult basic education, and environmental education. In addition, the bureau serves as liaison to secondary schools.

The Bureau of Support Services and Economic Development has responsibility for personnel certification and audit, federal projects for the handicapped and disadvantaged, adult and continuing education outreach, Job Training and Partnership Act projects, and liaison with business and industry focusing on occupational training and retraining for economic development.

Interagency Relationships: State law requires the board to cooperate with the U.S. government in carrying out federal legislation pertaining to vocational, technical and adult education. Federally-aided secondary vocational education in Wisconsin is supervised by the Department of Public Instruction under an arrangement with the VTAE board.

In order to ensure cooperative arrangements in all areas of higher education, the VTAE system maintains a close working relationship with the University of Wisconsin System. Three joint advisory committees function to keep communication lines open. The Joint Administrative Committee on Continuing Education and the Joint Administrative Committee on Academic Programs provide intersystem planning and coordination. A Joint Committee on Facilities explores ways to share the use of campuses.

The agency also cooperates with the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, the Department of Public Instruction and local Private Industry Councils (PICs) in administering the Job Training Partnership Act in Wisconsin. The agency determines statewide priorities, goals, and objectives for a portion of the funds and awards grants to VTAE districts to provide training to eligible economically disadvantaged participants.

The state board works with the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction to develop statewide vocational and technical education and to improve the coordination between secondary and postsecondary programs.

The board also works with the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations and the Wisconsin Job Service on questions of apprentice training, labor market information, placement services, and other programs and issues.

The board is advised by the Wisconsin Council on Vocational Education, which evaluates and reports on the VTAE system's educational programs and assists the board in developing annual and long-range plans.

INDEPENDENT BOARD ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

EDUCATIONAL APPROVAL BOARD

Educational Approval Board: MARION J. SWOBODA, *chairperson;* WILLIAM R. WALKER, *vice chairperson;* CAROL BARTELT, *secretary;* JAMES BRILL, STEPHEN A. GOULD, MILTON PARLOW, MELINDA H. WAGGONER (all appointed by governor).

Executive Secretary: DAVID R. STUCKI, 266-1996.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7874, Madison 53707; location: 310 Price Place, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-1996.

Publications: A Wisconsin Directory of For-Profit Postsecondary Schools (issued several times each year).

Number of Employes: 6.00.

Total Budget 1987-89: $563,000.

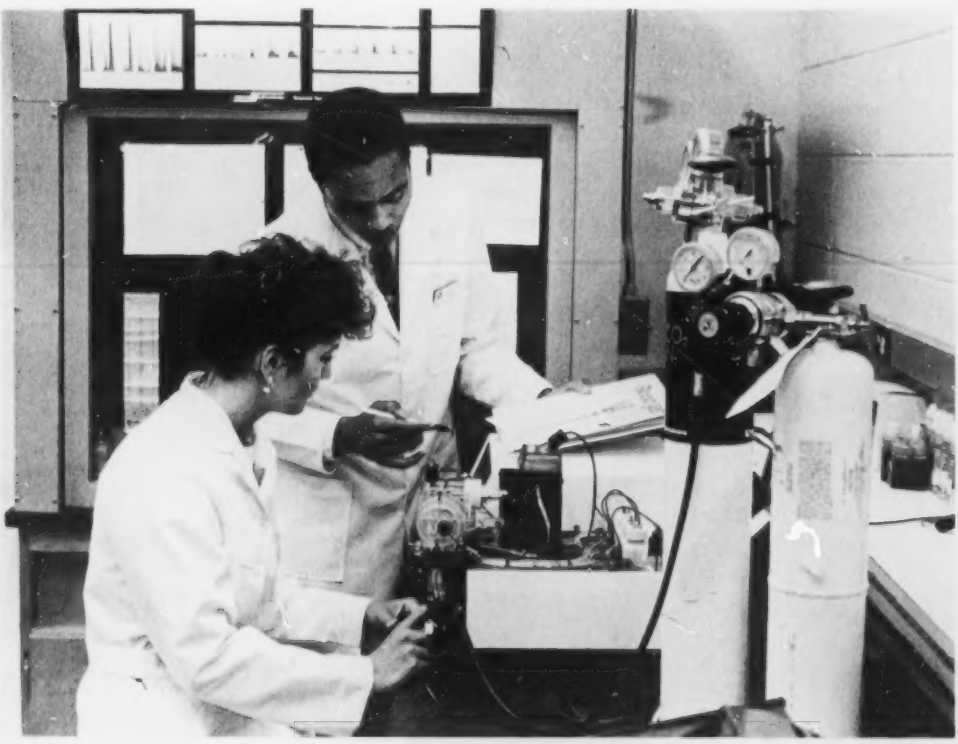
Statutory Reference: Section 15.945.

History: The agency was created by Chapter 137, Laws of 1953, as the Governor's Educational Advisory Committee to approve and supervise schools and educational courses that trained veterans under various federal laws. Originally, the committee was created by the governor in 1944. Chapter 438, Laws of 1957, authorized the committee to certify that private vocational schools offered adequate courses, and the committee was to prevent fraud and misrepresentation in the sale of courses offered by such schools. In 1964, Chapter 568, gave the committee the responsibility for licensing agents (solicitors) for private vocational schools. Chapter 595, Laws of 1965, renamed the agency the Educational Approval Council. It was attached to the Department of Public Instruction in 1967 by Chapter 214 and was renamed the Educational Approval Board. The Educational Approval Board was transferred to the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education by Chapter 125, Laws of 1971.

Organization: The Educational Approval Board consists of not more than 7 members, appointed by and serving at the pleasure of the governor, who represent state agencies and others interested in educational programs.

Agency Responsibility: The Educational Approval Board has 2 main functions. State law designates it as the agency responsible for approving all postsecondary courses at institutions located in Wisconsin, whether public or private, profit or nonprofit, if federal benefits are to be paid to enrolled veterans or others eligible for educational funding under Title 38 of the U.S. Code. Second, the board supervises and approves all private for-profit schools (except cosmetology), located in Wisconsin or elsewhere, which offer vocational, technical or degree courses to Wisconsin residents.

Interagency Relationships: The Educational Approval Board receives federal reimbursement for expenses it incurs in approving and supervising courses of instruction for veterans enrolled under Title 38, U.S. Code. The board therefore works closely with the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs. The board also has working relationships with many state agencies including the Department of Regulation and Licensing, the Office of the Commissioner of Banking, the Department of Justice, the Higher Educational Aids Board, and the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection.



Wisconsin's VTAE districts offer a wide range of post-secondary instruction. Here, students check readings on a blood gas analyzer as part of their medical laboratory technician training program (photo by Brent Nicastro, courtesy of Madison Area Technical College).

Functional Area:

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

GREAT LAKES COMPACT COMMISSION

See GREAT LAKES COMPACT COMMISSION under *Interstate Agencies* for description.

MIDWEST LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE COMMISSION

See MIDWEST LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE COMMISSION under *Interstate Agencies* for description.

MINNESOTA-WISCONSIN BOUNDARY AREA COMMISSION

See MINNESOTA-WISCONSIN BOUNDARY AREA COMMISSION under *Interstate Agencies* for description.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER PARKWAY COMMISSION

See MISSISSIPPI RIVER PARKWAY COMMISSION under *Interstate Agencies* for description.

Department of NATURAL RESOURCES

Natural Resources Board: THOMAS D. LAWIN (northern member), *chairperson;* STANTON P. HELLAND (southern member), *vice chairperson;* DONALD O'MELIA (northern member), *secretary;* HERBERT BEHNKE (northern member); COLLINS FERRIS, HELEN JACOBS (southern members); NEAL SCHNEIDER (member-at-large).

Secretary of Natural Resources: CARROLL D. BESADNY, 266-2121.

Deputy Secretary: BRUCE B. BRAUN, 266-2197.

Executive Assistant: LINDA BOCHERT, 266-2243.

Legislative Liaison: PAUL H. HEINEN, 266-2120.

Legal Services, Bureau of: JAMES A. KURTZ, *director*, 266-3695.

Intergovernmental Programs, Office of: PAULETTE J. HARDER, *director*, 266-0836.

Community Assistance Management, Bureau of: MARJORIE R. DEVEREAUX, *director*, 266-5896.

Planning and Analysis, Office of: RONALD SEMMANN, *administrator*, 266-2252.

Finance, Bureau of: CLARENCE L. GOLDSWORTHY, *director*, 266-2951.

Management and Budget, Bureau of: JOSEPH P. POLASEK, JR., *director*, 266-2794.

Enforcement, Division of: GEORGE E. MEYER, *administrator*, 266-0015.

Environmental Analysis and Review, Bureau of: KATHRYN A. CURTNER, *acting director*, 266-0860.

Law Enforcement, Bureau of: RALPH E. CHRISTENSEN, *director*, 266-1115.

Water Regulation and Zoning, Bureau of: ROBERT W. RODEN, *director*, 266-8034.

Environmental Enforcement, Office of: JOHN L. LAFONTAINE, *director*, 266-5848.

Environmental Quality, Division for: LYMAN F. WIBLE, *administrator*, 266-1099.
Air Management, Bureau of: DONALD F. THEILER, *director*, 266-0603.
Solid and Hazardous Waste Management, Bureau of: PAUL P. DIDIER, *director*, 266-1327.
Wastewater Management, Bureau of: CARL J. BLABAUM, *director*, 266-3910.
Water Resources Management, Bureau of: BRUCE J. BAKER, *director*, 266-8631.
Water Supply, Bureau of: ROBERT M. KRILL, *director*, 267-7651.
Technical Services, Office of: LLOYD A. LUESCHOW, *director*, 266-6977.
Wastewater Operation and Maintenance, Office of: THOMAS A. KROEHN, *director*, 267-7656.

Management Services, Division of: MARTIN M. HENERT, *administrator*, 266-9980.
Information and Education, Bureau of: W. JEFFREY SMOLLER, *director*, 266-2747.
Information Management, Bureau of: JANET H. PRICE, *director*, 266-6897.
Personnel and Human Resources, Bureau of: DEBRA K. MARTINELLI, *director*, 266-2048.
Program Services, Bureau of: RICHARD FOX, *director*, 266-2452.

Resource Management, Division of: JAMES T. ADDIS, *administrator*, 266-0837.
Endangered Resources, Bureau of: RONALD F. NICOTERA, *director*, 266-2625.
Fisheries Management, Bureau of: DOUGLAS W. MORRISSETTE, *director*, 266-7025.
Forestry, Bureau of: JOSEPH M. FRANK, *director*, 266-0842.
Parks and Recreation, Bureau of: DAVID L. WEIZENICKER, *director*, 266-2185.
Property Management, Bureau of: HOWARD S. DRUCKENMILLER, *director*, 266-2136.
Research, Bureau of: KENT E. KLEPINGER, *director*, 266-8170.
Wildlife Management, Bureau of: STEVEN W. MILLER, *director*, 266-2193.

Field Districts: Lake Michigan (Green Bay), CHARLES E. HIGGS, *director*, (414) 497-4038; *North Central* (Rhinelander), DALE T. URSO, *director*, (715) 369-8901; *Northwest* (Spooner), DAVID A. JACOBSON, *director*, (715) 635-4010; *Southeast* (Milwaukee), GLORIA L. MCCUTCHEON, *director*, (414) 562-9510; *Southern* (Madison), JAMES R. HUNTOON, *director*, (608) 275-3260; *Western* (Eau Claire), JAMES L. LISSACK, *director*, (715) 839-3711.

Fox River Management Commission: RONALD L. VAN DE HEY, *chairperson;* SENATOR VAN SISTINE, JOHN W. FORSTER, WILLIAM J. GLATZ, DOROTHY JOHNSON, EARL F. MCESSY (confirmation pending), DONALD MITCHELL.

Air Pollution Control Council: SHARI EGGLESON, *chairperson;* RICHARD BILLINGS, ALAN L. HAASE, BRUCE HEMMINGER, MARCEY JASKULSKI, JITENDRA T. RADIA, vacancy.

Great Lakes Fish and Water Resources Council: BRUCE ROBERTSON, *chairperson;* DAVID JELINSKI (representing Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection), LEE KERNEN (representing Department of Natural Resources), DR. ROBERT RAGOTZKIE (representing University of Wisconsin System), WILLIAM SCHMIDT (representing Department of Health and Social Services); JOHN ALDERTON, RONNEY ANTON, BARB EBENREITER, DON HALRON, MARK HASENBERG, DENNIS HICKEY, BECKY LEIGHTON, GARY SEGER, JEFFREY WEBORG (all appointed by governor). (Scheduled to expire July 1, 1989.)

Inland Lakes Protection and Rehabilitation Council: Inactive.

Metallic Mining Council: Inactive.

Milwaukee River Revitalization Council: LOREN R. ANDERSON (designee of secretary of development), RONALD KAZMIERCZAK (designee of secretary of natural resources); GARY A. AHRENS, LESTER A. BARTEL, JR., WILLIAM R. DREW, JANET HESSLER, RAY KRUEGER, CHARLES MCNEER, MICHAEL MERVIS, JUDITH C. MURPHY, GERALD F. NINNEMANN, RICHARD E. SNOW, JAMES T. WILLIAMS.

Natural Areas Preservation Council: FOREST STEARNS (representing University of Wisconsin System), *chairperson;* RICHARD NEWSOME (representing private colleges), *vice chairperson;* RONALD NICOTERA (representing Department of Natural Resources), *secretary;* LAURIE OSTERNDORF (representing Department of Natural Resources), DAVID ENGLESON (representing Department of Public Instruction); ROBERT ENGELHARD, VIRGINIA KLINE, ARNE SALLI (representing University of Wisconsin System); WILLIAM BROOKS, JERRY DAVIS (appointed by Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters); CARL TAYLOR (representing Milwaukee Public Museum).

Off-the-Road Vehicle Council: MIKE SOHASKY, *chairperson;* RUSSELL HERMSEN, RON HUGHES, RICHARD HUTCHINSON, W.J. JAMES, DIANE KRAFT, KEN SCHUCK (all appointed by Natural Resources Board).

Snowmobile Recreational Council: JAMES SAARI, *chairperson;* THOMAS E. MASSON, *vice chairperson;* RUBY ABEL, CHARLES BENA, ED BOSSERT, BEVERLY DITTMAR, HAROLD H. FLATER, CLIFFORD FREDRICKSON, JIM GESCHEIDLE, SUSAN HILLIARD, JOE KAPUSTA, ERNEST "JACK" C. NELSON, HOWARD POTTER, RALPH STUKEL, JOAN VON GLAHN.

Independent Organization:

Wisconsin Conservation Congress, Executive Council: ROGER D. BRITTON (District 5), *chairperson;* DAVID LADD (District 9), *vice chairperson;* RON ANTON (District 11), *secretary-treasurer;* RICHARD OLSON, RUEL FLEMING (District 1); MICHAEL REITER, BILL VAN DOORN III (District 2); MICHAEL LENTZ, ALLEN OPALL (District 3); RUSSELL MALLOW, EUGENE ZEUSKE (District 4); Gerald Lahner (District 5); MERLIN LINDOW, HERBERT THEISEN (District 6); RICHARD CHIER, HENRY LIEBZEIT (District 7); RICHARD BAUDUIN, MICHAEL BRUST (District 8); FRANCIS MURPHY (District 9); FRED BAERTSCHI, JAMES BOYD (District 10); JAMES BALDOCK (District 11); NORBERT MULLANEY, LAWRENCE WHIFFEN (District 12).

Mailing Address: Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 7921, Madison 53707; location: State Natural Resources Building (GEF-2), 101 South Webster Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-2621; toll-free Poacher Hotline: (800) TIP-WDNR (847-9367); recorded messages: meetings, hearings, events (608) 267-7787, and Outdoor Report (608) 266-2277.

Publications: *Wisconsin Natural Resources* (published bimonthly and available at the following subscription rates: 1 year, $6.97; 2 years, $11.97; 3 years, $15.97; *Wisconsin State Parks — Explore and Enjoy* (guidebook); parks newspapers and visitor guides; biennial report; hunting, fishing, trapping, snowmobiling, ATV, and boating regulations; air, water, and solid waste management plans and brochures; wildlife area brochures; species fact sheets; posters; technical and research reports (lists available). Teachers may write to the Education and Youth Programs Section for a list of publications.

Number of Employes: 2,628.31.

Total Budget 1987-89: $480,778,700.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.34.

History: A number of agencies, each concerned with different but interrelated natural resource responsibilities, preceded today's Department of Natural Resources. The current agency, headed by a Natural Resources Board, was created by the Reorganization Act of 1967 (Chapter 75), which combined the Departments of Resource Development and Conservation.

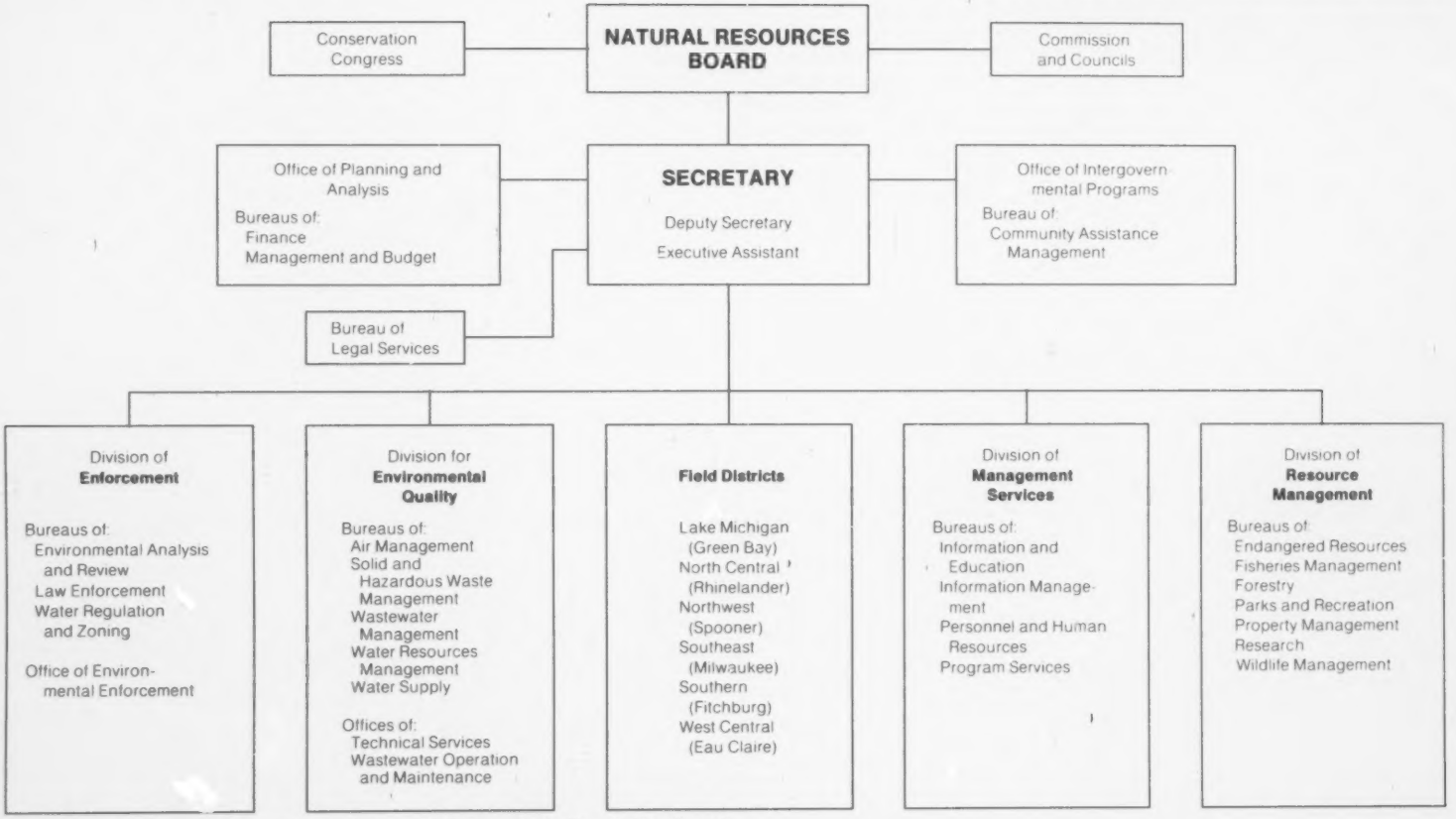
Early antecedents of the department included the Forestry Commission established by Chapter 36, Laws of 1867, and the Board of Fish Commissioners created by Chapter 253, Laws of 1874. Chapter 455, Laws of 1885, authorized the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint 3 fish wardens for 2-year terms. Chapter 456, Laws of 1887, directed the governor to appoint 4 game wardens for 2-year terms.

Chapter 229, Laws of 1897, created a commission charged to develop a plan for organizing a department of forestry. Chapter 495, Laws of 1907, created a 3-member state park board appointed by the governor to staggered 6-year terms. A 7-member state conservation commission created by Chapter 644, Laws of 1911, had the task of recommending to the governor ways of conserving the state's natural resources.

In 1915, Chapter 406 created the Conservation Commission of Wisconsin, a 3-member body appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate to staggered 6-year terms. The law required commission members to devote full time to their duties and to assume the functions of the former state conservation commission, state fish and game wardens, state forestry board, state park board, and commissioners of fisheries. A single, full-time Commissioner of Conservation succeeded this body in 1923 (Chapter 118). The law empowered the commissioner to appoint an assistant commissioner, superintendents of forestry, parks, and fisheries, and such foresters, wardens, and other employes as necessary.

Chapter 426, Laws of 1927, replaced the Commissioner of-Conservation with a part-time, 6-member state conservation commission appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. The commission was made responsible for providing "an adequate and flexible

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES



Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03: Groundwater Coordinating Council
Lake Michigan Commercial Fishing Board
Lake Superior Commercial Fishing Board
Wisconsin Waterways Commission

As part of DNR's peregrine falcon recovery program, the Bureau of Endangered Resources released 6 captive-bred chicks from the top of the 19-story Van Hise Hall on the UW-Madison campus. Studies in other locations have shown that tall buildings provide similar habitat to the cliffs falcons choose in the wild. The program's goal is to establish 10 breeding pairs of peregrines in Wisconsin by the year 2000 (photo courtesy of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources).

system for the protection, development and use of forests, fish and game, lakes, streams, plant life, flowers and other outdoor resources in the state of Wisconsin." The law also directed the commission to employ a conservation director to serve as administrative head of the conservation department. The conservation commission and conservation department operated under this structure until 1967.

The Department of Resource Development was created by Chapter 442, Laws of 1959, which merged 2 divisions of the Executive Department — the Division of Industrial Development and the State Planning Division. Chapter 614, Laws of 1965, gave the department a major new function — water pollution control.

The 1967 executive branch reorganization brought together traditional conservation tasks and newly emerging environmental protection responsibilities when it formed the Department of Natural Resources. The new department also received a number of functions from other agencies: the creation of artificial lakes (from the State Soil and Water Conservation Committee), air pollution control (from the Board of Health), and the conservation youth camps program (from the Department of Public Welfare). In addition, the State Geographic Board was terminated and its functions absorbed into the department, and the Scientific Areas Preservation Council (formerly the independent State Board for the Preservation of Scientific Areas) was attached to the department.

The Conservation Congress, a private citizen group that celebrated its 50th anniversary in 1984, was specifically designated to serve the Natural Resources Board in an advisory capacity by Chapter 179, Laws of 1971.

Organization: A 7-member, part-time Natural Resources Board appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate provides policy direction for the department. The board appoints a full-time secretary, who serves as the chief executive officer of the department at the pleasure of the board. The board receives citizen input at its monthly meetings. Persons who wish to speak must contact the board secretary's office at least 10 days before the meeting.

Four functional divisions have primary responsibility for the department's programs: enforcement, environmental quality, management services, and resource management.

Six district directors, each responsible for the total mission of the department in his or her district, manage the department's field operations. District directors report to the office of the secretary in Madison.

Agency Responsibility: The department is responsible for implementing state laws and applicable federal laws that protect and enhance Wisconsin's natural resources — its air, land, water, wildlife, fish, forests, and other plant resources. It is the one agency charged with full responsibility for coordinating the many disciplines and programs necessary to provide a clean environment and a full range of outdoor recreational opportunities for Wisconsin citizens and visitors.

Unit Functions:

Office of the Secretary: The secretary is responsible for managing the department in accord with state statutes and Natural Resources Board policies. The office of the secretary consists of the secretary, the deputy secretary, and an executive assistant. The legal services bureau, the Office of Intergovernmental Programs, and the Office of Planning and Analysis also report to the secretary's office.

The *Field Districts:* The department's 6 field districts are under line control of district directors who are directly responsible to the office of the secretary. Districts are divided into areas, each consisting of counties that share common resources, geographic features, or a common population center. The district organization is intended to make department services and programs as accessible as possible to the general public.

The district directors' main responsibilities are program control and management of department operations. Environmental protection and resource management have been localized by using the decentralized authority vested in the district directors. The directors are also responsible for staff, properties, equipment, and programs.

Other programs controlled at the district level include issuance of water regulation permits, environmental impact assessments, land acquisition, land appraisals, just compensation statements, timber sales, permits for chemical control of birds doing crop damage, industrial and municipal self-monitoring waste discharge report reviews, wood waste and demolition waste site disposal approvals, conservation aids payments, private fish hatchery permits, permits for private use of department lands, and public hunting leases on private lands.

The *Division of Enforcement* directs a coordinated law enforcement program covering all of the department's program responsibilities, including environmental actions, fish and wildlife violations, water management and zoning matters, air pollution control, wastewater management, and solid waste management.

The Bureau of Law Enforcement has planning and coordination responsibilities for all laws and regulations pertaining to the protection, management, and use of Wisconsin's natural resources. The bureau designs hunter, boating, and snowmobile safety training classes which are taught by citizen volunteers. It also handles the department's law enforcement recruitment programs.

The Bureau of Water Regulation and Zoning manages state surface waters, designs and maintains dams and other structures in state waters, and plans and supervises shoreland zoning and floodplain regulation. It also helps local governmental units protect lives and property through floodplain management and dam safety inspections.

The Office of Environmental Enforcement develops and implements statewide enforcement programs covering air pollution, public and private water supplies, water pollution, and solid waste management.

The Bureau of Environmental Analysis and Review directs and coordinates compliance with the Wisconsin Environmental Policy Act.

The *Division for Environmental Quality* plans, supervises, and coordinates development of water quality standards and programs for water quality planning, water supply, groundwater, toxics management, air pollution control, and solid and hazardous waste management. The division helps implement several grant programs for solid waste planning, recycling, sewage treatment, and nonpoint source water pollution control. Special efforts are made to protect public health and the environment from toxic and hazardous substances in air, surface water, and

groundwater. The department also emphasizes pollution prevention as a better approach than waste treatment or disposal.

The *Division of Management Services* provides services in data processing, personnel, affirmative action, employe assistance, public information and education, word processing, printing, mailing, and procurement of supplies.

The *Division of Resource Management* has major responsibility for conserving, protecting, and managing the state's outdoor resources in the public interest. The division works closely with the Wisconsin Conservation Congress, an independent group concerned with resource management and protection, and many other citizen groups, including those interested in hunter-landowner relationships, the state park system, protection of threatened and endangered plants and animals, and promotion of the tourism industry.

Fish and wildlife managers help coordinate the maintenance and improvement of fish and wildlife populations and habitats on public and private lands. Foresters emphasize the multiple uses of state and municipal forest lands and assist private woodlot owners and the state's wood-using industries. Foresters also work with local fire departments to prevent and control forest fires. The Bureau of Parks and Recreation coordinates the acquisition, development, and operation of the state parks and trails systems.

The Bureau of Endangered Resources, largely supported by taxpayers' voluntary contributions on state income tax forms, develops conservation programs to protect and manage endangered and threatened native plants as well as endangered and threatened, and non-game fish, amphibians, reptiles, and other wildlife.

The Bureau of Research conducts and coordinates research about resource and environmental concerns. The Bureau of Property Management plans, supervises, and coordinates the department's land acquisition and land management programs.

Interagency Relationships: The Department of Natural Resources works closely with state and federal agencies to coordinate programs, produce educational materials, conduct research, and provide technical assistance to local governments and individuals on subjects ranging from wildlife habitat enhancement to groundwater protection.

The department's agreement with the Wisconsin Department of Transportation to cooperate in road- and bridge-building projects is typical of its many interagency agreements. It covers cooperative project planning and practices that prevent water pollution and protect wetlands and surface water from construction site erosion. The department also develops regulations through consultation with other agencies. For example, its groundwater specialists work with the Department of Health and Social Services to develop groundwater quality standards designed to protect human health by limiting the use of agricultural and industrial chemicals and the disposal of wastes.

The department provides technical and financial assistance to counties, which administer state shoreland, floodplain, and septic tank regulations and the wildlife damage program. Under interagency agreements with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the department administers federal water and air pollution control laws in Wisconsin.

INDEPENDENT UNITS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

WISCONSIN WATERWAYS COMMISSION

Wisconsin Waterways Commission: JAMES F. ROONEY (Lake Michigan area), *chairperson;* WILLIAM BARNEY (Mississippi River area), WILLARD NYSTROM (Lake Superior area), J. FREDERIC RUF (inland area), MARY S. WILLIS (inland area) (confirmation pending) (all appointed by governor).

Mailing Address: Department of Natural Resources, State Natural Resources Building (GEF-2), 101 South Webster Street, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-5897.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.345 (1).

History: The Wisconsin Waterways Commission was created by Chapter 274, Laws of 1977.

Organization: The commission consists of 5 members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate to staggered 5-year terms. Its members must represent geographic areas related to the state's major bodies of water or inland area, and each must be knowledgeable about that area's recreational water use problems.

Agency Responsibility: The commission may have studies conducted to determine the need for recreational boating facilities, approve financial aid to local governments for recreational boating project development, and recommend administrative rules to implement the recreational facilities boating program.

LAKE MICHIGAN COMMERCIAL FISHING BOARD

Lake Michigan Commercial Fishing Board: DENNIS BERSCH, RICHARD R. JOHNSON, MICHAEL LECLAIR, JAMES MARICQUE, GILES PETERSON, BERT SMITH, DEAN SWAER (all appointed by governor).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.345 (3).

History: The Lake Michigan Commercial Fishing Board was created by Chapter 418, Laws of 1977.

Organization: The board consists of 7 members who live in counties contiguous to Lake Michigan, appointed by the governor to serve at the governor's pleasure. Members include 5 licensed commercial fishers, one licensed wholesale fish dealer, and one state citizen.

Agency Responsibility: The board reviews and considers applications for transfers of commercial fishing licenses between individuals equally qualified to hold licenses and approves or denies these applications based on rules issued by the department. The board also establishes criteria for allotting catch quotas to individual licensees, assigns catch quotas when the department establishes special harvest limits that must be allocated among licensees, and assists the department in establishing criteria for identifying inactive license holders.

LAKE SUPERIOR COMMERCIAL FISHING BOARD

Lake Superior Commercial Fishing Board: JEFF BODIN, RONALD BOUTIN, BILL DAMBERG, DAVID JOHNSON, 1 vacancy (all appointed by governor).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.345 (2).

History: The Lake Superior Commercial Fishing Board was created by Chapter 418, Laws of 1977.

Organization: The board is composed of 5 members who live in counties contiguous to Lake Superior, appointed by and serving at the governor's pleasure. Members include 3 licensed commercial fishers, one licensed wholesale fish dealer, and one state citizen.

Agency Responsibility: The board reviews and considers applications for transfers of commercial fishing licenses between individuals equally qualified to hold the licenses and approves or denies these applications based on rules issued by the department. The board also establishes criteria for allotting catch quotas to individual licensees, allots catch quotas when the department establishes special harvest limits that must be allocated among licensees, and assists the department in establishing criteria for identifying inactive license holders.

GROUNDWATER COORDINATING COUNCIL

Groundwater Coordinating Council: ORLO R. EHART (designee of secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection); WILLIAM SCHMIDT (designee of secretary of health and social services); WILLIAM NOREM (designee of secretary of industry, labor and human relations); LYMAN WIBLE (designee of secretary of natural resources); MEREDITH OSTROM (state geologist); DONALD JORGENSEN, THEODORE STEPHENSON (designees of secretary of transportation); DALLAS

PETERSON (designee of president, University of Wisconsin System); JOHN A. METCALF (representative of governor).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.347 (13).

History: The Groundwater Coordinating Council was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 410.

Organization: Council members include the secretaries or designees of the Departments of Natural Resources; Industry, Labor and Human Relations; Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection; Health and Social Services; and Transportation; the president of the University of Wisconsin System; the state geologist; and a representative of the governor's office. The governor's appointee has a 4-year term. The council must meet at least twice yearly.

Agency Responsibility: The council advises and helps state agencies in coordinating nonregulatory groundwater management programs. Member agencies also exchange information about groundwater monitoring, data management, public informational and educational efforts, laboratory analyses, research, and available funding for research. The council assessed the implementation of Wisconsin's groundwater law in its 1988 annual report to the legislature.

Department of TRANSPORTATION

Secretary of Transportation: RONALD R. FIEDLER, 266-1113.

Deputy Secretary: DONALD H. JORGENSEN, 266-1113.
Executive Assistant: THOMAS WALKER, 266-1113.
Special Assistant: MILA PLOSKY, 266-1113.
General Counsel, Office of: JAMES S. THIEL, *director*, 266-8810.
Public Affairs, Office of: vacancy, *director*, 266-7744.
Transportation Safety, Office of: MAYNARD G. STOEHR, *director*, 266-0402.
Business Management, Division of: MYRON L. BACON, *administrator*, 266-2878.
Accounting and Auditing, Bureau of: JANE CZESHINSKI, *director*, 266-3247.
Management Services, Bureau of: JAMES K. MCKINNON, *director*, 267-7224.
Personnel Management, Bureau of: CYNTHIA A. MOREHOUSE, *director*, 266-7023.
Systems and Data Processing, Bureau of: BARRY L. LARSON, *director*, 267-2379.
Highways and Transportation Services, Division of: MARVIN J. SCHAEFFER, *administrator*, 266-2910.
Engineering Development, Bureau of: ROBERT R. PACKEE, *director*, 267-7352.
Bridge Section: STANLEY W. WOODS, *chief*, 266-8348.
Design Section: vacancy, *chief*, 266-2941.
Real Estate Section: THOMAS M. MCCARTHY, *chief*, 266-2915.
Technical Services Section: JOHN E. HAVERBERG, *chief*, 266-0075.
Environmental Analysis, Office of: JOHN ROSLAK, *director*, 266-9626.
Engineering Operations, Bureau of: MICHAEL E. JASKANIEC, *director*, 266-3410.
Construction Section: HENRY O. ELLISON, *chief*, 266-1631.
Maintenance Section: THEODORE E. STEPHENSON, JR., *chief*, 267-7830.
Materials Section: GARY C. WHITED, *chief*, 266-2311.
Traffic Section: HARRY O. PRICE, *chief*, 266-2375.
Disadvantaged Business Programs, Office of: DAVID MANNING, *director*, 266-7804.
Program Management, Bureau of: ERNEST F. WITTWER, *director*, 266-2914.
Transportation Districts, Bureau of: LELAND F. CROOK, *director*, 267-7351.
Transportation District Directors:
Dist. 1: FREDERICK R. ROSS, (608) 246-3800, 2101 Wright Street, Madison 53704.
Dist. 2: HARVEY SHEBESTA, (414) 548-5902, 141 West Barstow Street, Waukesha 53187.

Dist. 3: THOMAS R. CLARK, (414) 497-4242, 944 Vanderperren Way, Green Bay 54304.
Dist. 4: DANIEL B. PRITCHARD, (715) 421-8300, 1681 Second Avenue South, Wisconsin Rapids 54494.
Dist. 5: ALAN L. LORENZ, (608) 785-9022, 3550 Mormon Coulee Road, La Crosse 54601.
Dist. 6: THOMAS E. CARLSEN, (715) 836-2891, 718 West Clairemont Avenue, Eau Claire 54701.
Dist. 7: JAMES D. GRUENDLER, (715) 362-3490, Hanson Lake Road, Rhinelander 54501.
Dist. 8: GREGORY J. PIETTE, (715) 392-7925, 1701 North 4th Street, Superior 54880.

Motor Vehicles, Division of: NORBERT K. ANDERSON, *administrator*, 266-2233; ROBERT W. BAKER, *deputy administrator*, 266-2233.
Central Vehicle Services, Bureau of: ELDON L. SCHIMMING, *director*, 266-2611.
Driver Licensing, Bureau of: JOYCE GELDERMAN, *director*, 266-2237.
Motor Vehicle Field Services, Bureau of: DAVID KUSSOW, *director*, 266-2743.
Vehicle Registration and Licensing, Bureau of: MAUREEN HLAVACEK, *director*, 267-3205.
Motor Vehicle District Managers:
Dist. 1: DENNIS NUSSBAUM, (608) 246-7540, 3502 Kinsman Blvd., Madison 53707.
Dist. 2: RICHARD SOLTERMAN, (414) 929-3720, 833 S. Rolling Meadows Drive, Fond du Lac 53935.
Dist. 3: JOHN WALSH, (608) 372-6882, 1222 North Superior Avenue, Tomah 54660.
Dist. 4: LAWRENCE JANDRIN, (715) 359-7398, 5301 Rib Mountain Drive, Wausau 54401.
Dist. 5: RICHARD GIETZEL, (715) 234-8088, 737 West Avenue, Rice Lake 54868.
Dist. 6: LINDA LEWIS, (414) 497-4313, 942 Vanderperren Way, Green Bay 54304.
Dist. 7: GARY GUENTHER, (414) 548-5611, 400 South West Avenue, Waukesha 53186.
Dist. 8: DONALD BRIEGER, (414) 227-4890, Rm. 834, 819 North Sixth Street, Milwaukee 53203.

Planning and Budget, Division of: ROGER L. SCHRANTZ, *administrator*, 266-6479.
Budget and Program Analysis, Bureau of: STEVEN J. WATTERS, *director*, 266-7575.
Policy Planning and Analysis, Bureau of: KENNETH J. LEONARD, *director*, 267-7754.
System Planning, Bureau of: GEORGE GUNDERSEN, *director*, 266-1402.

State Patrol, Division of: JAMES W. VAN SISTINE, *administrator*, 267-7102; COL. JEROME J. BLIED, *deputy administrator*, 267-7102. Mailing address: P.O. Box 7912, Madison 53707-7912.
Communication Services, Bureau of: ROBERT L. BENNETT, *director*, 266-0184.
District Operations, Bureau of: GEORGE P. WENZEL, *director*, 266-3908.
Support Services, Bureau of: MICHAEL C. MOSCHKAU, *director*, 266-3909.
State Patrol District Captains:
Dist. 1: WILLIAM L. SINGLETARY, (608) 246-3220, P.O. Box 7879, Madison 53707-7879.
Dist. 2: ROGER F. HLAVACKA, (414) 785-4700, 21115 Highway 18, Waukesha 53186-2985.
Dist. 3: WILBERT C. DEGUIRE, (414) 929-3700, P.O. Box 984, Fond du Lac 54936-0984.
Dist. 4: WILLIAM A. HARVEY, (715) 845-1143, 2805 Martin Avenue, Wausau 54401-9969.
Dist. 5: MICHAEL A. MOORE, (608) 372-5998, P.O. Box 604, Tomah 54660-0604.
Dist. 6: STERLING J. STANDIFORD, (715) 839-3800, 5005 Highway 53 South, Eau Claire 54701-8846.
Dist. 7: RICHARD C. FANKHAUSER, (715) 635-2141, P.O. Box C, Spooner 54801-0017.
Wisconsin State Patrol Academy: DAVID L. SCHUMACHER, (608) 269-2500, South 10th Avenue, Gate 15, Fort McCoy, Sparta 54656-5000.

Transportation Assistance, Division of: JOHN H. EVANS, *administrator*, 267-7111; MARTHA A. GERTSCH, *special assistant*, 266-7815.
Aeronautics, Bureau of: ROBERT W. KUNKEL, *director*, 266-2480.
Local Transportation Aids, Bureau of: DAVID T. BOHLMAN, *director*, 266-2934.
Railroads and Harbors, Bureau of: PAUL C. HEITMANN, *director*, 266-7094.
Transit, Bureau of: JOHN M. HARTZ, *director*, 266-0658.

Rustic Roads Board: EARL SKAGEN, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE VANDERPERREN (chairperson of standing committee having jurisdiction over transportation as determined by the assembly

speaker), *vice chairperson;* JOYCE ERDMAN, *secretary;* SENATOR KINCAID (chairperson of standing committee having jurisdiction over transportation as determined by the senate president); HARVEY GRASSE, OSCAR LAHTI, MILTON MEINKE, KENNETH MEYER, WILLIAM MICHAELS, THOMAS P. SOLHEIM (all appointed by secretary of transportation).

Council on Aeronautics: A.E. BECHER, JR., WANDA CHAPLIN, RALPH C. JENSEN, JACK KIRBY, BEN SILKO.

Council on Highway Safety: SENATORS ADELMAN, WEEDEN; REPRESENTATIVES OTT, THOMPSON, VANDERPERREN; HERBERT J. GROVER, JOHN KILLIAN, JEFFREY KNIGHT, SCOTT MCCALLUM, JOSEPH SWEDA (state officer members); MYRON DAUGS, LAVERNE HOERIG, ANGELO LUPPINO, MICKY SADOFF, ROBERT YOUNG (citizen members).

Council on Traffic Law Enforcement: SENATORS ADELMAN, BUETTNER; REPRESENTATIVES BRANDEMUEHL, THOMPSON; EUGENE A. ANDREWS, OTIS J. FOSTER, PATRICK FOX, DAN GILLIS, WALTER OLDHAM, JAMES SKIDMORE, JAMES W. VAN SISTINE, MARSHA M. WILEY (traffic law enforcement members); JEROME BLIED, THOMAS DROOTSAN, JUSTIN B. HALL, JR., RON J. VAN LANEN (alternate traffic law enforcement members); ERWIN BESSLER, ROBERT W. CHRISTIAN, JAMES RATZEL, WILLIAM SCHMAE, THOMAS WITCZAK (community leader members).

Council on Uniformity of Traffic Citations and Complaints: TED STEPHENSON (secretary of transportation's designee), *chairperson;* DAVID SCHUMACHER (Department of Transportation law enforcement member); GARY SHORTREED (designee of Wisconsin Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs Association); JOHN CRAM (designee of County Traffic Patrol Association); ROY JOHNSON (designee of Chiefs of Police Association); GERALD MOWRIS (designee of State Bar of Wisconsin); vacancy (designee of Wisconsin Council of Safety); MICHAEL FINLEY (designee of Wisconsin District Attorneys' Association); TODD MEURER (designee of Judicial Conference); GARY L. CARLSON (designee of Director of State Courts).

Mailing Address: Hill Farms State Transportation Building, 4802 Sheboygan Avenue, Madison 53702.

Publications: Biennial Report; Six-Year Highway Improvement Program; Manual for Motorists; Rustic Roads; Traffic Safety Reporter (bimonthly); Wisconsin Accident Facts (annual); Wisconsin Aeronautical Chart; Wisconsin Airport Directory; Six-Year Airport Improvement Program; Wisconsin Highway Map; Wisconsin Aviation Bulletin; Transit Trends; various highway safety films and leaflets (list available); special reports and publications.

Number of Employes: 3,871.22.

Total Budget 1987-89: $1,899,831,800.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.46.

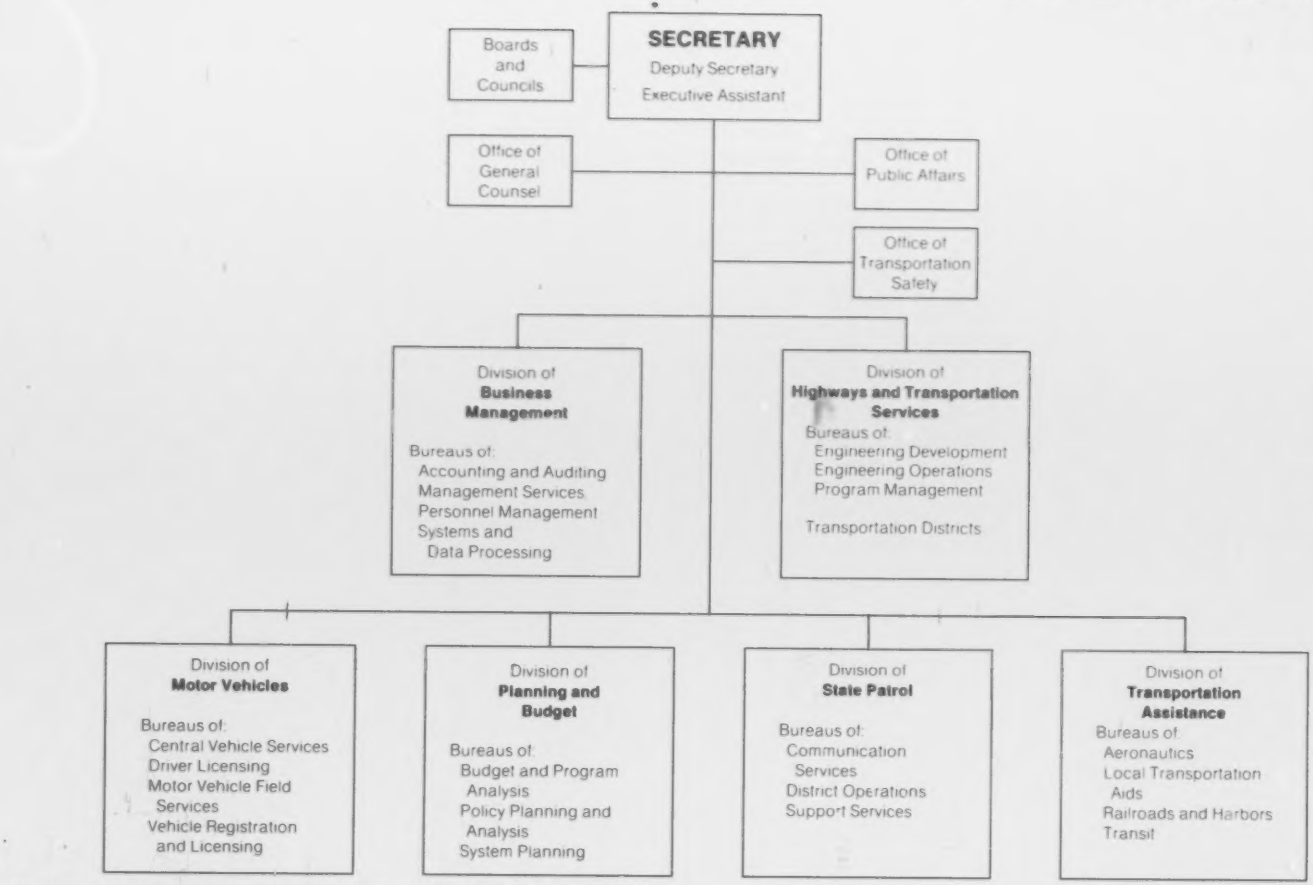
History: The Wisconsin Department of Transportation was created by Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, which merged the Highway Commission, the Aeronautics Commission, and the Motor Vehicle Department. The department's predecessors reflected the evolution of 20th century transportation. The Highway Commission was created when Chapter 337, Laws of 1911, authorized state aid for road building. Chapter 410, Laws of 1939, consolidated registration and licensing, inspection and enforcement, and highway safety promotion in the Motor Vehicle Department. The Aeronautics Commission, established by Chapter 513, Laws of 1945, was directed to cooperate with the federal government and other states to "prepare for the generally expected extensive expansion of aviation following the termination of World War II."

The 1967 executive branch reorganization also transferred the Council on Traffic Law Enforcement, which had been created by Chapter 232, Laws of 1965, from the governor's office to the department.

Chapter 500, Laws of 1969, which implemented the 1967 reorganization act, required 3 divisions: aeronautics, highways, and motor vehicles. Two additional divisions, planning and business management, were added later.

Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, created an independent transportation commission, reconstituted from the highway commission, and transferred the regulation of transportation from the Public Service Commission to it. This law also vested statutory responsibilities and accountability at the department level, rather than in specific divisions. It required the department to maintain district offices throughout the state but repealed the organizational requirements for the divisions of motor vehicles and aeronautics. The secretary was given authority to appoint division heads,

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION



Unit attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03: Office of Commissioner of Transportation.

a power previously held by the governor, and allowed to reorganize the department with the governor's approval. Various secretaries restructured the department in 1977, 1978, and 1985, resulting in the current organization.

A statutory board and several statutory councils assist the department in its work. Chapter 142, Laws of 1973, created the Rustic Roads Board. Chapter 34, Laws of 1979, transferred the Council on Highway Safety and the Division of Highway Safety Coordination from the governor's office to the department's new Office of Transportation Safety. 1985 Wisconsin Act 145 created the Council on Uniformity of Traffic Citations and Complaints in the department.

Organization: The secretary of transportation has overall management responsibility for the department. The governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, appoints the secretary, who serves at the governor's pleasure.

The secretary's office includes the Rustic Roads Board and the Councils on Traffic Law Enforcement, Highway Safety, Aeronautics, and Uniformity of Traffic Citations and Complaints. It also includes the Offices of General Counsel, Public Affairs, and Transportation Safety, the department's affirmative action/equal opportunity officer, and its minority business programs director.

The department's divisions are business management, highways and transportation services, motor vehicles, planning and budget, state patrol, and transportation assistance.

Agency Responsibility: The department is responsible for protecting, promoting, and planning for all transportation in the state. Major programs assigned to the department include highways, motor vehicles, traffic enforcement, rails, harbors, transit, and aeronautics.

Unit Functions:

The *Division of Business Management* plans and administers the department's programs for personnel, accounting and auditing, data processing, purchasing, vehicle fleet, facilities, supplies, and other management services.

The *Division of Highways and Transportation Services* directs activities related to state trunk and federal-aid highway systems and other transportation facilities under departmental jurisdiction, including planning, programming, design, real estate acquisition, construction, maintenance, and operation. It is responsible for developing sound engineering, business, economic, and environmental practices; for preparing specific project plans, specifications, and estimates; and for awarding engineering and construction contracts. To assure that departmental policies and procedures as well as federal and state laws and regulations are administered properly and uniformly, the division oversees the administration of approved central office and field office operations.

The division advises and assists local governmental units regarding all phases of constructing, maintaining, and operating roads, bridges, airports, and other transportation facilities within the department's jurisdiction. It serves as liaison to its own operational units and the federal government, works closely with public and private interest groups to secure their advice and assistance on transportation issues and programs, and presents advice and testimony to legislative committees and groups.

The *Division of Motor Vehicles* administers programs for titling and registering vehicles; examining and licensing drivers, commercial driving instructors, and vehicle salespersons; licensing commercial driving schools, vehicle dealers, manufacturers, and distributors; and investigating consumer complaints about vehicle sales and fair trade practices. It can also suspend vehicle registration, suspend or revoke motorists' operating privileges, and suspend or revoke driving instructors' and driving schools' licenses. The division is responsible for developing and operating the traffic violation and vehicle registration system and for operating the vehicle emissions inspection program. The division maintains records of titled and registered vehicles, security interests on vehicles, and motor vehicle operators' driving records; administers reciprocal trucking agreements with other states and Canadian provinces; and provides a traffic accident data service to law enforcement officials, highway engineers, and traffic safety and media representatives.

The *Division of Planning and Budget* has responsibility for integrated policy, planning, and budget analysis. Its work includes federal-state coordination, system planning, policy issue analysis, urban and regional planning, planning methods and forecasts, budget and program analysis, and data compilation.

State Senator Barbara K. Lorman and State Patrol troopers are shown with a 1939 Ford patrol car which was at the State Capitol to commemorate the State Patrol's 50th Anniversary (photo courtesy of Michael Boerner, Senate Republican Caucus).

The *Division of State Patrol* promotes the safe, efficient, and legal movement of persons and property on Wisconsin highways by enforcing statutes applicable to highway safety and motor carrier regulation. It protects citizens' lives and property by enforcing the criminal code and assists local law enforcement agencies by providing emergency police and communications services. It also inspects Wisconsin's school buses and ambulances annually. The patrol operates 7 district offices and a law enforcement training academy open to all federal, state, county, and local law enforcement officers.

The *Division of Transportation Assistance* helps local units of government and the private sector provide transportation facilities and services. The division has 4 bureaus: aeronautics, local transportation aids, railroads and harbors, and transit. These bureaus manage a number of programs, including local grants and aids and airport and railroad project engineering.

The *Rustic Roads Board* promulgates rules for the rustic roads system. It also approves or denies local applications for designating highways as rustic roads.

Interagency Relationships: The secretary of transportation is a nonvoting member of the Transportation Projects Commission, a legislative agency that reviews the department's recommendations for adjustments in the major highway projects program and reports its recommendations to the governor, the legislature, and the joint committee on finance.

The department works with the U.S. Department of Transportation's Federal Highway Administration, both to fulfill federal eligibility requirements for matching funds and to participate in joint state-federal highway projects. The department has a similar relationship with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. It also works with the Federal Aviation Administration in receiving and administering federal airport improvement aids and with the Urban Mass Transportation Administration and the Federal Railroad Administration.

At the state level, the department cooperates with the Department of Public Instruction in aerospace education, school bus regulation, and high school driver training; with the Department of Revenue in tax and user fee collection and local highway cost reporting; with the Office of the Commissioner of Transportation in regulatory matters of mutual interest; with the Department of Development regarding industrial development-related transportation, vacation and travel promotion, permit requirements, and relocation considerations; with the Department of Natural Resources regarding highway information centers, environmental analysis, roadside development, state park roads, and clean air programs; with the Department of Agriculture,

Trade and Consumer Protection in investigating consumer complaints and studying transportation impacts on agriculture; with the Department of Health and Social Services in coordinating transportation services for the elderly and handicapped; and with numerous state officials in performing their duties under the Wisconsin Environmental Protection Act regarding transportation impacts on the environment.

The department maintains a close working relationship with local governments and the private sector concerning transportation development, traffic enforcement, communications, and financial data.

INDEPENDENT COMMISSION ATTACHED FOR LIMITED ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF TRANSPORTATION

Commissioner of Transportation: JOSEPH SWEDA, 267-9861.

Deputy Commissioner: MARY ANN GERRARD, 266-3408.

Legal Counsel: MARK KAISER, 267-7137.

Division of Regulation and Examining: MARY ANN GERRARD, 266-3408.

Administrative Hearing Bureau: NOREEN OSCAR, 266-8323.

Motor Carrier Bureau: JULIE EYERS, 266-2672.

Railroad Bureau: CHARLES CAMPBELL, 266-0276.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8968, Madison 53708-8968; location: 212 East Washington Avenue, Suite 403, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-2321.

Publications: Motor Carrier Deregulation in Wisconsin, July 1983 ($2.40 plus 5% sales tax).

Number of Employes: 24.00.

Total Budget 1987-89: $1,794,500.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.465 (1).

History: The Office of the Commissioner of Transportation traces its origins to the State Highway Commission, created in Chapter 337, Laws of 1911. The 1967 executive reorganization attached the commission to the newly created Department of Transportation. In Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, the commission was renamed the Transportation Commission. Beginning January 1, 1978, the Transportation Commission assumed the motor carrier and railroad regulation previously performed by the Public Service Commission. When Wisconsin's motor carrier industry was partially deregulated October 1, 1982, commission functions in this area were substantially reduced. The Transportation Commission became the Office of the Commissioner of Transportation on July 1, 1983, as provided by Chapter 347, Laws of 1981.

Organization: The governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, appoints the commissioner of transportation to a 6-year term. The Office of the Commissioner of Transportation is an independent, quasi-judicial agency. Its Division of Regulation and Examining and 3 bureaus for administrative hearings, motor carriers, and railroads cover a wide variety of regulatory and appeals functions in the state and interstate transportation systems.

Agency Responsibility: The Office of the Commissioner of Transportation has quasi-judicial responsibilities for transportation regulation, thus providing citizens a separate forum for appeals on transportation matters.

The Office of the Commissioner of Transportation conducts hearings on appeals of driver license revocation or suspension; driver safety responsibility; administrative suspensions for driving while intoxicated; auto dealer hearings; and denial, suspension, or revocation of a title certificate. It conducts hearings about proposed airport sites, conflicts between state and local regulation of airports, aircraft registration, and aircraft dealer certificates. It holds hearings

regarding bidder competency, sign permits, junkyard control, highway rights-of-way, highway closings, and overlength or overweight vehicle permits. The office also hears appeals of a road's functional classification or its qualifications for "connecting highway" status and hearing requests by the secretary of transportation regarding transportation plans, policies, goals, priorities, and programs.

Unit Functions:

The *Division of Regulation and Examining* holds automobile dealer hearings on issues such as denial, suspension, or revocation of dealer licenses. It also conducts hearings relating to proposed airport sites, sign permits, highway rights-of-way, and transportation matters.

The *Administrative Hearing Bureau* conducts hearings on appeals of driver license revocation or suspension and driver safety responsibility.

The *Motor Carrier Bureau* provides information about laws, requirements, and procedures pertaining to for-hire carriers operating on Wisconsin highways.

The *Railroad Bureau* implements the regulatory aspects of the Wisconsin statutes and administrative code that deal with railroad highway crossings, railroad safety, certain service matters, and other railroad liabilities or responsibilities. The bureau is also responsible for tariff and rate matters, ratemaking, railroad auditing, accounting, cost analysis, railroad assessments, and related topics. This work affects rate level and tariff filing procedures for 19 rail carriers operating in Wisconsin and provides information that shippers, carriers, and the office use in making transportation decisions.

Interagency Relationships: The office is in constant contact with the Interstate Commerce Commission concerning changes in the laws affecting motor carriers and railroads. It deals with local governmental units when investigating safety at railroad crossings.

State Patrol troopers now carry teddy bears in their squad cars in a new program designed to calm the emotions of children in traumatic situations such as traffic accidents or disablements. Mary Loeffel of Muskego, a member of the Telephone Pioneers of America, presents a supply of the stuffed bears to Sgt. Charles Warren (photo courtesy of Wisconsin Department of Transportation).

Functional Area:

HUMAN RELATIONS AND RESOURCES

EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS COMMISSION

Commissioners: A. HENRY HEMPE, *chairperson;* STEPHEN H. SCHOENFELD, WILLIAM K. STRYCKER (confirmation pending), HERMAN TOROSIAN (serving until confirmation of successor).

General Counsel: PETER G. DAVIS.

Staff Director: THOMAS L. YAEGER.

Council on Municipal Collective Bargaining: A. HENRY HEMPE (commission chairperson), *chairperson;* WILLIAM KALIN, ROBERT LYONS, JOHN PARR, MONA ROELKE, ROBERT WEST (employe representatives); KENNETH COLE, ARNOLD ELLISON, BRUCE PATTERSON, STANLEY YORK, JOHN ZIMMERMAN (employer representatives).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7870, Madison 53707-7870; location: Room 200, 14 West Mifflin Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-1381.

Publications: Biennial Reports ($5/Vol.); Collective Bargaining Statutes ($5); Elections Procedure Manual ($5); Manual of Mandatory and Permissive Subjects of Bargaining ($60); Municipal Decision Digests ($5/Vol.); Private Sector Decision Digests ($5/Vol.); Rules of the Commission ($5); State Digest of Decisions ($5).

Number of Employes: 36.00.

Total Budget 1987-89: $4,110,800.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.58.

History: Chapter 51, Laws of 1937, created the Wisconsin Labor Relations Board as an independent agency in the executive branch. Chapter 57, Laws of 1939, replaced the board with the Employment Relations Board and amended state laws governing labor relations. Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, renamed the board the Employment Relations Commission and continued it as an independent agency.

1985 Wisconsin Act 318 created the Council on Municipal Collective Bargaining within the commission.

Organization: The commission consists of 3 full-time members nominated by the governor and appointed with the advice and consent of the senate to 6-year terms. The governor designates one commissioner to serve a 2-year term as chairperson.

The Council on Municipal Collective Bargaining consists of the commission chairperson, who serves as the council's nonvoting chairperson; 5 management representatives, appointed by statewide municipal employer organizations; and 5 labor representatives, appointed by the commission with the advice of statewide municipal employe organizations.

Agency Responsibility: The role of the commission is to further collective bargaining and promote peaceful labor relations in both the private and public sectors. It processes the following types of labor relations cases: election, referendum, complaint, mediation, grievance arbitration, prohibited practices, declaratory ruling, and municipal interest arbitration for municipal employes, including law enforcement personnel and fire fighters. Employes, employe organizations, or employers can initiate election, referendum, unfair labor and prohibited practice complaints, and interest arbitration. The commission has authority to conduct hearings, elections, and referenda to determine bargaining units, collective bargaining representatives, and authorization for union security agreements.

It conducts hearings and issues orders in unfair labor and prohibited practice cases and declaratory ruling proceedings, subject to review in state courts.

An employe organization, the employer, or both can initiate mediation by the commission. Occasionally, the commission by its own action or at the governor's request offers its mediation

services. Commissioners and staff members, as grievance arbitrators, issue final and binding awards.

Laws enacted by the 1971 Legislature expanded the commission's duties in the area of public employment relations. Chapter 124 granted municipal employes the right to bargain collectively with their employers and enlarged the list of practices prohibited to both employers and employes. Chapters 246 and 247 established compulsory arbitration for police and fire fighters. Chapter 245 reduced the size of the majority needed for municipal and state employes and employers to enter into agency shop agreements. Chapter 270 established collective bargaining units for state employes and added salaries and fringe benefits to the list of bargaining subjects.

Since 1978, the commission has been authorized to process final and binding interest arbitration cases involving nonuniformed municipal employes and their employers.

Unit Functions:

The *Staff Director*, the commission's principal administrative employe, supervises all agency staff.

The *General Counsel* reviews all complaint decisions and all election and declaratory ruling records; prepares draft decisions for commission consideration; serves as liaison to the assistant attorney general who represents the commission; analyzes proposed legislation that would affect commission functions; and acts as hearing examiner in complex proceedings.

The administrative services section provides financial management, procurement, budget preparation and monitoring, personnel, payroll, and fringe benefit services.

The elections officer schedules and conducts elections and referenda.

The professional section conducts hearings in unfair labor and prohibited practices, election unit clarification and declaratory and arbitration cases. A professional staff member acts as a trial examiner in unfair labor and prohibited practice cases and issues decisions that are subject to commission review. The full commission or any one of the commissioners may also conduct such hearings and issue decisions in the name of the commission or the individual commissioner. The full commission can review the decision of an individual commissioner. The professional staff and commissioners issue formal grievance arbitration awards after a hearing. They act as mediators in resolving disputes that arise during negotiation of a collective bargaining agreement. Both the professional staff and commissioners conduct formal hearings or informal investigations to determine whether conditions for final and binding interest arbitration exist in municipal negotiations. Similar hearings or investigations may be conducted to determine whether the conditions for fact finding exist in state employment negotiations.

The reporting and word processing support section provides support services for the professional staff and secures and oversees the court reporting activities required in proceedings and conducted by the professional section.

The *Council on Municipal Collective Bargaining* may study and make recommendations to the commission on matters related to collective bargaining.

Interagency Relationships: The Employment Relations Commission has functions on the state level that relate to 2 federal agencies — the National Labor Relations Board and the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. The commission has no jurisdiction over labor relations activity regulated by the labor relations board, but the federal Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 established some procedures for state-federal cooperation in mediation cases. It directed the mediation and conciliation service to avoid mediating disputes having only a minor effect on interstate commerce if state mediation services are available. Since mediation cases are initiated by employers or employes, rather than by the commission, the determination of whether a state or federal agency is called upon in cases involving interstate commerce is often a question for the parties involved. As a matter of policy, the commission avoids involvement in cases already being handled by federal agencies.

Although Chapters 101 and 103, Wisconsin Statutes, give responsibility for some aspects of labor relations to the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, the department's functions do not overlap those of the commission.

Department of HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Secretary of Health and Social Services: PATRICIA A. GOODRICH, Room 650, Wilson Street State Human Services Building, 266-3681.

Deputy Secretary: JOHN W. TORGERSON, 266-3681.

Executive Assistant: STANLEY YORK, 266-3681.

Assistant to the Secretary: JULIA STRONG, 266-5657.

Office of Administrative Hearings: KRISTIANE RANDAL, 266-1404.

Policy and Budget, Office of: MICHAEL HUGHES, *director*, Room 618, Wilson Street State Human Services Building, 266-8402.

- *Deputy Director:* BRUCE FAULKNER, 266-1497.
- *Congressional Liaison:* ROBERT BOHLMAN, (202) 624-5870.
- *Budget Section:* ROBERTA KOSTROW, *chief*, 266-2907.
- *Evaluation Section:* ROBERT WAGNER, *chief*, 266-9296.
- *Planning Section:* TOM KAPLAN, *chief*, 266-9295.

Affirmative Action and Civil Rights Compliance: MABEL SMITH-REED, 266-3465.

Juvenile Offender Review Program: DON SCHMITT, 266-6463.

Legal Counsel: BARBARA YAFFE, 266-9543.

Legislative Liaison: vacancy, 266-3262.

Parole Board: CHARLES KUEHN, 266-1119.

Public Affairs: JOE SCISLOWICZ, 266-1683.

Care and Treatment Facilities, Division of: LINDA BELTON, *administrator*, Room 550, Wilson Street State Human Services Building, 266-8740.

- *Assistant to the Administrator:* BETTY BLESSINGER, 267-9328.
- *Deputy Administrator:* GERALD DYMOND, 267-7921.
- *Office of Program Support:* DONALD PAHNKE, *director*, 267-2254.
- *Office of Treatment Planning and Evaluation:* BETH COX, *director*, 266-5774.
- *Forensic Services Section:* MARVIN CHAPMAN, *chief*, 266-1856.
- *Management Services Section:* JAN SAMPSON, *chief*, 266-9668.
- *Client Advocacy Program:* SHARY BISGARD, *co-coordinator*, 266-2713; JOY SCHWERT, *co-co-ordinator*, 267-7144.
- *Mendota Mental Health Institute:* TERRY SCHNAPP, *director*, 301 Troy Drive, Madison 53704, (608) 244-2411.
- *Winnebago Mental Health Institute:* H. DAVID GOERS, *director*, P.O. Box 9, Winnebago 54985-0009, (414) 235-4910.
- *Central Wisconsin Center for the Developmentally Disabled:* RICHARD SCHEERENBERGER, *director*, 317 Knutson Drive, Madison 53704, (608) 249-2151.
- *Northern Wisconsin Center for the Developmentally Disabled:* TERRY A. WILLKOM, *director*, Chippewa Falls 54729, (715) 723-5542.
- *Southern Wisconsin Center for the Developmentally Disabled:* MARLYS GRIFFITH, *director*, P.O. Box 100, Union Grove 53182, (414) 878-2411.
- *Wisconsin Resource Center:* PHILIP MACHT, *director*, P.O. Box 16, Winnebago 54985-0016, (414) 426-4310.

Community Services, Division of: ELOISE ANDERSON, *administrator*, Room 550, Wilson Street State Human Services Building, 266-0554.

- *Assistant Administrator:* WILLIAM GRIFFIN, 267-9059.
- *Assistant to the Administrator:* KATHY THOMAS, *acting*, 267-7181.
- *Aging, Bureau on:* DONNA MCDOWELL, *director*, 266-2536.
- *Children, Youth and Families, Bureau of:* vacancy, *director*, 266-6946.
- *Community Programs, Bureau of:* PHIL MCCULLOUGH, *director*, 266-3719.
- *Long-Term Support, Bureau of:* TOM HAMILTON, *director*, 266-9304.

Social Security Disability Insurance, Bureau of: WILLIAM SHELTON, *director*, 266-1981.
Office of Management Information: LOWELL TREWARTHA, *director*, 266-7936.

Corrections, Division of: STEPHEN E. BABLITCH, *administrator*, Room 1050, Wilson Street State Human Services Building, 266-2471.
Deputy Administrator: MIKE SULLIVAN, 266-2471.
Assistant Administrator: PAMELA BRANDON, 266-2471.
Adult Institutions, Bureau of: GERALD BERGE, *director*, 266-6604.
Clinical Services, Bureau of: SHEILA DRESEN, *director*, 266-0492.
Community Corrections, Bureau of: EURIAL JORDAN, *director*, 266-3834.
Juvenile Services, Bureau of: JOHN E. ROSS, *director*, 266-7551.
Program Services, Bureau of: STEVE KRONZER, *director*, 267-9073.
Human Resources, Office of: HAMDY EZALARAB, *director*, 267-9084.
Information Management and Operations, Office of: FRED MALCOLMSON, *director*, 266-3023.
Policy, Planning and Budget, Office of: PETER J. DWYER, *director*, 266-3835.
Legislative Liaison: WILLIAM RANKIN, 266-2931.

Economic Support, Division of: SILVIA JACKSON, *administrator*, Room 358, Wilson Street State Human Services Building, 266-3035.
Economic Assistance, Bureau of: vacancy, 266-3039.
Child Support, Office of: ADA SKYLES, *director*, 266-1175.
Energy Services, Office of: PETER PAWLISCH, *director*, 266-9185.
Management Information, Office of: RICHARD PEDERSON, *director*, 267-7629.

Health, Division of: GEORGE F. MACKENZIE, *administrator*, Room 280, Wilson Street State Human Services Building, 266-1511.
Assistant Administrators: JOHN CHAPIN, WILLIAM SCHMIDT, 266-1511.
Assistant to the Administrator: LINDA THELKE, 267-7828.
Community Health and Prevention, Bureau of: IVAN IMM, *director*, 266-1251.
Correctional Health Services, Bureau of: BARBARA WHITMORE, *director*, 267-7170.
Environmental Health, Bureau of: LLOYD RIDDLE, *director*, 266-2593.
Health Care Financing, Bureau of: CHRISTINE NYE, *director*, 266-2522.
Quality Compliance, Bureau of: LARRY TAINTER, *director*, 267-7185.
Health Care Information, Office of: DAVID L.F. DUAX, *director*, 266-7568.
Management and Policy, Office of: JUDY FRYBACK, *director*, 266-7384.
Center for Health Statistics: RAYMOND NASHOLD, *director*, 266-1334.

Management Services, Division of: JAMES MEIER, *administrator*, Room 690, Wilson Street State Human Services Building, 266-6954.
Assistant Administrator: GREG ROBBINS, 266-5725.
Facilities and Management Services, Bureau of: WYNN DAVIES, *director*, 266-2904.
Fiscal Services, Bureau of: DONALD WARNKE, *director*, 266-5869.
Personnel and Employment Relations, Bureau of: KEN DEPREY, *director*, 266-9862.
Audit, Office of: vacancy, *director*, 266-5485.
Information Systems, Office of: vacancy, *director*, 266-0119.
Planning and Operations, Office of: GREG ROBBINS, *director*, 266-5725.
Engineering Section: KEITH GOODWIN, *chief*, 266-2901.
Purchasing Section: BEN SOWASKE, *chief*, 266-2903.

Vocational Rehabilitation, Division of: JUDY NORMAN-NUNNERY, *administrator*, Room 850, Wilson Street State Human Services Building, 266-5466; toll-free information and referral: (800) 362-9611 (TDD access — telecommunication device for the deaf).
Deputy Administrator: KEN MCCLARNON, 266-2168.
Client Services, Bureau of: KEN MCCLARNON, *director*, 266-2168.
Operations and Planning, Bureau of: PATRICK MOMMAERTS, *director*, 266-2956.
Sensory Disabilities, Bureau for: JOHN CONWAY, *director*, 266-0437.
Client Assistance Program: ELLEN DALY, *director*, Governor's Committee for People with Disabilities, toll-free: (800) 362-9611 (TDD access).

Boards and Councils:

Controlled Substances Board: DAVID P. DONARSKI (appointed by governor), *acting chairperson;* GERALD R. MYRDAL (designated by secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection), *secretary;* MIKE BOUSHON (designated by secretary of health and social services); JOHN KILLIAN (designated by attorney general); VIRGINIA T. ZEHREN (designated by Pharmacy Examining Board); THOMAS A. RUDY (appointed by governor).

Medical Review Board on Epilepsy: JOHN J. BECK, HAROLD E. BOOKER, WILLIAM P. CROWLEY, R. CLARKE DANFORTH, MARIO DE OLIVEIRA, FRANCIS M. FORSTER, G.G. GIFFEN, PAUL G. GOTTSCHALK, ROBERT A. GRUESEN, EDWARD E. HOUFEK, DAVID M. KASHNIG, HAROLD S. LUBAR, MICHAEL P. MCQUILLEN, JONAS V. MILERIS, SHAMSEDDIN SARHADDI, KENNETH M. VISTE, JR. Alternates: JOHN B. BAKER, JEAN P. DAVIS (all appointed by secretary of health and social services).

Pesticide Review Board: CARROLL D. BESADNY (secretary of natural resources), *chairperson;* PATRICIA A. GOODRICH (secretary of health and social services), HOWARD C. RICHARDS (secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection).

Council on Blindness: ARNOLD TUCKER, *chairperson;* DALE CHURCHILL, NOEL CLEVEN, JANIS HANSON, TOM JERAY, CHERI MCGRATH, SUE MELROSE, JACKIE MURCHISON, LARRY SEBRANEK (all appointed by secretary of health and social services).

Council on Domestic Abuse: REPRESENTATIVE HUELSMAN (designated by assembly minority leader), JACQUELINE DAVIDS SCHELLINGER (appointed by governor), *cochairpersons;* GWEN LINDSEY-DAVIDS (designated by senate majority leader), BRITA REVKE (designated by assembly speaker), PEGGY ZIMDARS (designated by senate minority leader); BETTY BURGETT, BEVERLY DARROW, PATRICIA GLATZ, MIKKI PATTERSON, JAMES H. SCHAEFFER, KATHLEEN F. STOLPMAN, 2 vacancies (all appointed by governor).

Council for the Hearing Impaired: MONICA BYRNES, MARGARET FERRIS, LESLIE HALVORSEN, JACK KILE, ARVILLA RANK, JOHN SHIPMAN, EDITH SIMONS, WALTER SMITH, JACK SPEAR (all appointed by governor).

Juvenile Correctional Rate Review Council: MARY CASSADY, JAN HAMBERG, JAMES KRAMLINGER, KATHY MALONE, KRISTIANE RANDAL, JOHN ROSS, OSCAR SHADE, ANN WONDERGEM (appointed by secretary of health and social services).

Council on Mental Health: PETERS DESANTIS, MARTIN L. DRAPKIN, NANCY C. HOOD, NIKKI GYLLANDER, HELEN HARRY, BARBARA ISAAC, LELAND H. JOHNSON, JOHN PALMER, JOAN PETRON, KAREN H. ROBISON, RANDY SCHENKAT, LAWRENCE A. SCHOMER, CODY SPLITT, BARBARA J. SWAN, JOHN TORGERSON, BEVERLY YOUNG (all appointed by governor).

Pesticide Advisory Council: GORDON CHESTERS (representing UW Water Resources Center), *chairperson;* O.R. EHART (representing Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection); HENRY A. ANDERSON (representing Department of Health and Social Services); LLOYD LUESCHOW (representing Department of Natural Resources); JEFFREY WYMEN (representing UW College of Agricultural and Life Sciences); SCOTT CRAVEN (representing UW Department of Wild Life Sciences); THERESE GRATZ, MUHMOUD SHIHATA, vacancy (public members).

Radiation Protection Council: CHARLES WILSON (public member), *chairperson;* SENATOR ANDREA, HELEN CORNELI, JOHN MOULDER (appointed by senate); REPRESENTATIVE BLACK, RALPH GRUNEWALD, MIKE MCCORMICK (appointed by assembly); ANDREW CRUMMY, RICHARD C. DARLING, DANIEL DILLON (public members).

Mailing Address: Wilson Street State Human Services Building, 1 West Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

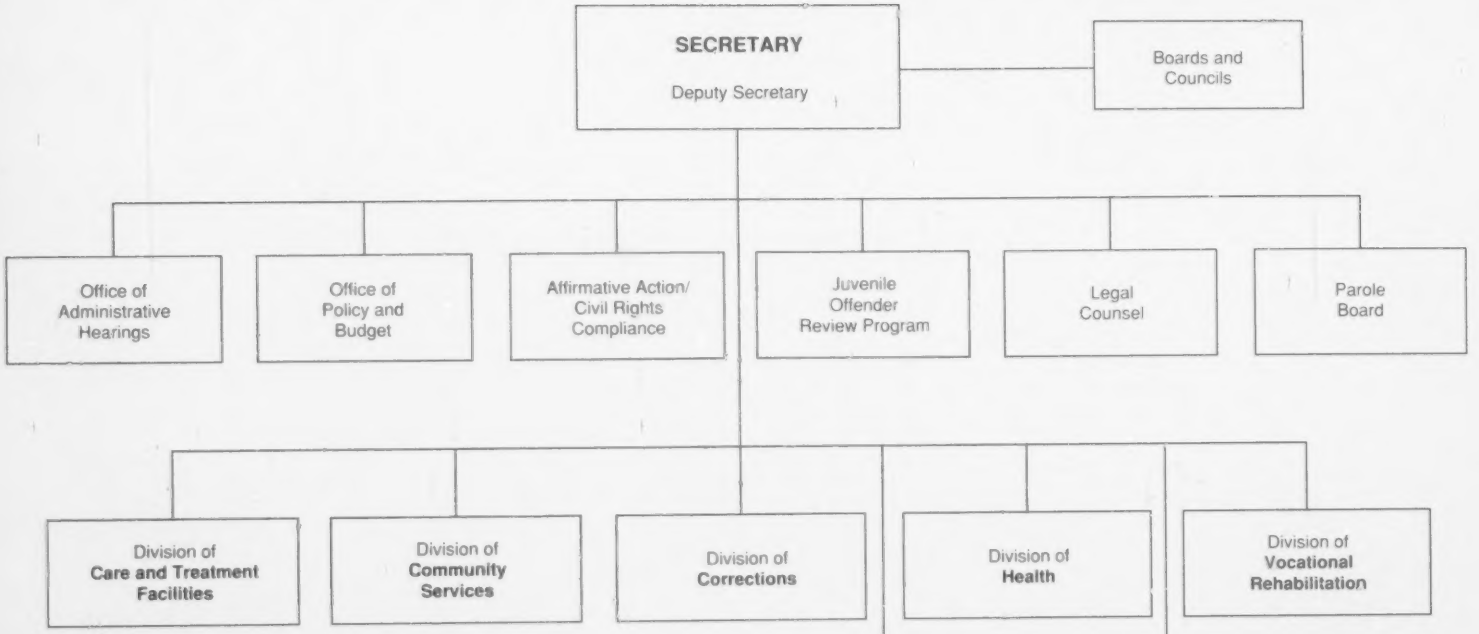
Division of Community Services Field Offices:

Eastern Regional Office: Suite 411, 200 North Jefferson Street, Green Bay 54301-5191, (414) 436-4226; *Fond du Lac District Office:* 485 South Military Road, P.O. Box 1069, Fond du Lac 54935.

Milwaukee Regional Office: 6th Floor, 819 North 6th Street, Milwaukee 53203, (414) 227-4563.

Northern Regional Office: 1853 North Stevens Street, P.O. Box 697, Rhinelander 54501, (715) 362-7800; *Ashland District Office:* 601 Second Street West, P.O. Box 72, Ashland 54806, (715)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES



Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03:
- Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention and Pregnancy Services Board
- Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Board
- Board on Health Care Information
- Prison Industries Board
- Council on Developmental Disabilities
- Council on Pilot Projects for the Uninsured

682-7285; *Wisconsin Rapids District Office:* 1681 Second Avenue South, P.O. Box 636, Wisconsin Rapids 54494, (715) 423-7285.

Southeastern Regional Office: 141 N.W. Barstow, Waukesha 53187, (414) 521-5098.

Southern Regional Office: 3601 Memorial Drive, Madison 53704, (608) 249-0441.

Western Regional Office: 718 West Clairemont Avenue, P.O. Box 228, Eau Claire 54702, (715) 836-2157; *La Crosse District Office:* 3550 Mormon Coulee Road, P.O. Box 743, La Crosse 54601, (608) 785-9453.

Division of Corrections Field Offices: *Eastern Region,* Suite 201, 200 N. Jefferson Street, Green Bay; *Milwaukee Region,* 819 N. 6th Street, 7th Floor, Milwaukee; *Northern Region,* P.O. Box 1277, 56-A S. Brown Street, Rhinelander; *Southeast Region,* 141 N.W. Barstow Street, Room 210, Waukesha; *Southern Region,* 125 W. Doty Street, Madison; *Western Region,* 718 W. Clairemont Avenue, Eau Claire.

Division of Economic Support Field Offices:

Eastern Regional Office: Suite 411, 200 North Jefferson Street, P.O. Box 3730, Green Bay 54301, (414) 436-3043; *Fond du Lac District Office:* 485 South Military Road, P.O. Box 1069, Fond du Lac 54935.

Milwaukee Regional Office: 6th Floor, 819 North 6th Street, Milwaukee 53203, (414) 224-4563.

Northern Regional Office: 1853 North Stevens Street, P.O. Box 697, Rhinelander 54501, (715) 362-7800; *Ashland District Office:* 601 Second Street West, P.O. Box 72, Ashland 54806, (715) 682-7285.

Southeastern Regional Office: 141 NW Barstow, P.O. Box 1258, Waukesha 53187, (414) 521-5098.

Southern Regional Office: 3601 Memorial Drive, Madison 53704, (608) 249-0441.

Western Regional Office: 718 West Clairemont Avenue, P.O. Box 228, Eau Claire 54702, (715) 836-2157; *La Crosse District Office:* 3550 Mormon Coulee Road, P.O. 743, La Crosse 54601, (608) 785-9453.

Division of Health Field Offices: *Southern Region,* 3518 Memorial Drive, Building 4, Madison; *Southeastern Region,* 819 N. 6th Street, Room 860, Milwaukee; *Northeastern Region,* 200 N. Jefferson Street, Suite 211, Green Bay; *Western Region,* 718 W. Clairemont Avenue, Eau Claire; *Northern Region,* 1853 N. Stevens Street, Rhinelander.

Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Field Offices: *Eau Claire Office,* 517 E. Clairemont Avenue, P.O. Box 1228, Eau Claire 54702-1228; *Fond du Lac Office,* 820 S. Main Street, P.O. Box 1438, Fond du Lac 54935-7038; *Green Bay Office,* Suite 311, 200 N. Jefferson Street, Green Bay 54301-5197; *Janesville Office,* 514 S. Main Street, Janesville 53545-4800; *Kenosha Office,* 712-55th Street, Kenosha 53140-3690; *La Crosse Office,* Wing B, 333 Buchner Place, La Crosse 54603; *Madison East Office,* Suite F, 600 Williamson Street, Madison 53703; *Madison West Office,* Suite 2, 5005 University Avenue, Madison 53705; *Milwaukee Northeast,* 120 East Capitol Drive, Milwaukee 53212-9990; *Milwaukee Northwest,* 6815 W. Capitol Drive, Milwaukee 53216-2096; *Milwaukee Southeast,* 3501 S. Howell Avenue, Milwaukee 53207-3321; *Milwaukee Southwest,* 9401 W. Beloit Road, Milwaukee 53227-4380; *Oshkosh Office,* Suite F, 300 Pearl Avenue, Oshkosh 54901-4737; *Racine Office,* 5200 Washington Avenue, Racine 53406-4295; *Rhinelander Office,* 158 S. Anderson Street, P.O. Box 894, Rhinelander 54501; *Rice Lake Office,* 11 E. Eau Claire Street, Rice Lake 54868-1766; *Sheboygan Office,* 1428 N. Fifth Street, Sheboygan 53081-3548; *Superior Office,* 1330 Tower Avenue, Superior 54880-1595; *Waukesha Office,* 141 N.W. Barstow Street, P.O. Box 1349, Waukesha 53187-1349; *Wausau Office,* 2416 Stewart Square, Wausau 54401; *Wisconsin Rapids Office,* 2810-9th Street South, Wisconsin Rapids 54494-6335; *Special Services Unit,* 5316 W. State Street, Milwaukee 53208-2686.

Telephone: See individual divisions and bureaus.

Publications: Annual Fiscal Report, Biennial Report, many other reports (inquire of divisions).

Number of Employes: 11,092.38.

Total Budget 1987-89: $6,112,272,000.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.19.

History: The reorganization of the executive branch enacted in 1967 (Chapter 75) combined within a new Department of Health and Social Services the previous State Board of Health, the Department of Public Welfare and the Commission on Aging. The budget act passed in the same session also made the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation part of the new department.

Today's comprehensive executive agency evolved from a long series of separate approaches to human service programs. In its first 2 decades of statehood, Wisconsin used special legislative enactments to deal with each of its various problems relating to the public care, custody, and rehabilitation of the mentally ill, law violators and delinquents, the handicapped, the neglected, and dependents. In 1871 there were 6 separate institutions, each with an independent governing authority of one to 15 members.

Coordination began with the creation of the State Board of Charities and Reform (Chapter 136, Laws of 1871), which, however, had powers principally limited to inspection, visitation, research, and recommendation. The legislature in 1881 (Chapter 298) created the State Board of Supervision of Wisconsin Charitable, Reformatory, and Penal Institutions, consolidating all of the institutional boards but the Board of Charities and Reform. The 2 boards were abolished in 1891 when the legislature created the State Board of Control of Wisconsin Reformatory, Charitable, and Penal Institutions (Chapter 221).

When federal and state relief funds became available in the 1930s, the governor established the Public Welfare Department by executive order, first within the Industrial Commission in 1935, then as an independent agency in 1936. Chapter 554, Laws of 1935, created the Pension Department within the Industrial Commission to administer federal social security funds (old-age assistance, aid to dependent children and blind pensions). The increase in the number of social welfare agencies led to a study by Governor Philip La Follette's Citizens Committee on Public Welfare; the subsequent reorganization by Chapter 9, Laws of Special Session 1937; and the Governor's Reorganization Orders of 1938. These created the Departments of Mental Hygiene, Social Adjustment, and Corrections. The 1939 Legislature nullified these provisions, reestablishing the previous agencies. Further studies, also in 1939, led to the enactment of Chapter 435 which created the Department of Public Welfare. To it were transferred all the functions, powers and duties of the Board of Control, Pension Department, and Public Welfare Department.

The State Board of Health was created by the Wisconsin Legislature in 1876 (Chapter 366). Public health legislation in Wisconsin, however, dates back to 1839 when the first territorial legislature provided for the establishment of local boards of health.

At that time the emphasis in public health work was on the control of communicable diseases through sanitation and quarantine. Over the years the significant causes of illness and death have changed, and many additional responsibilities having to do with promotion of health and prevention of illness and death were assigned to the board of health.

Between 1975 and 1977 the department underwent a major reorganization. Chapter 39, Laws of 1975, abolished the Board of Health and Social Services, authorized the governor to appoint the secretary with the senate's consent, and called for the reorganization of the department by July 1977.

With the formation of the Department of Development in 1980, the Division of Economic Assistance absorbed the State Office of Economic Opportunity and the Energy Conservation Section from the Department of Local Affairs and Development. 1987 Wisconsin Act 399 created the Office of Health Care Information in the Division of Health and provided for the Board on Health Care Information.

The State Commission on Aging and its advisory committee, the Interdepartmental Committee on Aging, was created by Chapter 581, Laws of 1961, as a result of studies and interest in the problems of the aged population. The reorganization act in 1967 also created the Council on Aging. In 1971 Chapter 332 replaced the Council on Aging with an independent Board on Aging, but kept the Division on Aging in the department.

The Radiation Protection Council was created by Chapter 235, Laws of 1963. The Dangerous Substance Control Council was created in the department by Chapter 384, Laws of 1969, and renamed the Controlled Substances Board by Chapter 219, Laws of 1971. Chapter 217, Laws of 1971, created a Nursing Home Reimbursement Appeals Board. The Council for the Hearing Impaired was created by Chapter 34, Laws of 1979. The Juvenile Correctional Rate Review

Council was enacted by Chapter 20, Laws of 1981. In 1983, WisAct 439 created the Council on Mental Health. 1987 WisAct 399 created the Board on Health Care Information.

Organization: The department is administered by a secretary who is appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate. The secretary appoints a deputy secretary, the division administrators, and some members of the various councils and boards within the department. The department has 7 divisions: Care and Treatment Facilities, Community Services, Corrections, Economic Support, Health, Management Services, and Vocational Rehabilitation. It also includes the Office of Policy and Budget and several boards and councils. Six independent units are attached for budgetary purposes. Most of the divisions maintain field offices in 6 major regions of the state.

Agency Responsibility: The department administers a wide range of health and social programs through direct services to people in communities and in institutions, through the supervision and counseling of local public and voluntary agencies, and through the regulation of certain care providers. Its responsibilities span the areas of physical and mental health, services to the aged, corrections, public and medical assistance, children's services, and vocational rehabilitation.

Unit Functions:

The *Office of the Secretary* is responsible for the overall administration of the department. Reporting directly to this office are each of the 7 divisions and the Office of Policy and Budget. In addition, several staff services report directly, including the Parole Board, Juvenile Offender Review Program, Special Review Board, Office of Legal Counsel, Office of Administrative Hearings, Public Affairs, and Legislative Liaison.

The *Juvenile Offender Review Program* reviews initial placements and approves or recommends alternative placements for juveniles in state custody. It also makes release decisions on behalf of the secretary.

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Institutions	Location	Superintendent
Maximum Security		
Waupun Correctional Institution	Waupun	Gary McCaughtry
Dodge Correctional Institution	Waupun	Gordon A. Abrahamson
Green Bay Correctional Institution	Green Bay	Donald Clusen
Columbia Correctional Institution	Portage	James Murphy
Medium Security		
Kettle Moraine Correctional Institution	Plymouth	Marianne Cooke
Fox Lake Correctional Institution	Fox Lake	Darrell A. Kolb
Oshkosh Correctional Institution	Oshkosh	Donald W. Gudmanson
Minimum Security		
Oakhill Correctional Institution	Oregon	Catherine J. Farrey
Correctional Center System	Oregon	Phil Kingston
Women		
Taycheedah Correctional Institution	Taycheedah	Nona Switala
Juvenile		
Ethan Allen School	Wales	Oscar Shade
Lincoln Hills School	Irma	James Kramlinger

MENTAL HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES INSTITUTIONS

Institutions	Location	Director
Mental Health Institute — Mendota	Madison	Terence Schnapp
Mental Health Institute — Winnebago	Winnebago	H. David Goers
Central Wis. Center for the Developmentally Disabled	Madison	Richard C. Scheerenberger
Northern Wis. Center for the Developmentally Disabled	Chippewa Falls	Terry A. Willkom
Southern Wis. Center for the Developmentally Disabled	Union Grove	Marlys Griffith
Wisconsin Resource Center	Winnebago	Phillip Macht

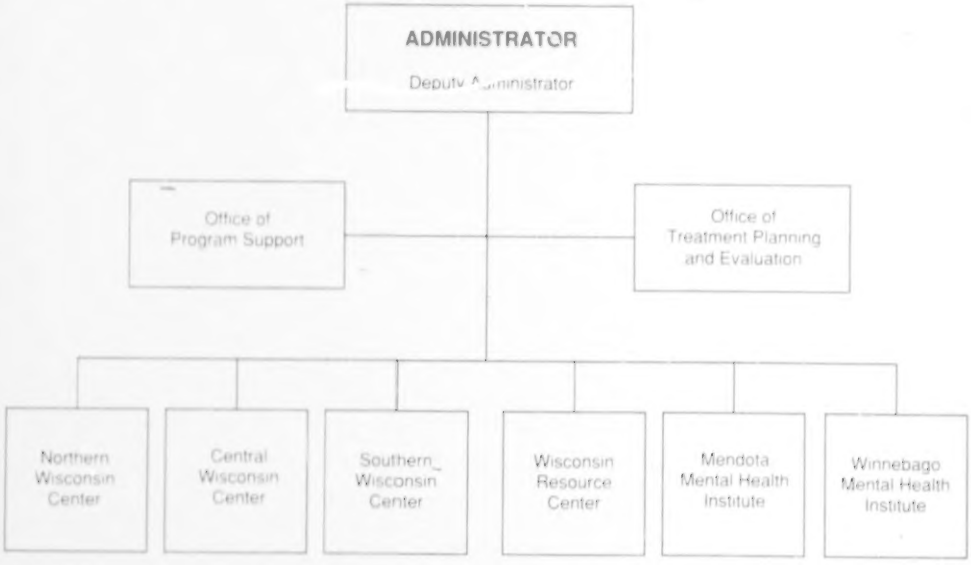
The *Parole Board* makes recommendations to the secretary on parole applicants and prepares evaluations of executive clemency applications at the request of the governor.

The *Special Review Board* makes recommendations to the secretary concerning the parole of clients committed under the sex crimes laws. A majority of the members are not connected with the department.

The *Division of Care and Treatment Facilities* administers the state's institutional programs for persons whose mental and physical needs cannot be met in a traditional community setting.

The division's 6 institutions provide medical, psychological, social, and rehabilitative services for persons who are developmentally disabled, mentally ill, or subject to alcohol or drug abuse. The 3 centers for the developmentally disabled provide a full range of institutional programs, as well as support for community alternatives to institutional placement and treatment. The 2 mental health institutes provide programs for both civil and criminal patients in need of mental health services, as well as support for community alternatives. The Wisconsin Resource Center, a prison which the division operates, provides programs for inmates whose treatment needs are not met in Division of Corrections institutions.

Health and Social Services: DIVISION OF CARE AND TREATMENT FACILITIES

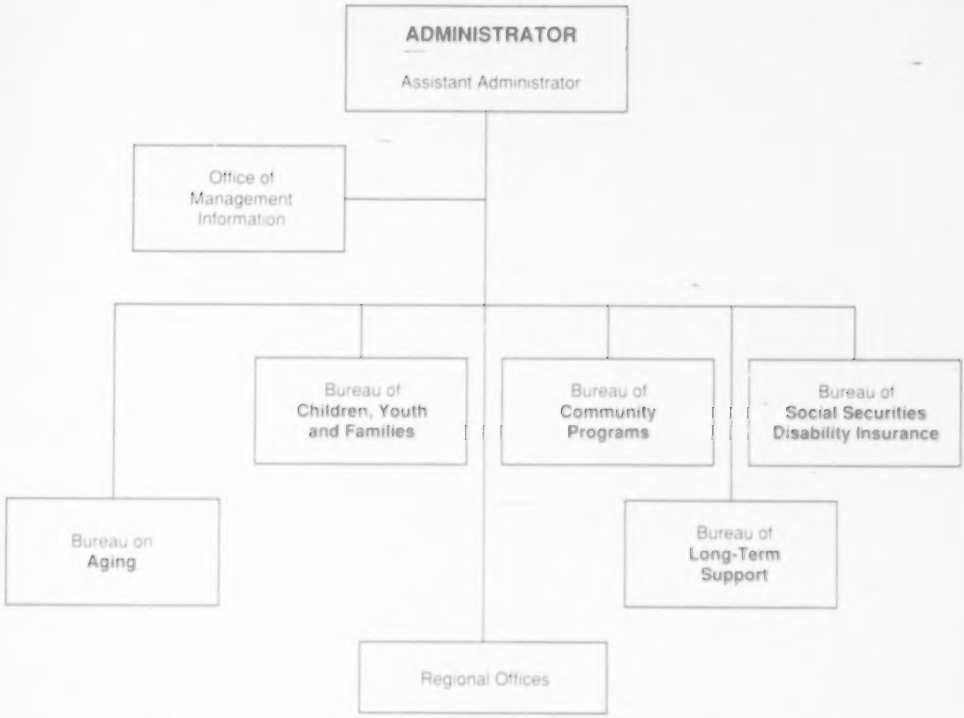


The *Division of Community Services* is responsible for long-term support of the elderly and disabled and the support of children and families. Its goals are to ensure efficient delivery of quality services that are accessible to people throughout the state in their communities.

The division's programs focus on alcohol and other drug abuse, developmental disabilities, physical handicaps, mental health, visual and hearing impairments, services for the elderly, protection of children, special services for families, and long-term community-based support programs. The division is also responsible for determining eligibility of Wisconsin residents applying for Social Security and Supplemental Security Income programs based on disability.

The central office performs policy development, planning, and standard-setting functions. Six regional offices monitor policy and assist communities in planning, budgeting, and delivering human services. Both central and regional offices provide support and supervision to counties to help them improve their service delivery programs.

Health and Social Services: DIVISION OF COMMUNITY SERVICES



The *Division of Corrections* administers an integrated institution and field services program to protect the public from criminal activity and to supervise, rehabilitate, and aid in the reintegration into society of adult and juvenile offenders committed to the department by the courts. In its treatment of offenders, the division makes maximum use of probation and parole; individualized institutional programs; and a wide range of professional, social, educational, employment, and clinical services. The division maintains and operates 9 correctional facilities and 15 community correctional centers throughout the state. Division personnel provide consultation to the courts and law enforcement agencies.

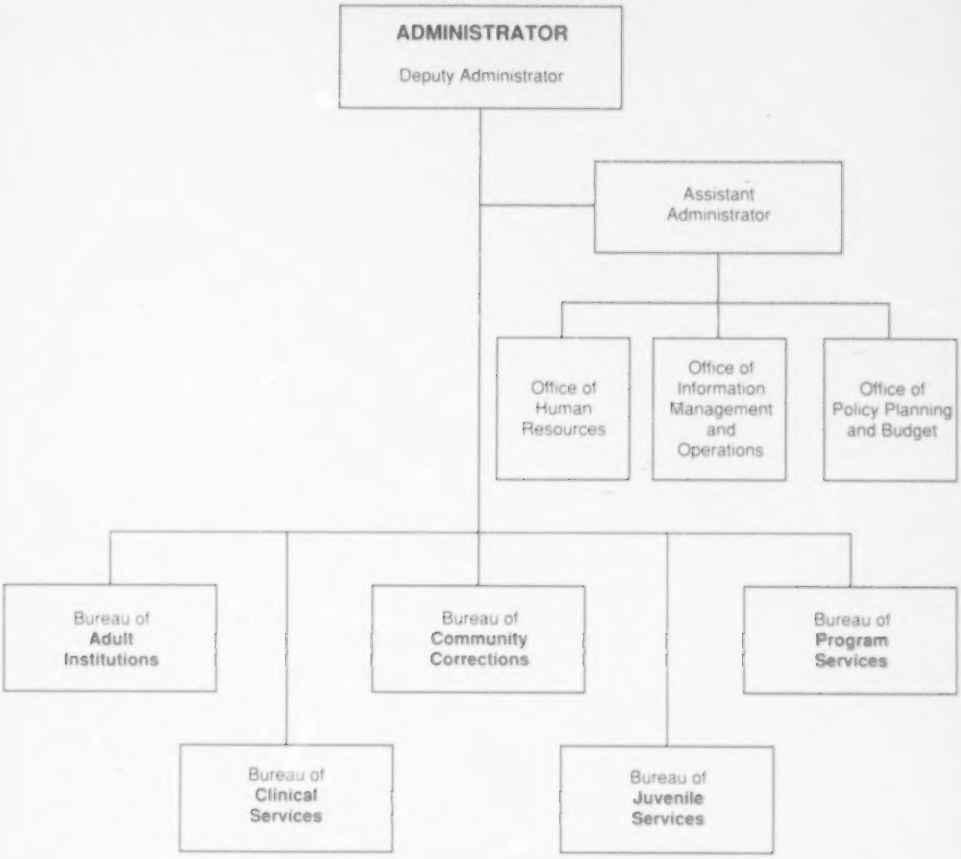
The *Division of Economic Support* is responsible for all income support programs and benefits paid to children, families and individuals in temporary need. It also implements welfare reform programs.

The division supervises county administration of federal and state public assistance programs, including Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Relief to Needy Indian Persons, Vietnamese and Cuban Refugee Relief, food stamps, and eligibility determination for Medical Assistance. It is also responsible for weatherization, energy assistance, child support, homeless shelters, surplus food distribution, and employment and training programs.

The division works closely with local agencies and Indian tribes to implement programs directed at helping people become economically self-sufficient. It promotes programs to help people who are receiving economic support to obtain employment.

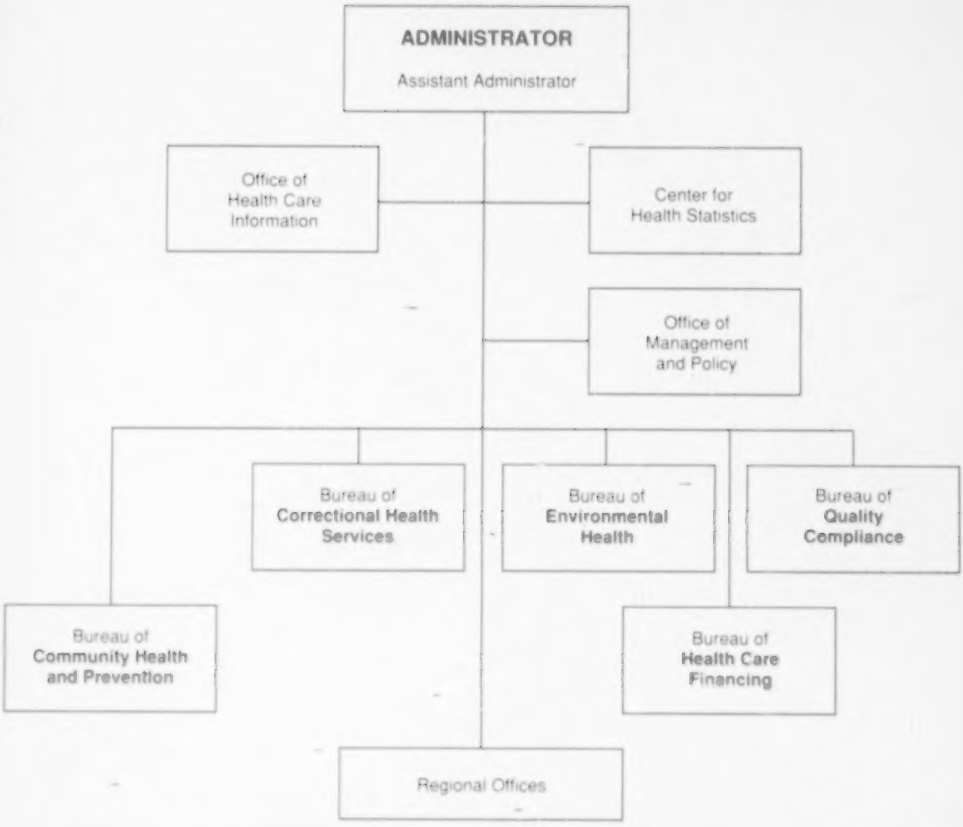
The *Division of Health* is responsible for protecting and promoting public health in Wisconsin and assuring that state residents have access to quality health services at reasonable cost. Activities include enforcing state and federal health regulations, promoting preventive health care, administering state long-term care resource allocation and the Medical Assistance Program, providing consultation and education on general and occupational health topics, preparing and disseminating vital and health statistics, and providing health care services in state correctional institutions.

Health and Social Services: DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS



Health and Social Services: DIVISION OF ECONOMIC SUPPORT

Health and Social Services: DIVISION OF HEALTH



Within the Division of Health, the Office of Health Care Information collects, analyzes and distributes information about the use, cost and quality of health care services in Wisconsin.

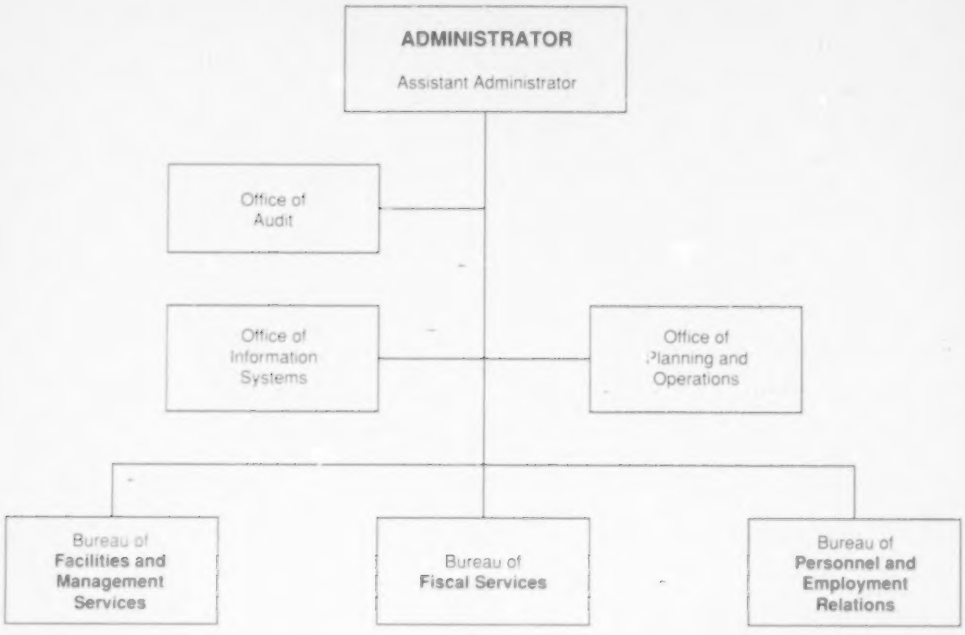
The *Division of Management Services* provides staff services to administer and control departmental fiscal operations. They include personnel management, management analysis, accounting, and collections. It assists prisons, hospitals and other institutions in purchasing, food service, and nutrition. It provides engineering, office space and data processing services. The division also manages the Wilson Street Computing Center, which supplies computer services to other state agencies and the legislature.

The *Division of Vocational Rehabilitation* helps vocationally handicapped individuals obtain and retain employment consistent with their interests and capabilities. Each individual receives counseling plus medical, psychological, and vocational evaluation and training services. Any individual who has a physical or mental disability that results in an employment handicap may receive assistance. The program's goal is to assist disabled residents of the state to become as economically self-sufficient as possible.

Employment programs include vocational rehabilitation which provides eligible disabled persons with employment preparation and related services; supported employment which includes job coaching support to severely disabled individuals allowing them to work in the community; home-based enterprise which allows eligible persons to learn a skill resulting in the sale of a marketable product or service; and the Business Enterprise Program which searches for business or vending stand locations for the legally blind and other individuals.

During 1987-88 the division placed more than 10,000 disabled Wisconsin residents in jobs and served over 82,000 people who came to the division's 21 field offices for employment assistance.

Health and Social Services: DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES



The division also supplies independent living services for persons with severe disabilities including a rehabilitation teaching program for the blind or visually impaired; a program providing interpreter coordination and advocacy services for the deaf and hearing impaired; and independent living programs of consumer-controlled services that allow persons with severe disabilities to function as independently as possible in their homes and community.

The *Office of Policy and Budget* is responsible for preparing and implementing department-wide planning, budgeting, and evaluation systems. It evaluates programs, reviews existing and proposed policies and administrative rules, and develops budget and legislative proposals.

The *Controlled Substances Board* issues rules controlling drugs that have a potential for abuse.

The *Nursing Home Reimbursement Appeals Board* reviews petitions from nursing homes to modify their reimbursement rates under the Medical Assistance Program.

The *Pesticide Review Board* recommends rules to the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection for the protection of persons and property from pesticide hazards. Such rules are not effective until approved by the board.

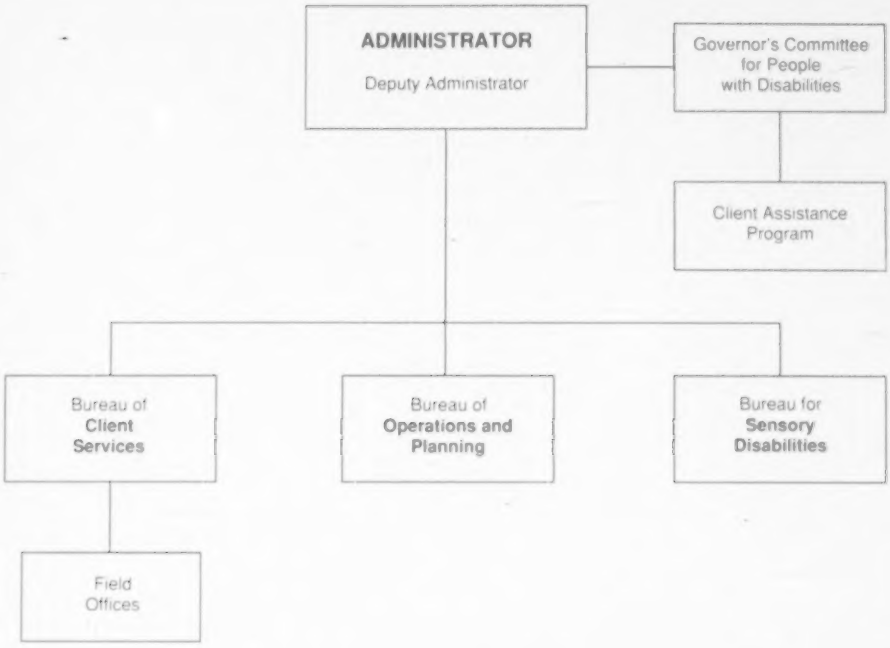
The *Council on Blindness* makes recommendations to state agencies on policies, programs, and research that affect the blind or visually impaired and consults with the department on its programs.

The *Council on Domestic Abuse* makes recommendations to the secretary on domestic abuse services grant applications, advises the department and legislature on domestic abuse policy, and, in conjunction with the Judicial Conference, develops forms for filing petitions for domestic abuse restraining orders.

The *Council on Mental Health* advises the department, governor, and legislature on mental health programs, provides recommendations on the expenditure of federal mental health block grants, reviews the department's plans for mental health services, and serves as an advocate for the mentally ill.

The *Radiation Protection Council* monitors the development and implementation of public and private radiation-related policies, recommends new programs or changes to existing programs to state agencies, recommends to the secretary possible intervention by the Department of

Health and Social Services: DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION



Justice in federal proceedings, and recommends to the legislature and examining boards methods to minimize radiologic exposure.

Interagency Relationships: In carrying out their responsibilities and implementing programs, the various divisions have established close working relationships with other state agencies, local governments, voluntary agencies, and agencies of the federal government.

The Division of Care and Treatment Facilities works with the Department of Public Instruction to set standards for institutional educators, libraries and librarians, and the administration of educational and special educational programs; with the University of Wisconsin Law School to obtain legal assistance for institutionalized persons; and with the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations to ensure building safety and code compliance for institutions.

The Division of Community Services is responsible for the review and approval of local community services, social services, and aging program plans and budgets and for allocating the state's share of funds for these programs. The division cooperates with other state agencies and with statewide voluntary organizations, such as the Wisconsin Association for Retarded Citizens, the Wisconsin Association of the Deaf, the Wisconsin Association on Alcoholism and Other Drug Abuse, and the Wisconsin Mental Health Association.

It has close contact with various segments of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, including the Administration on Aging; the National Institutes on Mental Health, Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, and Drug Abuse; the Social Security Administration; the Social and Rehabilitation Services; and the Division of Developmental Disabilities. On the local level the division works with the many social and human services departments, community services agencies, child support agencies, aging units and American Indian tribal councils.

The Division of Corrections cooperates with many federal, state, local, and voluntary agencies. It works through the state's Office of Justice Assistance to obtain federal funding for innovative juvenile justice programs. It also works with the Veterans Administration and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to secure benefit payments for eligible institutional residents and probation and parole clients.

The division cooperates with the Office of Justice Assistance regarding the planning of statewide corrections programs. The Department of Public Instruction and the division work together to set standards for corrections educators and librarians and the administration of libraries and special educational programs. The Department of Justice not only acts as the division's legal counsel but also helps it with crime information data and jailor training institutes. The University of Wisconsin System helps place institutional residents and probation and parole clients in college credit courses under a study release program. The division works with the UW Law School on the legal assistance to institutionalized persons program; with the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education to certify vocational teachers and classes for eligible clients; with the Department of Natural Resources to place eligible clients on various work projects; and with the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations to meet building and health codes at the institutions and to counsel eligible clients for employment placement through Job Service.

The Division of Economic Support works with the U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Energy, and Health and Human Services to implement public assistance, child support, energy services and food commodity programs.

It cooperates at the state level with the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, Department of Public Instruction, the Vocational, Technical and Adult Education Board, the Wisconsin Jobs Council and the University of Wisconsin System on education, training and employment programs for recipients of public assistance.

The division cooperates with city and county officials through its jail inspection services, with municipalities by collecting criminal restitution money, and with county officials planning community-based facilities. The division contracts with voluntary agencies for purchases of clinical, supervisory, and special services, such as tutoring and job placement. It works with county boards, county social and human service agencies, tribal councils, community action agencies, clerks of court, county child support agencies, public school systems and voluntary agencies to provide special services for recipients of public assistance. Included among these agencies are: the Wisconsin Counties Association, the Wisconsin Human Service Board Member and Directors Association, the Wisconsin Social Service Association, the Wisconsin Child Support Enforcement Association, the Weatherization Operators of Wisconsin, and the Community Action Program Director's Association.

The Division of Health administers federal public health programs and distributes federal health dollars in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the Public Health Service, and the Environmental Protection Agency. It cooperates with the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction to promote school health programs, with the Department of Natural Resources on environmental health policies, and with the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection on pesticide use and other rural health programs. The division also works with local public health agencies, particularly on health regulations, and with private health agencies in establishing and funding health initiatives.

The Division of Vocational Rehabilitation relates to several federal agencies, including the U.S. Bureau of Handicapped Children and the Rehabilitation Services Administration which provides the major portion of funding for the vocational rehabilitation program. It cooperates with the Worker's Compensation Division in the state's Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations to collect compensation for job-related injury and with the Job Service Division to help place the vocationally handicapped.

INDEPENDENT UNITS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY PREVENTION AND PREGNANCY SERVICES BOARD

Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention and Pregnancy Services Board: HANNAH ROSENTHAL (executive director, women's council) (nonvoting), *chairperson;* DANA ALDER, BARBARA BARNARD, BARBARA BITTERS, LORRAINE DAVIS, ANN DOPP, CONNIE THREINEN (all appointed by women's

council) (nonvoting); SUE G. GILBERT, ROBERT G. HINTZ, EDWARD MALKASIAN, PAM RUCINSKI, HERBERT SANDMIRE, RHONDA TAYLOR (all appointed by governor).

Administrator: BARBARA KAY.

Mailing Address: Suite 908, 30 West Mifflin Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 267-2080.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.195 (5).

History: The Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention and Pregnancy Services Board was created by 1985 Wisconsin Act 56.

Organization: The 13-member board consists of 6 nonvoting state employe members appointed by the Women's Council, plus the council's executive director who serves as permanent, nonvoting chairperson. The remaining 6 members are appointed by the governor for 3-year terms from persons nominated by statewide organizations that represent a balance of points of view on pregnancy prevention and pregnancy services.

Agency Responsibility: The board develops criteria for funding and reviews grant applications from organizations applying for awards of state funds to provide adolescent pregnancy prevention programs or pregnancy services.

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PREVENTION BOARD

Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Board: JOAN ANDERSON (designated by governor), DONALD J. HANAWAY (attorney general), PATRICIA A. GOODRICH (secretary of health and social services), HERBERT J. GROVER (superintendent of public instruction); SENATOR CZARNEZKI (appointed by senate president), REPRESENTATIVE BELL (appointed by assembly speaker); ROBERT E. BURNETTE, JOANNE M. DYE, STANLEY M. ENGLANDER, BARBARA HUG, RICHARD W. KINCH, CALLY KING, HAMILTON I. MCCUBBIN, KAREN L. WEBB (appointed by governor).

Executive Director: ELAINE OLSON.

Mailing Address: 110 E. Main, Suite 520, Madison, Wisconsin 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-6871.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.195 (4).

History: The Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Board was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 109.

Organization: The board consists of 3 *ex officio* officers or their designees, one senator appointed by the president of the senate, one representative appointed by the speaker of the assembly, and 8 public members appointed by the governor for 3-year terms, of whom 6 are appointed on the basis of their knowledge of the subject. The remaining 2 public members are an adult who was a victim of abuse, and a parent who abused or neglected children and received treatment or advice on child abuse.

Agency Responsibility: The board develops and administers a plan of matching grants to organizations for child abuse and neglect prevention programs; recommends policy and program changes to the governor, legislature and state agencies for reducing child abuse and neglect; and promotes statewide educational seminars to develop public awareness of the problems.

BOARD ON HEALTH CARE INFORMATION

Board on Health Care Information: RONALD DIX, *chairperson;* TERRI POTTER, *vice chairperson;* CONAN S. EDWARDS, *secretary;* EARL STRUB, ROGER VON HEIMBURG, EDMUND C. MOY, DONNA LUTZOW (all appointed by governor).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.195 (6).

History: The Board on Health Care Information was created by 1987 Wisconsin Act 399 which also established the Office of Health Care Information in the Department of Health and Social Services.

Organization: The 7-member board is composed of health care consumers and providers appointed by the governor.

Agency Responsibility: The board advises the Office of Health Care Information and approves all administrative rules proposed by the Department of Health and Social Services on the subject of health care information.

PRISON INDUSTRIES BOARD

Prison Industries Board: STEPHEN E. BABLITCH, JAMES JOHNSON, OTTO C. JUNKERMANN, ANNE LUBER, WILLIAM MOYLAN, MIKE O'CONNELL, SR., SCOTT K. ALEXANDER, MILTON D. WARD, CHARLES YOST (all appointed by governor).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.195 (3m).

History: The Prison Industries Board was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27.

Organization: The board consists of 9 members appointed by the governor for 3-year terms. Two members represent private business and industry and 2 represent labor organizations. One member each represents: an ex-offender, the University of Wisconsin System, the Vocational, Technical and Adult Education System, the Department of Health and Social Services, and potential customers of prison industries.

Agency Responsibility: The board is directed to develop a plan for the manufacture and marketing of prison industries products and for the provision of prison industries services. It approves the establishment or closure of prison industries and approves purchases for prison industries.

COUNCIL ON DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

Council on Developmental Disabilities: ALBERT LAHMAYER (appointed by governor), *chairperson;* ELOISE ANDERSON (designated by secretary of health and social services), VICTOR CONTRUCCI (designated by superintendent of public instruction), TERRENCE DOLAN (designated by president, University of Wisconsin System), CHRIS FAULHABER (designated by secretary of industry, labor and human relations); LIONEL ALDRIDGE, KAY DEGNAN, JUDITH A. FELL, DENNIS M. FILIPPELLI, GERHARD GNIRK, RUTH GULLERUD, DONALD L. HANSON, DONALD KNAPP, SR., BONNIE LEMMER, BARBARA LYONS, FLORENCE MINEAU, MADELEINE M. MORICHETTI, WILLIAM NYSTROM, HERBERT G. PANITCH, KAREN R. REIBETANZ, KAREN ROOTS, GREGORY J. SHEEHAN, DIANE STRZOK, ELIZABETH TADDY (appointed by governor).

Executive Director: JAYN J. WITTENMYER.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7851, Madison 53707-7851; location: Room 338, Wilson Street State Human Services Building, 1 West Wilson Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-7826.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.197 (11n).

History: The Council on Developmental Disabilities was created within the Department of Health and Social Services by Chapter 322, Laws of 1971. Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, made the council a distinct unit, exercising its powers independent of the department.

Organization: Council members serve staggered 4-year terms. The heads of state agencies providing direct services to the developmentally disabled, specifically the secretary of industry, labor and human relations, the secretary of health and social services, the state superintendent of public instruction, and the president of the University of Wisconsin System, designate representatives to the council. The governor appoints members representing local public and private nonprofit agencies that provide direct services, and representatives of nongovernmental agencies and groups concerned with services to the developmentally disabled. At least one-half of the membership must consist of persons with developmental disabilities or their parents or guardians.

Agency Responsibility: The council advises the department, other state agencies, the legislature and the governor on matters relating to developmental disabilities.

COUNCIL ON PILOT PROJECTS FOR THE UNINSURED

Council on Pilot Projects for the Uninsured: TOM FRAZIER, GREG NYCZ (appointed by senate president); DAVID KINDIG, DAVID RIEMER (appointed by assembly speaker); TOM ADAMS, KATHLEEN ELLIOTT, JAMES HICKMAN, DANIEL MANDERS, LAWRENCE RUPP (appointed by governor).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.197 (18).

History: The Council on Pilot Projects for the Uninsured was created by 1987 Wisconsin Act 413.

Organization: The council consists of 9 members, 2 of whom are appointed by the senate president, 2 by the assembly speaker and 5 by the governor. The council will expire June 30, 1991, or the effective date of the 1991-93 budget bill, whichever is later.

Agency Responsibility: The council advises the department in designing 3 state health insurance pilot projects: the group plan subsidy pilot project which provides subsidies for low-income persons to purchase group health insurance offered by their employers; the employed individual pilot project which will provide subsidies for low-income persons employed by firms not offering group health insurance to purchase health insurance if their employers decide to offer group health insurance; and the alternative health care coverage pilot project which will provide subsidies to persons whose health condition or disability would preclude other coverage.

HEALTH AND EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AUTHORITY

See HEALTH AND EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AUTHORITY under *State Authorities* for description.

Department of
INDUSTRY, LABOR AND HUMAN RELATIONS

Secretary: GERALD WHITBURN (as of 7/1/89), 266-7552.

Deputy Secretary: RICHARD W. LORANG (as of 7/1/89).

Executive Assistant: GENE E. KUSSART (as of 7/1/89).

Affirmative Action, Office of: JOSEPH MCCLAIN, *director*, 266-7327.

Information and Public Affairs, Office of: MICHAEL H. MCCOY, *director*, 266-1090.

Legal Counsel: HOWARD I. BERNSTEIN, 266-9427.

Legislative Liaison: JOAN HANSEN, 267-3200.

Employment and Training Policy Division: JUNE M. SUHLING, *administrator*, 266-2439; GERTRUDE M. PEERENBOOM, *deputy administrator*, 266-1021.

Apprenticeship Standards, Bureau of: LAMARR BILLUPS, *director*, 266-3133.

Employment Policy Development, Bureau of: ROLLIE H. ODLAND, *director*, 266-8769.

Jobs, Bureau of: ELLEN J. HANSEN, *director*, 266-1150.

Labor Market Information, Bureau of: HARTLEY J. JACKSON, *director*, 266-5843.

Program Services, Bureau of: RONALD F. HUNT, *director*, 266-2687.

Employment and Training Library: JANET PUGH, *librarian*, 266-2832.

State Occupational Information Coordinating Council: MAILE PA'ALANI, *director*, 266-8012.

Equal Rights Division: MYRA L. SHELTON, *administrator*, 266-0946; vacancy, *deputy administrator*, 267-9012.

Equal Rights Investigation, Bureau of: vacancy, *director*, 266-6860.

Labor Standards, Bureau of: JAMES L. ST[illegible]SEL, *director*, 266-0026.

Legal Services, Bureau of: RICHARD B. [illegible]ARTY, *director*, (414) 227-4376.

Job Service Division: EDITH A. BORDEN, *administrator;* MICHAEL W. MAHONEY, *deputy administrator*, 266-8561.

Employment Programs, Bureau of: vacancy, *director*, 266-7926.

Field Operations, Bureau of: vacancy, *director*, 267-3212.

Management Support, Bureau of: HUGH G. KELLY, *director*, 266-1051.

Migrant Law Enforcement, Bureau of: MATEO CADENA, JR., *director*, 266-0002.

Safety and Buildings Division: WILLIAM M. NOREM, *administrator*, 266-1816.

Buildings and Structures, Bureau of: vacancy, *director*, 266-1817.

Petroleum Inspection and Fire Protection, Bureau of: WILLIAM J. MORRISSEY, *director*, 266-7605.

Plumbing, Bureau of: vacancy, *director*, 266-8984.

Safety Inspection, Bureau of: RON D. REMY, *director*, 266-1930.

Technical Services, Bureau of: GORDON E. HELMEID, *director*, 266-1818.

Division Codes and Application, Office of: RICHARD L. MEYER, *director*, 266-3080.

Unemployment Compensation Division: MICHAEL F. CORRY, *administrator*, 266-7074; JANET VAN VLECK, *deputy administrator*, 266-2284.

Benefit Fraud Operations, Bureau of: JAMES L. MCGUIRE, *director*, 266-0374.

Benefits, Bureau of: KAREN P. MORGAN, *director*, 266-6705.

Legal Affairs, Bureau of: GREGORY A. FRIGO, *director*, 266-0487.

Local Operations, Bureau of: ROBERT M. SCHMIDT, *director*, 266-3170.

Tax and Accounting, Bureau of: FREDERICK R. SIEGENTHALER, *director*, 266-3177.

Administrative Services, Office of: GERALD F. GUENTHER, *director*, 276-7743.

Budget and Planning, Office of: BRIAN B. CARLSON, *director*, 266-7920.

Policy Research, Office of: RICHARD G. TILLEMA, *director*, 267-9807.

Quality Control, Office of: CHESTER FREDERICK, JR., *director*, 266-8260.

Worker's Compensation Division: CHRIST M. FAULHABER, JR., *administrator*, 266-6841.

Compensation Performance, Bureau of: SIMON W. TAI, *director*, 266-3149.

Legal Services, Bureau of: HELEN L. SCHOTT, *director*, 266-5672.

Program Support, Bureau of: MARGARET P. BROWN, *director*, 267-9407.

Administrative Division: JOHN W. RADER, *administrator*, 266-1024.

Administrative Services, Bureau of: RICHARD M. JERRICK, *director*, 266-7349.

Finance and Management Analysis, Bureau of: ERIC T. BAKER, *acting director*, 266-7895.

Personnel, Bureau of: DUANE M. SALLSTROM, *director*, 266-3588.

Systems and Data Processing, Bureau of: ROLLIN W. AGER, *director*, 267-9369.

Wisconsin Apprenticeship Council: CHARLES A. KORN (employer member), RICHARD SAWICKI (employe member), *cochairpersons;* TERRENCE L. GOLDBACH, WILLIAM HARVAT, BEN KOSMATKA, WILLIAM NOVACHEK, PETER G. ROEHRIG, DAVID C. SEITZ (employer members); JACK COLE, JOSEPH A. GEORGE, JACK REIHL, WILBERT VANDER HEYDEN, MARY VILBRANDT, ROBERT WOLFGRAM (employe members); JOHN R. BIRKHOLZ (vocational, technical and adult education representative) (all appointed by Labor and Industry Review Commission).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7972, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-3133.

Automatic Fire Sprinkler System Contractors and Journeymen Council: ROBERT DUPONT, *secretary;* JEFF BATEMAN, DENNIS DRIEBEL, RAYMOND MALEK, EUGENE RICE (all appointed by secretary of industry, labor and human relations).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7969, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-7319.

Child Labor, Council on: PAMELA ANDERSON (representing the Labor and Industry Review Commission), *chairperson;* 2 vacancies (senators); REPRESENTATIVES BARCA, WALLING; vacancy (representing the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations); 1 or more vacancies (public members).

Construction Wage Rate Council: Inactive.

Dwelling Code Council: LEN LINZMEIER (housing manufacturer member), *chairperson;* RICHARD MEYER (appointed by secretary of industry, labor and human relations), *secretary* (nonvoting); WILLIAM J. BONCHER, JR., JAMES KRUSE, GEORGE V. NAWROT, vacancy (building trade labor organization members); JAMES R. KOROTEV, JAMES SCHULTZ, RICHARD SEGELKEN, CHRISTINE WILSON (building inspector members); JOSEPH CHUDNOW, RANDOLPH J. THELEN (building contractor member); DEAN WEILAND (housing manufacturer member); REIMAR FRANK (architect, engineer, designer member); DENNIS DORN, LU SUCHARSKI (construction material supply members); CAROLE E. RULE, GLORIA RYBARCZYK (public members) (all appointed by governor).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7969, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-3080.

Equal Rights Council: HAROLD SCHWARTZ, *chairperson;* SHEILA ASHLEY, ROBERT BARROW, CLARENCE BOLTON, ELEANOR DERGE, BARBARA GLASHEEN, BETTY GRAVEEN, JOE HANDRICK, LETHA F. HARMON, PAUL KUSUDA, ANTONIO LAZCANO, JO DEEN LOWE, RICHARD MINOR, DIANE MOEN, BARBARA MORFORD, EDMUND MOY, SYLVIA OBERLE, LESTER PINES, JAMES SAROSIEK, F.B. SILBERG, HUNG-MAO TIEN, STANLEY WEBSTER, JR., GEORGE WILLIAMS (all appointed by governor).

Mailing Address: c/o Equal Rights Division, P.O. Box 8928, Madison 53708.

Telephone: (608) 266-9488.

Fire Prevention Council: JEFFREY AMO, *chairperson;* DAVID BERENZ, MARC EERNISSE, CHARLES ELLIOT, KINGSLEY FORBES, CHARLES A. HAWK, MARVIN C. HORMAN, JAMES JARAPKO, JAMES MCLAUGHLEN, PHILIP MCMANUS, MARVIN MUNDT (all appointed by secretary of industry, labor and human relations).

Mailing Address P.O. Box 7969, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-9420.

Labor and Management Council: JOHN T. COUGHLIN (public official), TED HUTTON (management member), JACK REIHL (labor community member), *cochairpersons;* JIM EHRENSTROM, RON HANSON, MOIRA KELLY, EDWARD KILLEEN (management members); RAYMOND FULARCZYK, RICHARD PRESSER, ROBERT VICARS, EDWARD WINDORFF (labor community members); JEROME F. MALONEY, STEPHEN SCHOENFELD, RON SWEET, RANDALL WADE (public officials) (all appointed by governor).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7946, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-9615.

Labor Standards Council: Inactive.

Migrant Labor, Council on: REPRESENTATIVE WELCH, *chairperson;* JOHN HEIN (employer member), *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE BOCK, SENATOR LEEAN, SENATOR VAN SISTINE (legislative members); PAUL HEDRICK, JR., BRAD KOLPIN, JOHN H. KNOCH, THOMAS LEACH, MARVIN P. VERHULST (employer members); CECELIA A. BERETH, JOHN F. EBBOTT, MARK P. GROSS, ROSA I. GUERRERO, ELVA JOHANNES, LUPE MARTINEZ (employe members) (governor appoints all except legislative members).

Petroleum Storage Environmental Cleanup Council: JAMES H. LANG, *chairperson;* PAUL DIDIER (designated by secretary of natural resources), WILLIAM NOREM (designated by secretary of industry, labor and human relations); THOMAS COENEN, RICHARD C. DOWNS, CHARLES ELLIOTT, JAMES SENGER (appointed by governor).

Mailing Address: c/o Safety and Building Division, P.O. Box 7969, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-7605.

Plumbers Council: DUANE STRASSMAN, *secretary;* STEVE JESMOK, WILLIAM REIGEL (all appointed by secretary of industry, labor and human relations).

Self-Insurers Council: G. HOWARD PHIPPS, JR., *chairperson;* GEORGE J. HENLE, MARY C. KARL, SHELDON B. SEPSTEAD, GERALD E. ZITZER (all appointed by Labor and Industry Review Commission).

Unemployment Compensation, Council on: GREGORY A. FRIGO (department employe member), *chairperson,* (nonvoting); ROYAL F. CLUBERTON, ROBERT W. LYONS, JACK B. REIHL, GREGORY SHAW, WILLIAM TROESTLER (employe members); JAMES BUCHEN, LLOYD L. CHAMBERS III, MICHAEL A. JUNEAU, STEVEN B. MIXTACKI, ALFRED T. PECK, JR. (employer members) (all appointed by secretary of industry, labor and human relations).

Mailing Address: c/o DILHR Bureau of Unemployment Compensation Legal Affairs, P.O. Box 8942, Madison 53708.

Telephone (608) 266-3189.

Worker's Compensation, Council on: CHRIST M. FAULHABER, JR. (department employe member), *chairperson;* RICHARD J. BAGIN, JAMES A. BUCHEN, KATHLEEN COAKLEY, HAROLD W. GRENELL, DANIEL W. KRETZ, (employer members); GERALD JENSEN, EMIL R. MUELVER, JACK REIHL, OBERT J. VATTENDAHL, ROBERT C. VICARS (employe members); TOM HILLMAN, JOHN H. JONES, JR., FRANK W. WEGNER (nonvoting insurance company representatives) (all appointed by Labor and Industry Review Commission).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7903, Madison 53707; location: State Industry and Labor Building (GEF-1), 201 East Washington Avenue, Madison.

Location — Job Service and Unemployment Compensation Offices (full-time): Ashland, Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Janesville, Kenosha, La Crosse, Lancaster, Madison, Manitowoc, Menasha, Milwaukee (3 locations), Oshkosh, Racine, Rhinelander, Sheboygan, Superior, Watertown, Waukesha, Wausau, West Bend, Wisconsin Rapids. **Job Services Offices** (full time): Baraboo, Beaver Dam, Beloit, Darlington, Dodgeville, Elkhorn, Grafton, Hayward, Hudson, Marinette, Marshfield, Portage, Rice Lake, Richland Center, Stevens Point.

Telephone: (608) 266-3131 (general information; see individual divisions and bureaus).

Publications: Contact individual divisions for publications or the DILHR information office for a list of publications.

Number of Employes: 2,293.89.

Total Budget 1987-89: $388,454,400.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.22.

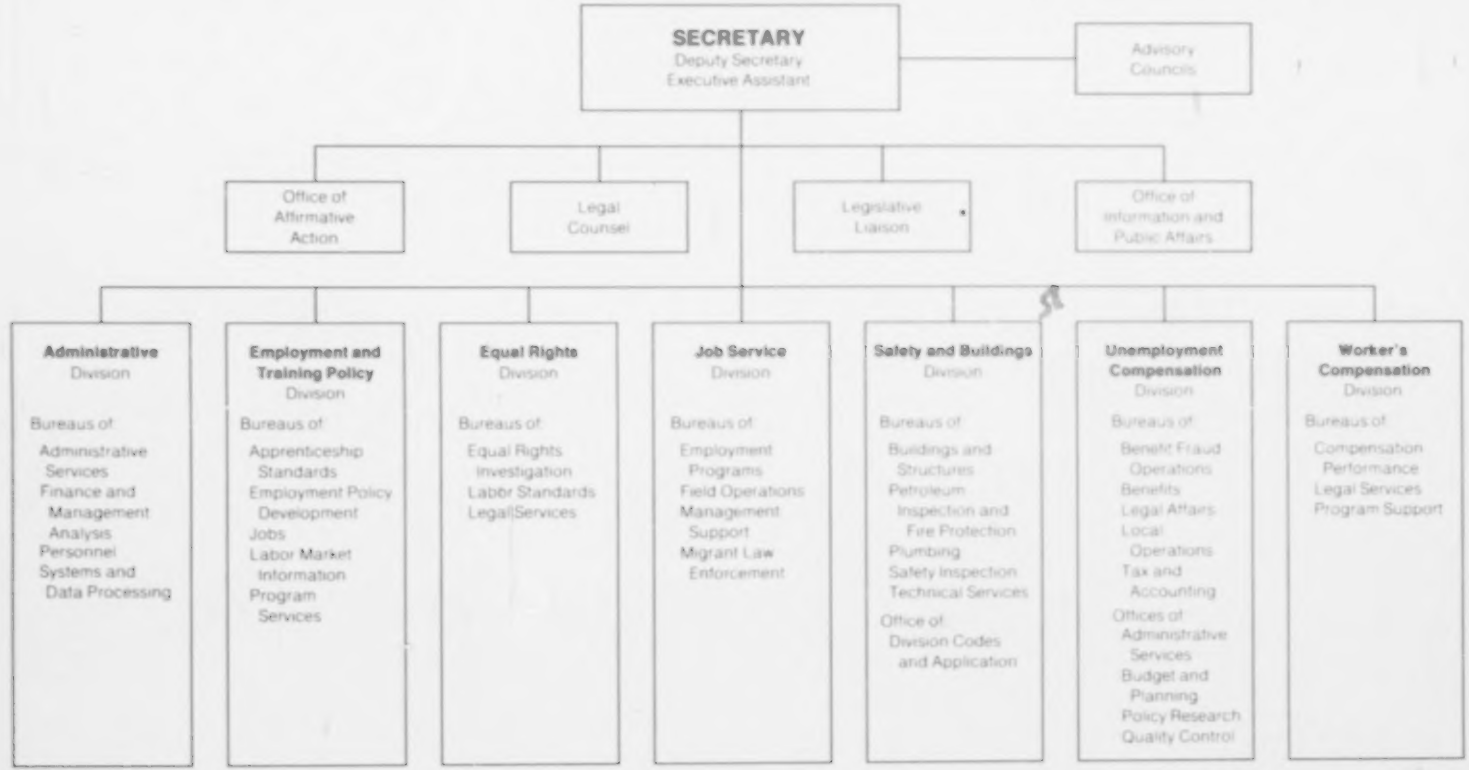
History: Wisconsin labor law developed in response to the state's industrialization, which began in the 1880s. Early government action included child labor laws, collection of employment and business statistics, and mandatory factory safety inspections.

The Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations evolved from the Wisconsin Bureau of Labor Statistics, created in 1883, and the State Industrial Commission, created in 1911. From those beginnings, Wisconsin took the lead nationally in adjusting labor laws to modern industrial conditions. The state sought solutions through the "commission" idea, which delegated labor law administration to politically independent bodies of experts and advisory committees; the "social insurance" idea, which, as an inducement to prevent problems, imposed on employers the costs of correcting labor problems such as worker injuries and unemployment; administrative decision making in which the industrial commission was authorized to develop administrative rules to supplement the laws; and a close tie between state government and the university, which enabled the governor and legislature to translate reforms conceived in the academic arena into laws.

Laws enacted during the early part of the 20th century dealt with minimum wage, conditions of employment for women and children, free public employment offices, apprenticeship standards, and job safety regulations. Many of these programs served as models for legislation elsewhere in the country. In the 1930s, Wisconsin led in developing the unemployment compensation system (Chapter 20, Laws of Special Session 1931) and issued the first benefit check in the nation in 1936.

After World War II, Wisconsin enacted legislation prohibiting discrimination in employment on the basis of race, sex, creed, national origin, sexual orientation, age, and handicapping condition. Similar laws now protect access to housing and public accommodations. When the current

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY, LABOR AND HUMAN RELATIONS



*Unit attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03: Labor and Industry Review Commission

department was formed in 1967, administration of these laws was delegated to the Equal Rights Division.

Programs added to the department over the years include plumbing and electrical inspection and certification, regulation of migrant camps, construction and energy conservation standards for homes and buildings, inspection of petroleum products, and employment training responsibilities under the U.S. Job Training Partnership Act.

Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, changed the department's leadership from a 3-member commission to a secretary who serves at the pleasure of the governor.

Recent additions to the department are the Labor and Management Council and the Petroleum Storage Environmental Cleanup Council, created by 1987 Wisconsin Acts 27 and 399, respectively. The department's pamphlet "Timeline History" traces the department's history from its 1883 beginnings to 1986 and notes some of the more significant administrative and legislative changes that occurred during that period.

Organization: A secretary appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate heads the department. The secretary selects a deputy secretary and executive assistant.

Seven divisions conduct the department's work. Councils created by statute and temporary committees established by the secretary and the divisions advise the department.

Agency Responsibility: The department provides services to industry and labor and seeks to protect certain human rights. It carries out these responsibilities through programs designed to provide benefit payment systems that reduce the effects of decreased or irregular personal income due to unemployment or work-related injury; promote full employment and economic development through Job Service; offer training that will improve workers' skills and employment opportunities and help business and industry meet their work force needs; and protect the public from substandard and dangerous conditions in public and private buildings and discrimination in housing and employment.

Unit Functions:

The *Administrative Division* provides management and program support to the other divisions.

The *Employment and Training Policy Division* develops employment policies, provides labor market information, and administers programs that offer training opportunities to individuals and employers.

The *Equal Rights Division* promotes compliance with state laws that protect citizens from discrimination in employment, housing, and public accommodations and provide for proper hours, conditions of work and family and medical leave. It also works to assure that wages are paid on time, that prevailing wages are paid for state or municipal construction projects, and that persons and businesses displaced by public projects receive adequate relocation services and compensation for losses incurred.

The *Job Service Division* helps job seekers find employment and employers find workers. It also participates in an interstate job-finding and job-filling system and helps analyze local labor market conditions.

The *Safety and Buildings Division* administers state laws that regulate buildings, safety and health, and petroleum; develops and administers the codes needed to implement state laws; and develops and distributes information about laws, rules and programs to users, consumers, and the public.

The *Unemployment Compensation Division* administers programs to collect employer taxes, pay benefits to unemployed workers, and resolve contested benefit claims.

The *Worker's Compensation Division* administers programs to assure that injured workers receive financial and other benefits from insurers and self-insured employers, to encourage such workers' rehabilitation and reemployment, and to promote techniques that reduce the number of work-related injuries, illnesses, and deaths.

The *Apprenticeship Council* advises the department on matters pertaining to Wisconsin's apprenticeship system.

The *Automatic Fire Sprinkler System Contractors and Journeymen Council* reviews the content of examinations and advises the department on related matters.

The *Council on Child Labor* conducts a biennial review of the child labor laws and recommends modifications when needed.

The *Construction Wage Rate Council* advises the department on the prevailing wage rates for state and municipal construction projects.

The *Dwelling Code Council* reviews the rules and standards for one- and 2-family dwellings and manufactured housing.

The *Equal Rights Council* advises the legislature and the department and educates the public about promoting human rights and reducing discrimination in housing.

The *Fire Prevention Council* reviews and recommends changes in fire prevention rules.

The *Labor and Management Council* provides a forum for labor, management, and public sector representatives to discuss issues that affect the state's economy and to foster positive labor-management relations in the workplace.

The *Labor Standards Council* advises the department about laws and regulations related to administration of minimum wage, overtime, and other labor standards issues.

The *Council on Migrant Labor* advises the department and other state officials about matters affecting migrant workers.

The *Petroleum Storage Environmental Cleanup Council* sets guidelines for and monitors activities of the Departments of Industry, Labor and Human Relations and Natural Resources that relate to petroleum spills, cleanup, and claims for awards.

The *Plumbers Examining Council* advises the department about the testing and licensing of plumbers.

The *Self-Insurers Council* advises and makes recommendations to the department about matters related to companies that cover their own worker's compensation losses rather than insuring them with an insurance carrier.

The *Council on Unemployment Compensation* advises the legislature and the department about unemployment compensation matters.

The *Council on Worker's Compensation* advises the legislature and the department about worker's compensation and related matters.

Interagency Relationships: The work of the Safety and Buildings Division is related to the work of other state agencies, such as the Departments of Natural Resources and Health and Social Services, that are involved in fire prevention and protection, safety, building standards, inspections, investigations, and groundwater protection. Codes issued by the department are coordinated with those of several other state departments and some local governments.

The Employment and Training Policy Division promotes coordination among the state and local agencies that administer Wisconsin's 40 employment and training programs. Some of the funds the division receives from the federal Job Training Partnership Act are channeled directly to other state agencies, such as the Department of Public Instruction and the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education. For information about the State Job Training Coordinating Council and the State Occupational Information Coordinating Council, see Governor's Special Committees.

The Job Service Division assists federal, state, and local agencies in administering a variety of employment and training programs.

The Worker's Compensation Division cooperates with the Commissioner of Insurance and the Wisconsin Compensation Rating Bureau in regulating worker's compensation carriers that establish insurance premiums. The division monitors employer coverage under the law. It also works closely with the Department of Health and Social Services, especially the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, in helping injured workers find productive employment, and the Division of Health in providing data for statistical research.

The Equal Rights Division cooperates with human relations agencies in Wisconsin municipalities, the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunities Commission, and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to avoid duplication in handling employment and housing discrimination complaints. The division cooperates with the U.S. Department of Labor in determining prevailing wage rates on certain state and municipal public works construction projects. It shares jurisdiction with the Wisconsin Department of Transportation in administering the prevailing wage law. The division refers housing discrimination cases in which probable cause

has been found to the state Department of Regulation and Licensing so that license issues can be reviewed. The division coordinates its review of federal relocation issues with the Department of Transportation. The Labor and Industry Review Commission hears appeals from the division's decisions in discrimination cases.

With the exception of unemployment compensation standards, the Department of Justice enforces agency laws and rules.

The Unemployment Compensation Division shares claimant and worker data with the U.S. Social Security Administration, the Internal Revenue Service, and state agencies such as the Department of Health and Social Services. This sharing helps prevent fraud and abuse, assists officials in determining an individual's eligibility for a program, verifies income, and helps locate individuals who owe child support.

INDEPENDENT COMMISSION ATTACHED FOR PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

LABOR AND INDUSTRY REVIEW COMMISSION

Labor and Industry Review Commission: vacancy, *chairperson;* PAMELA I. ANDERSON, CARL W. THOMPSON.

General Counsel: JAMES L. PFLASTERER.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8126, Madison 53708; location: State Industry and Labor Building (GEF-1), 201 East Washington Avenue, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-9850.

Publications Administrative Rules; Labor and Industry Review Commission informational brochure (LIRC-6791).

Number of Employes: 28.00.

Total Budget 1987-89: $2,799,400.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.225.

History: Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, abolished the Industry, Labor and Human Relations Commission as part of the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations and established the Labor and Industry Review Commission as a separate unit.

Organization: The Labor and Industry Review Commission consists of 3 full-time commissioners appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate to staggered 6-year terms. It selects one of its members to serve as chairperson for a 2-year period.

Agency Responsibility: The commission is a quasi-judicial body that handles petitions for review of Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations decisions related to unemployment compensation, worker's compensation, equal housing, and fair employment. It also handles appeals of discrimination cases concerning physical condition or developmental disabilities in postsecondary education.

Interagency Relationships: Commission decisions may be appealed to the circuit courts. The Department of Justice or the commission's legal staff enforces commission decisions.

Department of JUSTICE

Attorney General: DONALD J. HANAWAY, 114 East, State Capitol, 266-1221.

Deputy Attorney General: MARK E. MUSOLF, 114 East, State Capitol, 266-1221.

Executive Assistant: ROBERT T. HARTY, 123 West Washington Avenue, 266-0425.

Public Intervenors: THOMAS J. DAWSON, 123 West Washington Avenue, 266-8987; KATHLEEN M. FALK, 123 West Washington Avenue, 266-1350.

Research and Information: FRANK RYAN, *director,* 114 East, State Capitol, 266-1221.

Administration, Division of: DAVID J. BARTZ, *administrator,* 123 West Washington Avenue, 266-7326.

Administrative Services Bureau: JEFF SMITH, *director,* 266-5710.

Budget and Management Services Section: JACK BENJAMIN, *chief,* 266-6714.

Fiscal Services Section: DANIEL OAKLAND, *chief,* 266-2609.

Personnel Section: ERIK ERICKSON, *chief,* 266-0461.

Management Information Services Bureau: ROBERT JOSWIAK, *director,* 266-7076.

Criminal Investigation, Division of: FRANK A. MEYERS, *administrator,* 123 West Washington Avenue, 266-1671.

Arson Bureau: PHILIP CULP, *chief deputy fire marshal,* 266-1671.

Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Bureau: GARY HAMBLIN, *director,* 266-1671.

Organized Crime and General Investigations Bureau: RUSSELL NELSON, *director,* 266-1671.

White Collar and Economic Crimes Bureau: LEONARD BELSTNER, *director,* 266-1671.

Law Enforcement Services, Division of: JOHN KILLIAN, *administrator,* 123 West Washington Avenue, 266-7751.

Administrative Officer: ROBERT ANDERSON, 266-7052.

Crime information Bureau: ROBERT MCGRATH, *director,* 266-7314.

Crime Laboratory Bureau-Madison: DANIEL DOWD, *director,* 266-2031.

Crime Laboratory Bureau-Milwaukee: JOHN LINSSEN, *director,* (414) 649-2440.

Training and Standards Bureau: DENNIS HANSON, *director,* 266-7864.

Legal Services, Division of: JAMES D. JEFFRIES, *administrator,* 123 West Washington Avenue, 266-0332.

Administrative Officer: ROBERT HILLNER, 266-3860.

Civil Litigation Unit: CHARLES HOORNSTRA, *unit head,* 266-9945.

Corrections and Transportation Litigation Unit: MICHAEL E. PERINO, *unit head,* 266-0321.

Criminal Appeals Unit: BARRY LEVENSON, *unit head,* 266-8913.

Criminal Litigation, Economic Crimes, and Anti-Trust Unit: STEVEN EBERT, *unit head,* 266-9594.

Environmental Protection Unit: SHARI EGGLESON, *unit head,* 266-9627.

General Government Unit: DANIEL STIER, *unit head,* 266-3067.

Industry and Labor Unit: DAVID RICE, *unit head,* 266-6823.

Medicaid Fraud Control Unit: JAMES C. MCKAY, *unit head,* 267-7292.

Consumer Protection and Citizen Advocacy, Office of: STEPHEN J. NICKS, *director,* 266-2426.

Crime Victims Services, Office of: RICHARD ANDERSON, *director,* 222 State Street, 266-0109.

Crime Victims Council: SENATOR ULICHNY, *chairperson;* ROSEANN BARBER, LYNN BEBEAU, PHYLLIS BERMINGHAM, WANDA L. BINCER, FELMERS CHANEY, KEITH GERARD, ANN GUSTAFSON, PETER HELEN, SCOTT L. HERNE, GERD HODERMANN, JO KALANDA, GERALDINE MCFADDEN, DANIEL R. MOESER, MARY K. ROUSE (all appointed by attorney general).

Law Enforcement Advisory Council: HOWARD ERICKSON, *chairperson;* RICHARD ARTISON, JAMES BABLER, BILL BECKER, SUE BISCHEL, KELLY J. CAMPION, JIM DANFORTH, HERMAN GOLDSTEIN, TOM GORDON, JIM JEFFRIES, GRANT C. JOHNSON, JOHN KILLIAN, MICHAEL J. LIEN, KENNETH LITTLE, FRANK MEYERS, BILL MILLER, J. DENIS MORAN, LARRY NELSON, DOUGLAS S. ROSEMEYER, R. JEFFREY WAGNER, RAYMOND W. WOSEPKA, GERALDINE WUERSLIN (all appointed by attorney general).

University and Crime Laboratories Cooperation Council: STANLEY L. INHORN, *chairperson;* J.M. BLOODWORTH, MERLE A. EVENSON, HERMAN GOLDSTEIN, ALBERT D. HAMANN, CALVIN HUBER (all appointed by president, University of Wisconsin System).

Public Intervenor Advisory Committee: JAMES B. MACDONALD, *chairperson;* CHANDLER MCKELVEY, *vice chairperson;* WILLIAM BEVERLY, ARLEN CHRISTENSON, DALE DAGGETT, RONALD KOSHOSHEK, REBECCA LEIGHTON, DANIEL O. TRAINER (all appointed by attorney general).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7857, Madison 53707-7857; location: State Justice Building, 123 West Washington Avenue, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-3004; Toll-Free Numbers: Arson Tip Line, (800) 362-3005; Office of Consumer Protection, (800) 362-8189; Office of Crime Victims Services, (800) 362-3020.

Publications: Opinions of the Attorney General (annual bound volume); Law Enforcement Bulletin; The Wisconsin Prosecutor's Newsletter; Consumer Protection Annual Report; Consumer Catalog of Publications; Wisconsin Law Enforcement Film Catalog; Criminal Investigation and Physical Evidence Handbook; When Crime Strikes: Injured Victims Can Get Help (brochure); Wisconsin Open Meeting Law; Selected Excerpts from the Wisconsin Statutes; Victims Voice (quarterly newsletter).

Number of Employes: 474.25.

Total Budget 1987-89: $63,333,000.

Statutory Reference: Article VI, Sections 1, 1p and 3, *Wisconsin Constitution;* Section 15.25, Statutes.

History: When Wisconsin became a territory in 1836, the U.S. President appointed the attorney general. In 1839, a territorial act gave the governor, with the consent of the Legislative Council, the power to appoint the attorney general to a term of 3 years. Both the constitution proposed in 1846 and the one adopted in 1848 provided for an elected attorney general with a 2-year term (Article VI, Section 1). A constitutional amendment ratified in 1967 increased the term to 4 years. The attorney general is elected on a partisan ballot.

Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, renamed the agency headed by the attorney general the Department of Justice. This law transferred to the department the State Crime Laboratory from the State Crime Laboratory Board; the arson investigation program of the Commissioner of Insurance; and the criminal investigation functions of the Beverage and Cigarette Tax Division of the Department of Revenue (the name assigned by Chapter 75 to the former Department of Taxation). Chapter 39, Laws of 1975, returned alcohol and tobacco tax enforcement to the Department of Revenue.

Several subsequent laws implemented and refined the changes initiated by the 1967 reorganization. The 1969 Legislature added enforcement of certain laws related to dangerous drugs, narcotics, and organized crime to the duties of the Division of Criminal Investigation, redefined the crime laboratory's duties, renamed the Crime Laboratory Division the Division of Law Enforcement Services, and created a Crime Information and Identification Center.

Chapter 276, Laws of 1969, created the position of public intervenor to protect public rights in natural resources. Chapter 74, Laws of 1973, and 1983 Wisconsin Act 410 increased the position's responsibilities. WisAct 410 also created the Public Intervenor Advisory Committee.

The 1979 Legislature transferred the Crime Victims Compensation Program from the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations to the Department of Justice (Chapter 189) and created a bill of rights for witnesses and victims of crime (Chapter 219).

Organization: The Department of Justice, headed by the attorney general, consists of 4 divisions: administration, criminal investigation, law enforcement services, and legal services. The department also houses Offices of Crime Victims Services and Consumer Protection and Citizen Advocacy, the public intervenor, and research and information services.

The department has a Crime Victims Council, a University and Crime Laboratories Cooperation Council, a Law Enforcement Advisory Council, and a Public Intervenor Advisory Committee. The Law Enforcement Standards Board is attached to the department under Section 15.03, Wisconsin Statutes, as is the Trust Lands and Investments Division. The latter, however, remains under the direction and supervision of the Board of Commissioners of Public Lands created by the Wisconsin Constitution.

Agency Responsibility: The Department of Justice provides legal representation and advice, criminal investigation, and other law enforcement services for the state.

The department provides legal representation in civil cases involving the state, a state agency, or a state officer or employe. It handles criminal cases in the Wisconsin Court of Appeals and the Wisconsin Supreme Court. When expressly authorized by law or requested by the governor, either house of the legislature, or a state department head, the Department of Justice provides legal representation in lower court cases. The department also represents state government units in proceedings to review their administrative decisions in circuit court, the court of appeals, and the supreme court.

The department advises state officers, departments, and agencies about their legal rights and responsibilities. On request, it furnishes written legal opinions to the governor, the legislature, state department heads, district attorneys, and counties corporation counsels. These opinions, many of which are published, serve as a general guide for state and local government operations.

The department consults with and advises county district attorneys and corporation counsels on civil and criminal matters within the jurisdiction of their offices. It provides prosecutorial training for the state's 71 district attorneys and their staff, circulates a monthly prosecutorial newsletter, and maintains a "hotline" to provide consultative services to prosecutors during trials.

The department investigates crime that is statewide in nature or importance. It enforces laws pertaining to narcotics and dangerous drugs, gambling, prostitution, and white collar crimes. It investigates fires of known or suspected incendiary origin, bombings and other explosions of suspected criminal origin, and, by request, fires and explosions resulting in fatalities. Upon request, the department assists local law enforcement agencies with major criminal cases.

Other law enforcement services include technical assistance to Wisconsin law enforcement agencies in crime scene processing and laboratory analyses. The department establishes standards for recruitment and training of police and jail officers and serves as a central repository for fingerprint identification and criminal histories. The Transaction Information for the Management of Enforcement (TIME) system allows instant telecommunications access to the Crime Information Bureau files through 470 terminals located in law enforcement jurisdictions throughout the state.

Chapter 165 requires the attorney general to appoint an assistant attorney general as "public intervenor" and an advisory committee for the intervenor. The public intervenor may intervene in or initiate proceedings for the protection of "public rights" in the state's water and other natural resources.

The department administers the Crime Victims Compensation Program, which reimburses both crime victims and public agencies for certain expenses. It also protects consumers against unfair trade practices by acting on behalf of consumers and providing consumer information and education.

Unit Functions:

The *Division of Administration* provides budget preparation and fiscal control services, personnel and facilities management, mail services, and systems and data processing. The division also conducts research and policy analysis.

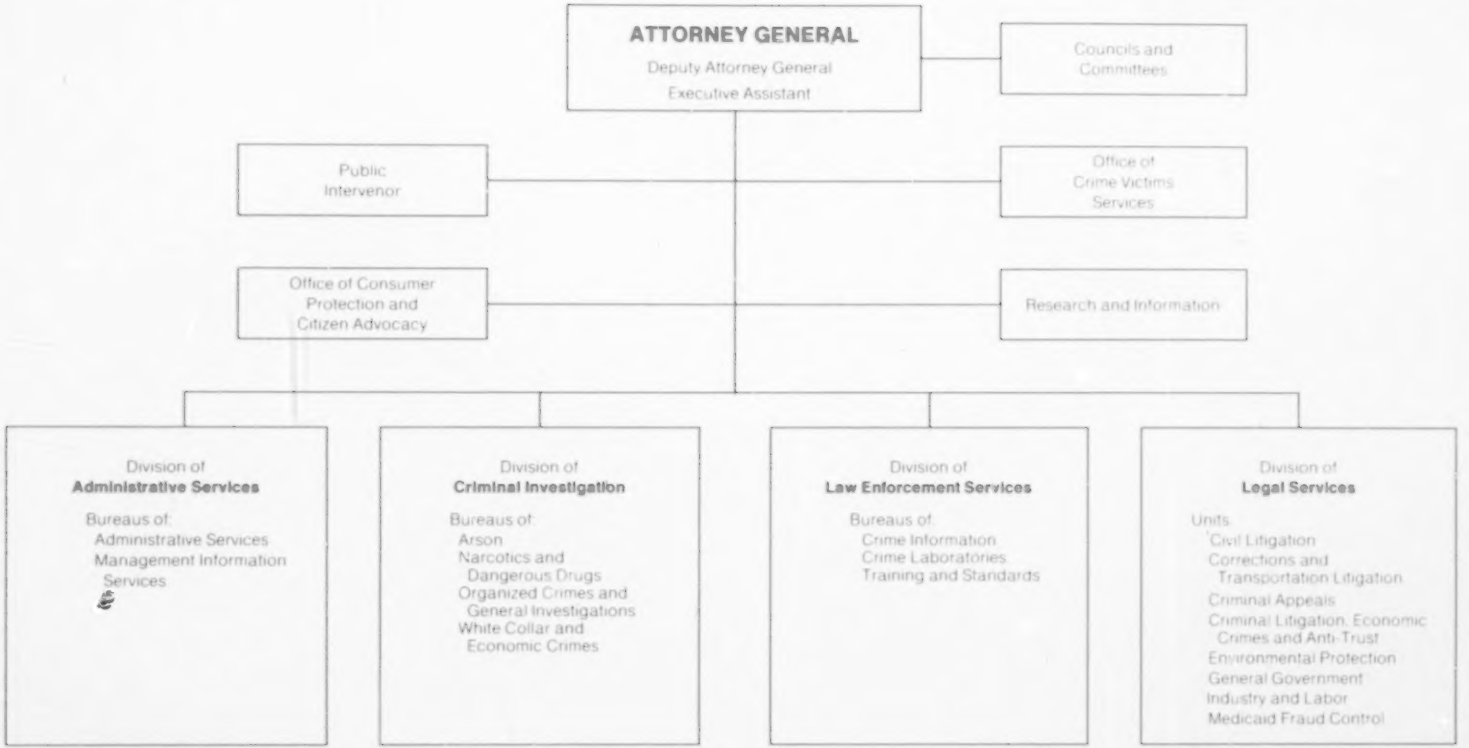
The *Division of Criminal Investigation* is responsible for all criminal investigations that the department is authorized to conduct. It has 4 bureaus: arson; narcotics and dangerous drugs; organized crime and general investigations; and white collar and economic crimes.

Special agents work closely with prosecuting attorneys (either assistant attorneys general or district attorneys) in a cooperative effort to investigate crimes and successfully prosecute criminals.

The Arson Bureau is responsible for investigating fires of incendiary origin throughout Wisconsin.

The Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Bureau performs a large number of drug and vice investigations in conjunction with local law enforcement agencies.

A primary function of the Organized Crime and General Investigations Bureau is to assist or supplement local law enforcement on major crime cases when requested to do so. Most requests of this nature have been concerned with complex murder investigations and multijurisdictional theft rings. This bureau also maintains an organized crime intelligence capability.



Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03:
Law Enforcement Standards Board
Division of Trust Lands and Investments

The White Collar and Economic Crimes Bureau investigates public corruption, criminal antitrust, and financial crimes. At the governor's request, this bureau conducts sensitive investigations involving elected and appointed officials.

The *Division of Law Enforcement Services* provides technical and scientific assistance to state and local law enforcement officers, administers employment and training standards, and acts as a criminal information exchange center for law enforcement agencies. The crime laboratories assist state and local law enforcement officers in physical evidence analysis, including forensic science services. The Milwaukee laboratory serves an 8-county area of southeastern Wisconsin; the Madison laboratory, the remaining 64 counties. The laboratories provide field assistance to local law enforcement agencies in major felony cases. The Madison laboratory has a field team "on call" 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to respond to requests for assistance at major crime scenes and autopsy examinations.

The Crime Information Bureau assists criminal justice agencies by providing central records for fingerprint identification and computerized criminal history information. It operates a statewide computerized TIME telecommunications system that links the bureau's state crime and criminal history files with the National Crime Information Center of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System, the Wisconsin Department of Transportation's motor vehicle and driver license files, and local law enforcement agencies. The bureau also publishes a monthly *Law Enforcement Bulletin* for distribution to criminal justice agencies.

The Training and Standards Bureau ensures that the minimum recruitment and training qualifications established by the Law Enforcement Standards Board are met by all new police and jail officers entering law enforcement service at the county, municipal, and state levels. Eleven regional academies offer the board's 320-hour certified program for recruits as well as in-service and specialized training. The state fully reimburses training costs for the mandated basic program and partially reimburses other training programs. Reimbursements are financed through an 11 percent penalty assessment on all criminal and civil fines and forfeitures except those for nonmoving traffic violations. The bureau also makes available to law enforcement organizations a 650-print film library, instructional manuals covering a variety of topics, and the services of 3 instructors — 2 legal and one criminalist. The latter teaches law enforcement officers how to identify, collect, preserve, and conduct preliminary analysis of crime scene evidence.

The *Division of Legal Services* provides legal services to the state, district attorneys, and corporation counsels and furnishes requested legal opinions.

In program areas, such as criminal prosecution, consumer protection, and pollution abatement, the attorney general not only enforces laws administered by other regulatory agencies but also initiates independent investigations and legal prosecutions.

With the aid of federal funding, a Medicaid Fraud Control Unit investigates and prosecutes Medicaid fraud throughout the state.

The *Office of Consumer Protection and Citizen Advocacy* has authority to seek court injunctions to stop a company's fraudulent or deceptive sales representations, recover injured consumers' money, and prosecute violations of unfair trade practice laws. The office handles investigation and prosecution, complaint mediation, consumer advocacy, and consumer information and education.

The *Office of Crime Victims Services* provides assistance to crime victims and witnesses. The state annually awards approximately $1.2 million to innocent victims of crime through its Crime Victim Compensation Program, which reimburses them for out-of-pocket medical expenses, lost wages, funeral and burial expenses, loss of support, and other expenses. The Victim Witness Program reimburses 39 counties for the cost of providing services to help victims and witnesses participating in the criminal justice system. The federal Victims of Crime Act of 1984 provides increased funding to assist crime victims, especially those involved in sexual assault, child abuse, and domestic violence. Through this funding, statewide services have been expanded to include crisis intervention, emergency services, court-related services, support services, training and public information.

The *Crime Victims Council* provides the attorney general with policy advice and recommendations on awards to crime victims.

The *Law Enforcement Advisory Council* advises the attorney general on all aspects of law enforcement.

The *University and Crime Laboratories Cooperation Council* coordinates work of the 2 laboratories to avoid overlap.

The *Public Intervenor Advisory Committee* advises the public intervenor about protecting public rights in water and other natural resources.

Interagency Relationships: The Department of Justice may be involved with all other state agencies at some time in its role as legal counsel for the state. Although some agencies maintain their own legal staffs, these attorneys work with and seek opinions and advice from the Department of Justice.

The department works closely with other agencies in its role as criminal investigator. The Division of Criminal Investigation cooperates with the securities commissioner, the banking commissioner, and other state agencies when they investigate violations related to their offices. Such cooperation illustrates the division's main mission, which is to supplement and assist other law enforcement agencies.

The Division of Law Enforcement Services provides technical assistance to many state government agencies. The scientific and technical nature of the crime laboratories' work has resulted in arrangements with the University of Wisconsin System and the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection for joint use of physical facilities and, in certain cases, the exchange of scientific personnel. The Crime Information Bureau continually coordinates with the Department of Transportation, Department of Health and Social Services, Director of State Courts, and all other state agencies that have law enforcement or criminal justice responsibilities. The Training and Standards Bureau maintains liaison with law enforcement agencies and, through a central records system, maintains Wisconsin law enforcement officers' training records at the basic, specialized, and in-service training levels.

INDEPENDENT UNITS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS BOARD

Law Enforcement Standards Board: RALPH MANN (public member), *chairperson;* GARY J. BRAZGER (law enforcement), *vice chairperson;* DONALD J. HANAWAY (attorney general), THEODORE MEEKMA (executive staff director, Office of Justice Assistance), RALPH E. CHRISTENSEN (designated by secretary of natural resources), JAMES W. VAN SISTINE (designated by secretary of transportation); GREGORY J. POTTER (district attorney); DAVID C. BURKE, KELLY J. CAMPION, LEROY KLEIN, RAYMOND KLINK, KEITH POTTER (law enforcement); JACK ROBINSON, THOMAS MEROWEK (local government executives); LAWRENCE NELSON (special agent in charge, Milwaukee FBI Office, nonvoting).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.255.

History: Chapter 466, Laws of 1969, created the Law Enforcement Standards Board.

Organization: The board consists of 15 members, of whom the governor appoints 10 to staggered 4-year terms (6 representatives of local law enforcement, one of whom must be a chief and one a sheriff; one district attorney; 2 local government representatives; and one public member). The 4 *ex officio* state officers include the attorney general, the executive staff director of the Office of Justice Assistance, and the secretaries of the Departments of Natural Resources and Transportation (or their designees). The special agent in charge of the Milwaukee office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation serves the board in an advisory capacity but has no vote. A representative of the Department of Justice designated by the attorney general serves as the board's nonvoting secretary.

Agency Responsibility: The board sets minimum education and training standards for employment of law enforcement and jail officers, certifies persons as qualified to be officers, establishes minimum curriculum requirements for preparatory courses and programs, and recommends minimum curriculum requirements for in-service and advanced courses and programs for train-

ing law enforcement recruits. It also consults with other government agencies regarding the development of law enforcement training schools and courses, conducts and stimulates research to improve law enforcement administration and performance, and evaluates compliance by governmental units. The board appoints a curriculum advisory committee and a training research committee to advise it in the establishment of curriculum requirements.

DIVISION OF TRUST LANDS AND INVESTMENTS

Trust Lands and Investments, Division of: STEPHEN E. GAUGER, *secretary.*

Mailing Address: 110 East Main Street, Suite 701, Madison 53703.

Publications: Annual Report, Records Guide.

Telephone: (608) 266-1370.

Number of Employes: 7.00.

Total Budget 1987-89: $819,000.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.253.

History: Article X of the Wisconsin Constitution creates a Board of Commissioners of Public Lands to accept lands granted to the state by the U.S. government and authorizes the board to sell such lands, invest the proceeds, and apply the proceeds to the support and maintenance of public schools, universities, and libraries. Since 1848, Congress has granted the state about 10 million acres, or almost one-third of the state's area.

As of June 30, 1988, 82,000 acres (less than one percent of the original holdings) remained in the board's ownership. These lands are located in 41 counties, but 9 counties (Ashland, Florence, Forest, Iron, Marinette, Oneida, Price, Sawyer, and Vilas) contain more than 90 percent of the acreage. More than 50,000 acres are within the project boundaries of federal, state, and county conservation projects and are being held for acquisition by public agencies.

Trust lands are sold to governmental bodies and private parties for amounts not less than their appraised market value. Sales to private parties are conducted by public auction; sales to governmental units are negotiated directly. Most land sales in the past decade have been to governmental bodies. The board may withhold lands from sale when its members believe it is in the state's interest to do so. It may also trade lands with other governmental units and private parties. Where appropriate, lands held by the board are managed for timber production.

Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, attached the Division of Trust Lands to the Department of Natural Resources. Chapter 34, Laws of 1979, transferred the division to the Department of Justice for administrative purposes. It remains under the direction and supervision of the Board of Commissioners of Public Lands, as provided by the Wisconsin Constitution.

Organization: The Board of Commissioners of Public Lands, which governs the Division of Trust Lands and Investments, consists of the attorney general, the secretary of state, and the state treasurer.

Agency Responsibility: The division manages and sells public lands. It also manages the educational trust funds, which totaled $203 million as of June 30, 1988. The division lends these funds to Wisconsin municipalities and school districts for public improvements and other purposes. Thus, investment of the proceeds from the sale of public lands has helped to develop not only public schools and universities but also the State Capitol, roads, canals, railroads, and other public works.

Department of MILITARY AFFAIRS

Commander in Chief: GOVERNOR TOMMY G. THOMPSON.

Adjutant General: MAJ. GEN. RAYMOND A. MATERA.

Deputy Adjutant General for Army: BRIG. GEN. JEROME J. BERARD.

Deputy Adjutant General for Air: BRIG. GEN. RICHARD E. PEZZULLO.

Chief of Staff, Air National Guard: BRIG. GEN. JERALD D. SLACK.

Assistant Adjutant General for Readiness and Training: BRIG. GEN. JAMES C. BOLL.

Director, State Area Command: BRIG. GEN. ARVID M. FLANUM.

Chief of Staff, Army National Guard: COL. JOHN A. LIETHEN.

Air Division: COL. JOEL F. GRASSE, *executive support staff officer (air).*

Army Aviation Division: COL. ROGER L. GREENWOOD, *state aviation officer.*

Army Maintenance Division: COL. DONALD A. COOPER, *surface maintenance officer,* Camp Williams, Camp Douglas, (608) 427-3221.

Army Operations and Training Division: COL. ROGER L. BRILL, *plans, operations and training officer.*

Army Personnel Division: LT. COL. ROBERT G. TRELAND, *personnel and administration officer.*

Executive Support Services Division: LT. COL. ANDREW M. SCHUSTER, *administrative officer.*

Facilities Division: COL. ANDREW R. MILLER, *construction and facilities officer.*

Federal Support Personnel Division: COL. VINCENT J. PINTARRO, *support personnel management officer.*

Public Affairs Division: DONALD D. ERICKSON, *public affairs officer.*

Recruiting and Retention Division: LT. COL. MICHAEL F. FONGER, *recruiting and retention manager.*

U.S. Property and Fiscal Office Division: COL. HOWARD D. MILLER, *U.S. property and fiscal officer for Wisconsin, Camp Williams, Camp Douglas,* (608) 427-3321.

Logistics Division: COL. THOMAS A. SPROELICH, *logistics management officer.*

Permanent Field Training Site: LT. COL. ROBERT D. GREEN, *commander,* Volk Field, Camp Douglas, (608) 427-3341.

Wisconsin Military Academy: COL. ROGER L. GREENWOOD, *commandant,* Camp Williams, Camp Douglas, (608) 427-3321.

Major Army National Guard Unit Commanders:

State Area Command, Wis. ARNG: BRIG. GEN. JEROME J. BERARD.

32nd Separate Infantry Brigade (Mechanized): BRIG. GEN. ELMER O. SIMONSON.

Troop Command: COL. JAMES G. BLANEY.

57th Field Artillery Brigade: COL. JAMES W. HOLMES.

264th Engineer Group: COL. MICHAEL L. DOWNEY.

13th Evacuation Hospital: COL. LEWIS B. HARNED.

Major Air National Guard Unit Commanders:

Wisconsin Air National Guard: BRIG. GEN. RICHARD E. PEZZULLO.

Headquarters, Wis. ANG: BRIG. GEN. JERALD D. SLACK.

128th Tactical Fighter Wing: COL. FRED R. SLOAN.

128th Air Refueling Group: COL. EUGENE A. SCHMITZ.

128th Tactical Control Flight: LT. COL. JAMES A. MICHELSON.

Permanent Field Training Site: LT COL. ROBERT D. GREEN.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8111, Madison 53708-8111; location: 3020 Wright Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 241-6300/6310.

Publications: Biennial Report; At Ease.

Number of State Employes: 237.50.

Number of Federally Paid Support Personnel: 1,600.

Total State Budget 1987-89: $21,548,400.

Total Federal Budget *(annual):* $75,000,000.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.31.

History: The 1967 executive branch reorganization act (Chapter 75) created a Department of Military Affairs with program responsibilities for the Wisconsin National Guard. The Wisconsin State Armory Board was also transferred to the new department and renamed the Armory Board. The Armory Board was abolished in 1973.

The Wisconsin National Guard was established as such by Chapter 208, Laws of 1879, but it was preceded by both a territorial and a state militia. Local militia in this country existed as far back as colonial times. In 1792 federal law required all able-bodied men between 18 and 45 to serve in the militia of their locality. This provision was incorporated in the territorial statutes of Wisconsin. The Wisconsin Constitution (Art. IV, Sec. 29) required the legislature to determine what persons should constitute the militia of the state and provide for its organization and discipline. The Wisconsin Statutes of 1849 specified the procedure for any group of persons to organize themselves into a uniformed company. Officers were to be commissioned by the governor, and a company could apply to the governor for arms or ordinance for its use.

Chapter 87, Laws of 1858, provided for a more formal organization of the state militia. The active militia was to be composed of general and field grade officers together with all legally organized companies. The governor was to be commander in chief and was to appoint the top officers, including the adjutant general. The governor was also to establish a military school of practice requiring all uniformed companies to assemble in their respective military districts once each year.

According to Chapter 87, the adjutant general was to be the active, full-time officer of the military organization of the state. Adjutants general had existed in Wisconsin from 1836, when the first one was designated an aide to the territorial governor. From that time they gradually acquired more authority, supervising the everyday affairs of the militia, finally becoming head of the military establishments of the state under the governor.

In 1873 (Chapter 202) the state made an appropriation for the militia, constituting its first direct state support. In 1879, the state militia officially became the Wisconsin National Guard.

The militia of the various states were established by federal law, but they were state-operated organizations. As a result of the lack of uniformity among the National Guard units which showed up in the Spanish-American War, Congress enacted a law in 1903 to unify the National Guard under federal supervision. This law divided the militia into the organized National Guard unit in each state and the reserve militia. Certain standards were set for the guard and federal aid was granted.

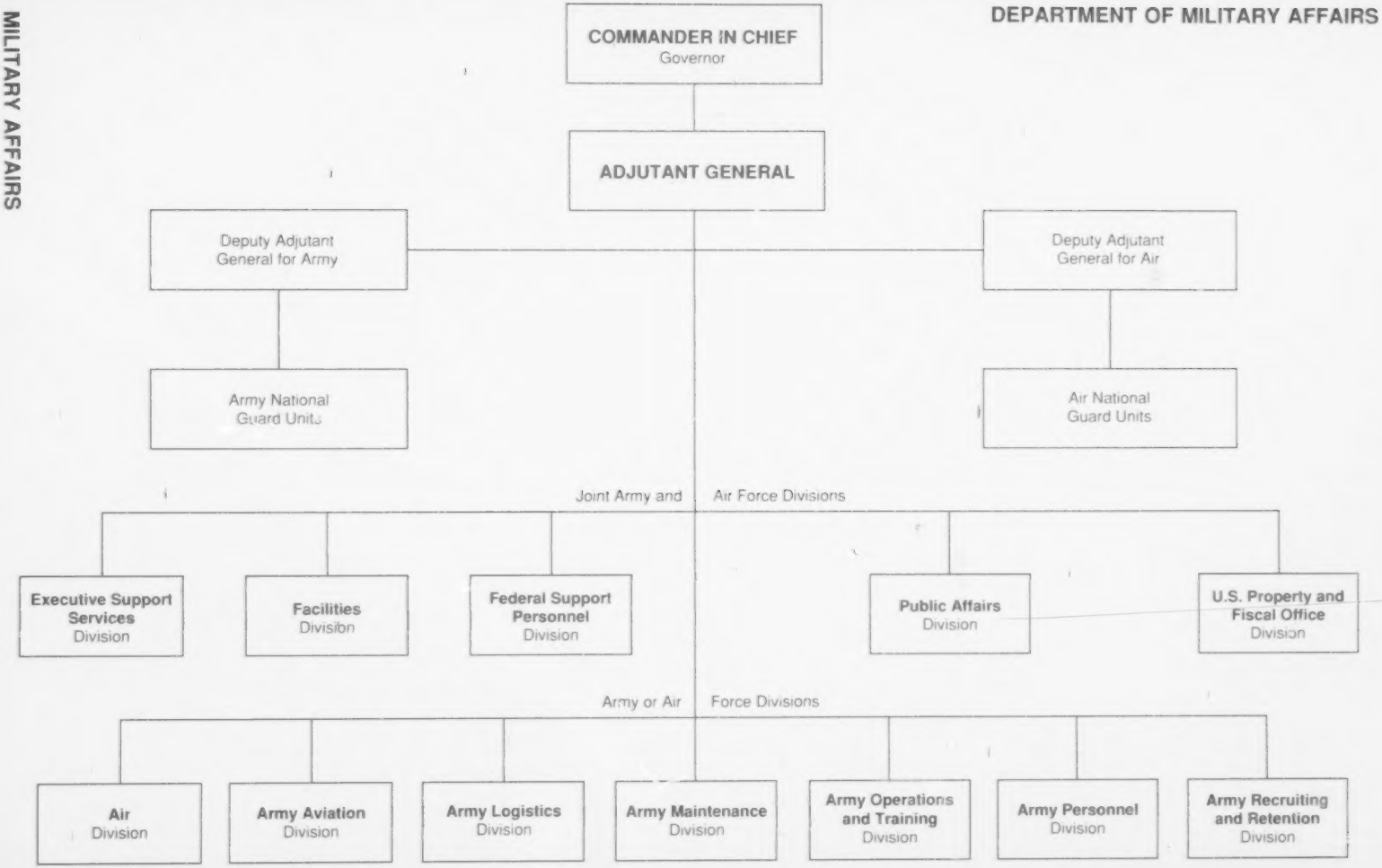
The State Armory Board was created by Chapter 271, Laws of 1943. A predecessor board, however, was created in 1919 (Chapter 324). Legislation similar to that establishing the 1943 board was originally passed in 1939 but was vetoed by the governor. The board was abolished by Chapter 90, Laws of 1973.

Organization: The governor, constitutionally, is the commander in chief of the Wisconsin National Guard. However, the department is headed by the adjutant general, who serves as chief of staff to the governor. The adjutant general is appointed by the governor, for a term of 5 years, from officers actively serving in the Army or Air National Guard of Wisconsin who have had at least 5 years of continuous federally-recognized commissioned service in the National Guard immediately preceding the date of appointment and who have attained at least the rank of lieutenant colonel.

The composition of units of the Wisconsin Army and Air National Guard is authorized by the secretary of defense. All officers and enlisted personnel of the guard must qualify under the physical and educational requirements required of members of the regular U.S. Army or Air Force.

The Wisconsin National Guard is maintained by both the federal and state governments. The federal government provides arms and ammunition, equipment and uniforms, military and support personnel pay, supervision of training, and major outdoor training facilities. The state assumes the obligation of providing personnel, conducting training as required under the National Defense Act, and sharing the cost of constructing, maintaining and operating armories and other military facilities.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS



Agency Responsibility: The department provides an armed military force (the National Guard) organized, trained, equipped and available for use, under official orders, in state and national emergencies. The prime mission of the National Guard, as required by the federal government, is to provide trained units to the active army and air force in time of war or national emergency. Its state mission is to assist civil authorities by providing protection of life and property and preserving peace, order and public safety in times of natural or man-made emergencies.

Unit Functions: The *Adjutant General* commands, administers and supervises, through his deputy adjutants general, all National Guard functions in Wisconsin.

Interagency Relationships: The National Guard is maintained by both federal and state governments, and the composition of units of the Army and Air Guard is as authorized by the secretary of defense. In time of war or national emergency, the guard may be activated to augment regular forces on active duty.

Office of the State
PUBLIC DEFENDER

Public Defender Board: DANIEL M. BERKOS (attorney member), *chairperson;* DONALD WALSH, *vice chairperson;* MARC T. MCCRORY, ALAN ROBERTSON, JAMES T. ROGERS, vacancy (attorney members); ARMANDO A. BRAS; LYNDA S. CULLEY; DAGOBERTO IBARRA (all appointed by governor).

State Public Defender: NICHOLAS L. CHIARKAS.

Deputy State Public Defender: ANN REILLY.

Administrative Unit: ARLENE F. BANOUL, *administrative officer.*

Appellate Division: ERIC SCHULENBURG, *chief.*

Trial Representation Division: MARCUS T. JOHNSON, *chief.*

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7923, Madison 53707; location: 131 West Wilson Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-0087.

Number of Employes: 349.10.

Total Budget 1987-89: $50,206,000.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.78.

History: Chapter 479, Laws of 1965, created the Office of the State Public Defender as an appellate defense program within the Wisconsin Supreme Court, funded in part by a private Ford Foundation grant. The court appointed the public defender to a renewable 5-year term and could remove an incumbent of that office only for cause. The public defender had authority to delegate representation to assistant state public defenders.

At that time, indigent defense at the trial court level was a county responsibility. After making a determination of indigency at a defendant's initial court appearance, the judge either appointed private counsel or referred the client to a local public defender.

Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, transferred the public defender program from the Supreme Court to the executive branch. It established the Office of the State Public Defender as an independent agency under the Public Defender Board, which appointed the public defender for a 5-year, renewable term, with removal only for cause. This law also provided for gradual implementation of the public defender program at the trial court level by making the board responsible for establishing the percentage of cases in each county to be handled by local counsel.

Chapter 34, Laws of 1979, funded the implementation of the public defender program begun under Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, but the governor vetoed all but the private bar portion of the program's 1980-81 funding. Chapter 356, Laws of 1979, enacted in a June 1980 special session, required study of the program and set November 1985 as the sunset date for the Office of the State Public Defender. The latter provision was repealed by 1985 Wisconsin Act 29, however.

Chapter 356 also amended the tenure of the public defender from a 5-year term with possible removal for cause to serving at the pleasure of the board effective with appointments made after July 1, 1980.

Chapter 356 established 4 categories of counties with different levels of public defender trial representation for indigents: 25 counties in which private counsel would handle 100 percent of the cases; 6 counties in which private counsel and the public defender would each handle 50 percent of the cases; 31 counties in which private counsel would handle 25 percent of the cases and the public defender 75 percent; and 10 urban counties in which private counsel would handle 15 percent of the cases and the public defender 85 percent.

1983 Wisconsin Act 377, which authorized additional staff, increased from 70 percent to 75 percent the overall average percentage of trial level cases handled by staff in the 47 counties in which the program was then operating.

1985 Wisconsin Act 29 authorized additional staff to expand representation statewide and to increase the availability of support staff, including investigators, client services, and secretaries. Since 1985, staff and funds have been added to the agency's budget as warranted by caseload increases.

Organization: The Public Defender Board consists of 9 members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate to serve staggered 3-year terms. At least 5 members must be members of the State Bar of Wisconsin. The board appoints the state public defender to serve at its pleasure.

The Office of the State Public Defender consists of 3 units: the Administrative Unit, the Appellate Division, and the Trial Division.

Agency Responsibility: The board's duties include review and submission of the agency's budget, promulgation of rules regarding the determination of indigency of persons entitled to representation, and promulgation of rules regarding certification of attorneys for assigned counsel lists. Compensation rates for attorneys drawn from the assigned counsel lists are set by statute.

The state public defender supervises the operation, activities, policies, and procedures of the Office of the State Public Defender and makes final decisions regarding the handling of cases. The state public defender also makes all indigency determinations and assigns counsel for persons entitled to counsel.

Unit Functions:

The *Administrative Unit* provides services such as personnel, budget preparation, case management, fiscal analysis, processing of payments for the private bar, and purchasing.

The *Appellate Division* provides legal representation to indigents in post-conviction or post-commitment proceedings in trial courts, appellate courts, or the Supreme Court. The Appellate Division also receives and acts upon complaints from inmates or courts relating to persons confined to state institutions. Using a combination of program staff and private attorneys, the division provides appellate representation to indigents in all counties. Each appellate staff attorney represents approximately 60 clients per year.

The *Trial Division* provides legal representation at the trial level to indigent persons charged with adult crimes or juvenile offenses, petitioned mentally ill, or involved in family disputes, including paternity actions and termination of parental rights. Private attorneys represent indigent clients in cases not handled by staff. Each trial staff attorney represents approximately 300 cases per year.

Interagency Relationships: The Office of the State Public Defender cooperates with other state agencies, including the Departments of Administration, Justice, Health and Social Services, and Employment Relations, and the University of Wisconsin's Schools of Law and Social Work. The public defender (or designee) sits on the Judicial Council and the Sentencing Commission. The office also maintains liaison with the State Bar of Wisconsin and local bar associations because its cases are handled by both staff attorneys and private attorneys.

Department of VETERANS AFFAIRS

Board of Veterans Affairs: ROBERT M. FRAUTSCHY, *chairperson;* CAROLE J. VASARELLA, *vice chairperson;* DENIS E. BAY, *secretary;* MICHAEL W. GREBE, O. DAN GRIFFITH, JERRY A. KAUTZER, WILBUR L. LEE (all veterans appointed by governor).

Secretary of Veterans Affairs: JOHN J. MAURER, 266-1315.

Deputy Secretary: STEPHEN T. HANDRICH, 266-1315.
Executive Assistant: MICHAEL W. STEAD, 266-1378.
Internal Auditor: JOHN TRIMBELL, 266-1843.
Legal Counsel: JOHN P. ROSINSKI, 266-7916.
Public Information Officer: CLIFFORD C. BORDEN, JR., 267-7329.
G.A.R. Memorial Hall Museum: RICHARD ZEITLIN, *curator,* 266-1009/1680.
Administration, Division of: DAVID LARSEN, *administrator,* 266-3947.
Administrative Services, Bureau of: JOYCE KREY, *director,* 266-3344.
Budget and Planning, Bureau of: JERRALD M. SESSIONS, *director,* 266-0117.
Fiscal Services, Bureau of: ROGER GRAHAM, *director,* 266-3916.
Information Systems, Bureau of: DICK GJERDE, *director,* 266-6678.
Veterans Home, Division of: RICHARD SCHELLER, *administrator/commandant,* (715) 258-4241; LAVERN HANKE, *deputy administrator/deputy commandant,* (715) 258-4251; vacancy, *assistant administrator/adjutant,* (715) 258-4249.
Activities Services, Bureau of: WILLIAM HOWARD, (715) 258-5586.
Admissions and Discharges, Bureau of: MARIAN BOUSHLEY, (715) 258-4252.
Nursing Services, Bureau of: MARY TENANT, R.N., (715) 258-5586.
Financial Services, Bureau of: RICHARD HAUG, (715) 258-4248.
Dietary Services, Bureau of: GUY ALLEN, (715) 258-5586.
Materials Management, Bureau of: vacancy, (715) 258-4242.
Medical Services, Bureau of: PAUL DRINKA, M.D., (715) 258-4240.
Personnel Services, Bureau of: JOHN PETERS, (715) 258-4244.
Physical Plant, Bureau of: vacancy, (715) 258-4242.
Social Services, Bureau of: SHERRY KELLEY, (715) 258-5586.
Veterans Programs, Division of: ROBERT A. COCROFT, *administrator,* 266-2256.
Claims, Bureau of: MELVIN E. HALL, *director,* (414) 671-8257.
Collections, Bureau of: DENNIS NELSON, *director,* 266-8951.
Housing Loans, Bureau of: LAWRENCE E. DEWANE, *director,* 266-1309.
Veterans Services, Bureau of: THOMAS GILBERT, *director,* 266-2648.
Council on Veterans Programs: CHAUNCEY DUNDAY (representing Disabled American Veterans), *chairperson;* MARVIN J. FREEDMAN (representing Vietnam Veterans Against the War), *vice chairperson;* LEONARD C. BRODY (representing Jewish War Veterans), *secretary;* PAUL A. BIALK (representing Marine Corps League), WILLIAM SIMS (representing National Association for Black Veterans), DONALD F. DOMINO (representing Veterans of Foreign Wars), TED DUCKWORTH (representing County Veterans Service Officers Association), JOHN L. HAMMEL (representing Military Order of the Purple Heart), EDWIN MOLENDA (representing Navy Clubs of the U.S.A.), RALPH POPE (representing American Ex-POW's), STEPHEN J. PIOTROWSKI (representing Vietnam Veterans of America), HERBERT SMITH (representing Veterans of World War I of the U.S.A.), ROBERT L. SAMUEL (representing American Legion), RON SCHULTZ (representing National Association of Concerned Veterans), JACK STONE (representing AMVETS), LEON URBAN (representing Catholic War Veterans), ANTHONY J. VRANA (representing the Polish Legion of American Veterans), THOMAS H. WYNN (representing American Red Cross), ITALO BENSONI (representing Army-Navy Union) (all appointed by the organization each represents).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7843, Madison 53707; location: 77 North Dickinson Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-1311.

Publications: Veterans Affairs in Wisconsin (department magazine); The Courier (Wisconsin Veterans Home newsletter); Legislative Bulletin; CVSO Digest; Secretary's Bulletin; This Is King (booklet on the Wisconsin Veterans Home); pamphlets on the following subjects: state veterans benefits, eligibility requirements, Primary Mortgage Home Loan Program, Second Mortgage Home Loan Program, Economic Assistance Loan Program, Part-time Study Grant Programs, G.A.R. Memorial Hall Museum, Wisconsin Veterans Home Museum, Full-time Study Grant, Subsistence Aid Grant, Health Care Aid Grant.

Number of Employes: 692.80.

Total Budget 1987-89: $354,578,100.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.49.

History: The department was originally created by Chapter 580, Laws of 1945, and represented a consolidation of several predecessor agencies. The Wisconsin Veterans Home (formerly the Grand Army Home for Veterans) has been in continuous operation since 1887. Originally under the control of its founders, the Grand Army of the Republic (Civil War veterans organization), in subsequent years it was operated by a state-appointed Board of Trustees, and then by the adjutant general's office. Responsibility was transferred to the Department of Veterans Affairs upon its creation in 1945. Chapter 333, Laws of 1973, changed the name of the Grand Army Home to the Wisconsin Veterans Home.

Chapter 513, Laws of 1961, combined 3 segregated funds into a single operating fund, the Veterans Trust Fund, from which the department supports its loans and grants programs, the claims service and the G.A.R. Memorial Hall Museum.

The Primary Home Loan Program was initiated by Chapter 208, Laws of 1973.

The Council on Veterans Programs was created as the Veterans Advisory Committee in the department by Chapter 443, Laws of 1943, and renamed by Chapter 327, Laws of 1967.

Organization: The department is headed by a 7-member board appointed by the governor for terms of 6 years with the advice and consent of the senate. All members of the board must be veterans, as defined by statute. Administrative powers and duties are exercised by the secretary who is appointed by the board to serve at its pleasure.

The Council on Veterans Programs advises the board. It is comprised of one representative each from various organizations; members are appointed for one-year terms by the respective organizations.

Agency Responsibility: The department provides health, educational and economic assistance to specified veterans of the armed forces of the United States and their dependents. Included are low-interest home purchase, construction and improvement loans; economic assistance loans for education, home repair, business, debt consolidation, or essential economic aid; educational grants to Vietnam Era veterans for full-time study at schools of higher education within the state; educational grants to all eligible veterans for part-time study at schools within the state; health care and subsistence grants; a claims service; grants to service organizations that provide assistance to veterans, incarcerated veterans and recently released veterans; operation of the Wisconsin Veterans Home, the Wisconsin Veterans Memorial Cemetery and a veterans museum, all located at King, Wisconsin; and the G.A.R. Memorial Hall Museum located in the State Capitol.

The department serves an estimated 561,000 veterans living in Wisconsin, including 165,000 Vietnam Era veterans, 81,000 veterans of the Korean Conflict, 174,000 World War II veterans, and 3,000 veterans of World War I.

Unit Functions:

The *Division of Administration* provides administrative services to the department, including direction of research and evaluation of existing programs; budget development, implementation and control; data processing and information systems analyses and delivery; planning services; personnel administration; labor relations; training and staff development; payroll administration; administration of employe benefits; liaison to state and federal agencies; accounting and fiscal management; telecommunications; purchasing and contractual services; space management; records management; fleet management and other miscellaneous support.

The *Division of Veterans Home* administers the Wisconsin Veterans Home at King, Wisconsin. In continuous operation since its founding in 1887 by the Wisconsin Department of the Grand

Army of the Republic, the home has about 700 members, over 75 percent of whom are veterans with the remainder being dependents. Members receive complete personal, nursing, medical and rehabilitative care.

Facilities at the home include 4 licensed, modern skilled nursing care buildings: MacArthur Hall, Olson Hall, Stordock Hall and Burns-Clemens Hall. Other facilities include: 14 cottages for married couples able to care for themselves, chapels, a post office, a theater, bowling alleys, a museum and a library. Services include: complete medical and nursing care, therapies (physical, occupational, activity/recreational, speech and respiratory), food service, laundry, social services, recreational and social activities, and religious services.

The home also has an active volunteer program. In the last fiscal year, 417 volunteers contributed in excess of 47,000 hours of service. (Equivalent paid staff benefits would appproximate a half million dollars.)

Members and their dependents are classified into specific care levels, depending on individual needs. Some members require skilled nursing care, while others need one of 4 levels of intermediate care. Those basically able to care for themselves are placed in domiciliary care. In recent years, the home has been providing higher levels of nursing care for an increasing number of aging and disabled members.

Membership at the home is open to veterans who have served honorably during a wartime period specified in the Wisconsin statutes. Veterans who are permanently incapacitated due to age or physical disability and those unable to follow any substantially gainful employment, who meet service and residency criteria, and who apply income and resources to the cost of their care to the extent required under Medicaid eligibility standards, may be admitted to the home. The spouses of such veterans may also be admitted.

The home also operates the Wisconsin Veterans Memorial Cemetery. Any member of the home, any honorably discharged veteran of any war who is a resident of the state at the time of death, and any parent or surviving spouse (if application is made within 6 months after the veteran's death) may be buried in the cemetery.

The *Division of Veterans Programs* includes 4 Bureaus: claims, collections, housing loans and veterans services.

The Bureau of Claims is co-located with the Veterans Administration regional office at Milwaukee. The bureau assists Wisconsin veterans in the pursuit of claims against the federal government for compensation, pension, education, back pay or any other problems arising from military service. Representation by the claims office is free of charge to the Wisconsin veteran.

The Bureau of Collections is responsible for the collection of delinquent loan accounts, which may involve acquisition, management and sale of real and personal property. Other responsibilities include inspection and appraisal of real estate which is the subject of loan applications, and servicing of the Veterans Trust Fund portfolio.

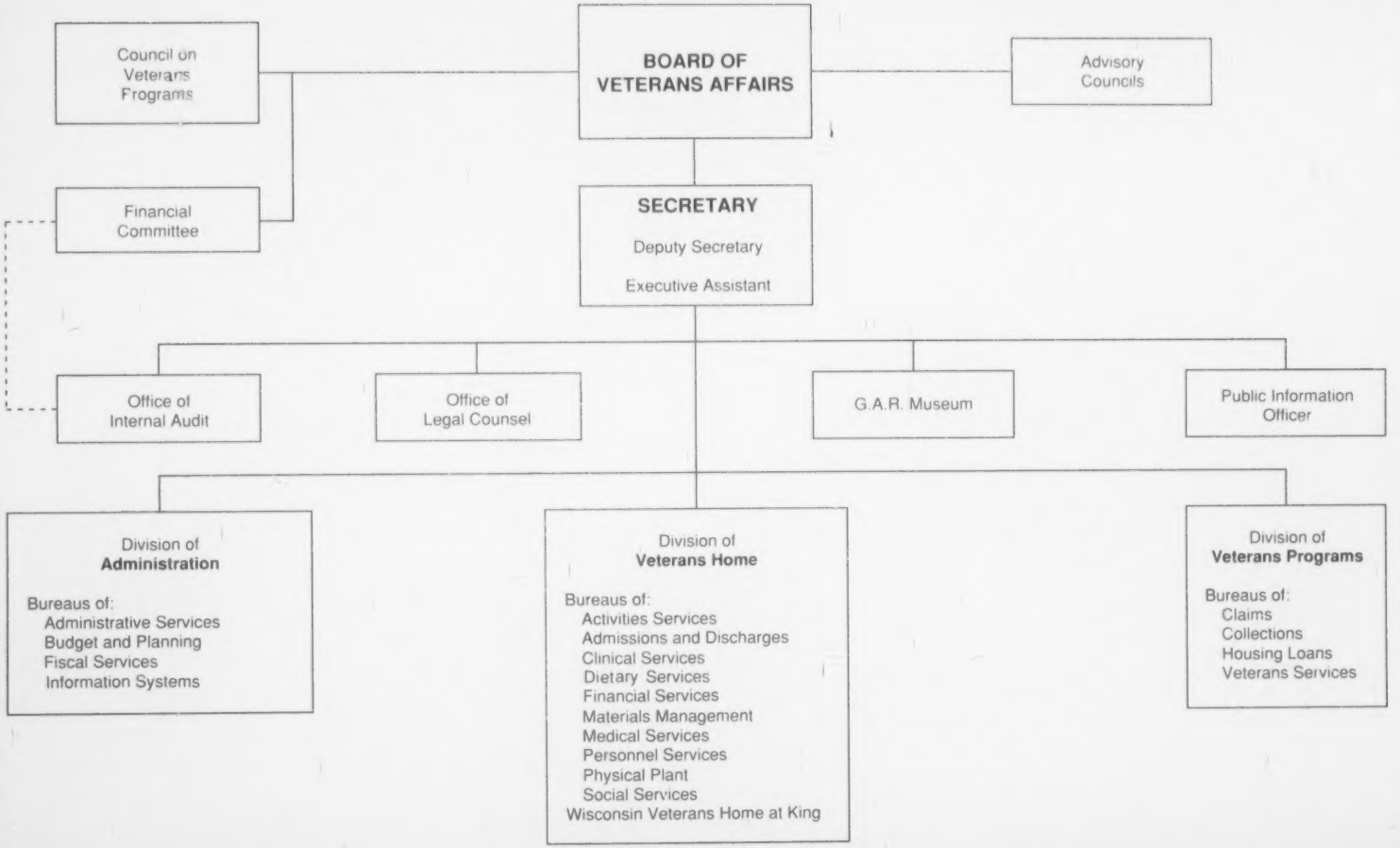
The Bureau of Housing Loans administers the department's primary and second mortgage home loan programs. The Primary Home Loan Program provides first mortgage 30-year loans at a fixed rate of interest for the purchase or construction of private housing by qualified Wisconsin veterans of modest means. It is financed principally through the sale by the state of self-amortizing low interest rate general obligation bonds. The administrative and loan self-insurance costs of the program are met by an interest add-on to the bond rate which is charged to the borrowing veteran. As of December 31, 1988, the department had committed a total of 42,270 primary home loans totaling approximately $1.40 billion. For a short time (July 1980 through August 1982), the state funded the primary program through revenue bonds, with $77.9 million in mortgage loans having been committed from this source of funding. In April 1982 the legislature returned program funding to general obligation bonding.

The Second Mortgage Home Loan Program, begun in 1949, is now largely used for home improvement. Qualified Wisconsin veterans can obtain a maximum loan of $5,000 at low interest rates (which includes required mortgage cancellation life insurance premiums). Since 1949, more than 52,000 such loans have been made.

The Bureau of Veterans Services administers the department's Economic Assistance Loan Program and the educational, health and subsistence grant programs.

The Economic Assistance Loan Program permits eligible veterans to borrow up to $4,000 at a 6 percent annual rate of interest. The loan may be used for education of the veteran or the

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS



veteran's children; for the purchase or improvement of business property or for operating capital for a business; for repairs or additions to a veteran's home, including construction of a garage; for agricultural purposes, such as construction of outbuildings, feed and seed purchases, or purchase of farm machinery; for debt consolidation; for the purchase of furniture, appliances or fixtures; for payment of medical, dental or funeral expenses; or for other qualifying purposes. The program has provided more than 86,000 low-interest loans since it began in 1945.

The Economic Assistance Loan Program and the department's housing loan programs are designed for veterans with low or moderate incomes, who demonstrate a need for assistance. Maximum income limits are prescribed for each program.

The grants program provides full-time study grants to Vietnam Era veterans of up to $200 for single veterans, and $400 for married veterans or those with dependents, per academic year. The veteran must be a full-time undergraduate student in any college or school in Wisconsin approved by the Wisconsin Higher Educational Aids Board. Part-time study grants are available to *all* eligible Wisconsin veterans or eligible dependents of deceased veterans. The grant provides for full or partial reimbursement of tuition, fees, and textbook costs upon satisfactory completion of part-time study or correspondent courses from *most* public and private schools in Wisconsin. The program also administers the National Guard education grant.

The grants program also provides temporary, emergency financial aid to the veteran or the veteran's dependents. Subsistence aid may be provided *only* when there is illness or disability that causes loss of income and results in want or distress during treatment for alcoholism or drug addiction, or during a period of treatment of the veteran in a Veterans Administration hospital or at a clinic or counseling center under contract with the VA. A veteran may receive aid for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), in which case loss of income is *not* a determining factor for eligibility. Subsistence grant monies must be used for essential budgetary requirements of the veteran, such as food, utilities and mortgage or rent payments. Health care grants are also available to veterans or dependents of veterans for emergency medical treatment or hospitalization only if necessary to prevent want and distress. Assistance in meeting the cost of nonemergency medical treatment may also be provided, but *only* when prior authorization has been obtained and when government facilities cannot be used.

G.A.R. Memorial Hall Museum, dedicated to Wisconsin veterans of all wars, is maintained on the fourth floor of the State Capitol at Madison and is open to the public year-around. The Memorial Hall is a museum devoted principally to the Civil War and the Spanish-American War. It houses military weapons, artifacts and battle flags. The official replica of the Wisconsin Medal of Honor is on prominent display (the original medal is enshrined at Arlington National Cemetery in Washington, D.C.).

The *Council on Veterans Programs* studies and presents policy alternatives and recommendations to the Board of Veterans Affairs. It is a statutory advisory body which is comprised of representatives of organizations having a direct interest in veterans affairs.

Interagency Relationships: The department coordinates the activities of all state agencies performing functions relating to veterans and their problems, including medical, hospital and other remedial care; placement and training; and educational or vocational training of honorably discharged veterans. It maintains a close working relationship with the U.S. Veterans Administration regional office, area VA hospitals and County Veterans Service Officers (CVSO).

Each county in the state is required to employ a CVSO to provide advice and counsel to residing veterans. All applications for state veterans benefits and many claims for federal benefits originate through these offices.

The department is authorized to pay a service grant to counties which voluntarily agree to meet operating and budget standards developed by the department to improve the level of service to veterans. The department is also authorized to make grants to organizations which provide counseling for discharge review, incarcerated and recently released veterans. It pays grants to veterans organizations co-located with the VA regional office which provide claims service similar to that performed by department personnel.

Functional Area:

GENERAL EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS

Department of ADMINISTRATION

Secretary of Administration: JAMES R. KLAUSER, 266-1741.

Deputy Secretary: KURT N. SCHACHT, 266-1741.

Executive Assistant: RICHARD LORANG, 266-1741.

Legal Counsel: EDWARD MAIN, 266-2765.

Special Assistant: NICHOLAS HURTGEN, 266-1741.

Federal-State Relations, Office of (Washington, D.C.): DAVID J. BEIGHTOL, *director,* (202) 624-5870.

Administrative Services, Division of: J. JEAN ROGERS, *administrator,* 266-3508.

Financial Management, Bureau of: PAUL MCMAHON, *director,* 266-1359.

Management Services, Bureau of: THOMAS HERMAN, *director,* 266-0239.

Personnel, Bureau of: PETER OLSON, *director,* 266-2308.

Computer Services, Office of: BILL BELLEVILLE, *director,* 266-7627.

Buildings and Grounds, Division of: NEAL STEINHOFF, *administrator,* 266-2815; STAN VINGE, *assistant to the administrator,* 266-1691.

Building Management Specialists, Bureau of: STAN VINGE, *director,* 266-1691.

Bureau Directors: Capitol, DALE DUMBLETON, 266-1173; Central Madison, JACK MITCHELL, 266-1097; Hill Farms, JAMES BURKHOLDER, 266-2119; Out-State, SCOTT JENKINS, 266-5652.

Protective Services, Bureau of: MICHAEL C. METCALF, *chief,* 266-7546.

Emergency Government, Division of: RICHARD BRAUND, *administrator,* 266-0199; STEVEN MORSTAD, *deputy administrator,* 266-2983.

Field Services and Disaster Resources, Bureau of: ANTHONY TESTOLIN, *director,* 266-1896.

Technological Hazard Preparedness, Bureau of: vacancy.

Energy and Intergovernmental Relations, Division of: JOHN D. BILOTTI, *administrator,* 266-8234.

Energy, Bureau of: CAROL CUTSHALL, *director,* 266-8870.

Intergovernmental Relations, Bureau of: vacancy.

Coastal Management Section: WILLIAM LEHMAN, *chief,* 266-3687.

Demographic Services Section: NADENE ROENSPIES, *chief,* 266-1067.

Federal-State Relations: TOM KRAUSKOPF, 266-0267.

State Agency Services, Division of: JIM J. JOHNSON, *administrator,* 266-1011; LEO TALSKY, *assistant to the administrator,* 266-3243.

General Services, Bureau of: CAROL HEMERSBACH, *director,* 266-1551.

Procurement, Bureau of: ROBIN GATES, *director,* 266-0974.

Minority Business, State Office of: HERMETTA WILLIAMS, *director,* 267-7806.

State Executive Budget and Planning, Division of: RICHARD CHANDLER, *administrator,* 266-1035; JOHN MONTGOMERY, *assistant administrator,* 266-1353; *Budget Operations,* DAN CAUCUTT, 266-8777; *Education Budget,* GEORGE LIGHTBOURN; *Environmental/Commercial Resources Budget,* ELIZABETH KOHL, 266-1040; *General Government Budget,* ANN WILEY, 266-3420; *Human Resources Budget,* HENRY DUDEK, 266-2214; *Capital Finance Officer,* FRANK HOADLEY, 266-2305.

State Facilities Management, Division of: JERALD D. SLACK, *administrator,* 266-1031; RONALD KROHN, *assistant to the administrator,* 266-8874.

Administrative Services, Bureau of: ART MCCLURE, *director,* 266-1360.

Architecture, Bureau of: FREDERICK LOEWEN, *director*, 266-1664.

Engineering and Energy Management, Bureau of: ROBERT BRANDHERM, *director*, 266-0462.

State Finance and Program Management, Division of: PAMELA J. WEGNER, *administrator*, 267-7996; ROLLIE BOEDING, *assistant administrator*, 267-7394.

Financial Operations, Bureau of: WILLIAM J. RAFTERY, *director*, 266-3628.

Information and Telecommunications Management, Bureau of: THOMAS E. ALT, *director*, 266-1774.

State Risk Management, Bureau of: GORDON G. GRONERT, *director*, 266-1866.

Boards and Councils:

State Employes Suggestion Board: JAMES BEHREND, *chairperson;* LOREN ANDERSON, PATRICIA E. HACKETT.

Acid Deposition Research Council: JOHN D. BILOTTI (designated by secretary of administration), *chairperson;* SALLY JENKINS (designated by Public Service Commission chairperson); KENT KLEPINGER (designated by secretary of natural resources); ERHARDT JOERES (UW System representative); JOHN THIEL (utility representative), TIM MATTSON (industry representative), MARK PETERSON (environmental organization representative) (appointed by secretary of administration).

Certification Standards Review Council: PAUL HARRIS (commercial laboratory), *chairperson;* ALLEN EBERHARDT (livestock farmer), JOHN FLICKINGER (public water utility), STEPHEN GRAEF (large municipal wastewater plant), RUSSELL JANESHEK (solid and hazardous waste disposal facility), JACK JAYNE (industrial laboratory), WILLIAM KATZ (interest in laboratory certification), NANCY MANN (small municipal wastewater plant), DR. WILLIAM SONZOGNI (state Laboratory of Hygiene).

Low-Level Radioactive Waste Council: SENATORS COWLES, STROHL; REPRESENTATIVES BLACK, OURADA; JAMES SCHAEFER, CARYL E. TERRELL, JOHN WEIR (public members appointed by governor). (Council scheduled to expire July 1, 1989.)

Council on Printing: ELIZABETH OOSTENDORP, *chairperson;* ROBERT W. FELLAND, *vice chairperson;* LINDA BALSIGER, JOHN BERTHLESEN, DAVID G. CARMAN, SHARON KNUTSON (all appointed by secretary of administration).

Secretary: GABRIEL COOKE (nonvoting member designated by secretary of administration).

Radioactive Waste Policy Council: WILL FANTLE, *chairperson;* WARREN VIEHL, *vice chairperson;* NAOMI JACOBSON, STEPHEN KALMON, HAROLD RECKELBERG, PETER SELANDER, PAT SHERIDAN, MARJORIE THEILER, RON VANDER VELDEN, HILARY WAUKAU, SR., JAMES WIESE (all appointed by Radioactive Waste Review Board).

Radioactive Waste Technical Council: TOM EVANS, (Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey), *chairperson;* MICHAEL CORRADINI (designated by University of Wisconsin System president), DU WAYNE GEBKEN (designated by secretary of natural resources), JIM MAPP (designated by administrator, Division of Energy and Intergovernmental Relations), PERRY MANOR (designated by Division of Emergency Government administrator), LARRY MCDONNELL (designated by secretary of health and social services), JERRY MENDL (designated by Public Service Commission chairperson), JIM NOVICK (designated by secretary of transportation), CARL SINDERBRAND (designated by attorney general); ROBERT ARNOT, vacancy (appointed by Radioactive Waste Review Board).

Council on Small and Minority Business Opportunities: DAVID GRANADOS, *chairperson;* H.J. BERGERON, GENE BOYER, JOHN DOHERTY, SARAH FORD, PHYLLIS A. FUELLER, RAYMOND HEISER, JANICE HIRTH, PAUL RICE, KATHERINE SEIDERS, ROBERT WYNN (all appointed by secretary of administration).

Secretary: HERMETTA E. WILLIAMS (nonvoting, designated by secretary of administration).

Strategic Planning Council: HAL KUEHL (designated by governor), *chairperson;* JAMES R. KLAUSER (secretary of administration); BRUNO MAUER (secretary of development); ALBERTA DARLING (designated by assembly minority leader); FRANK HAACK, JR. (designated by senate minority leader); DAVID NEWBY (designated by assembly speaker); ROBERT VICARS (designated by senate majority leader); KATHERINE LYALL (designated by University of Wisconsin System president); JOHN DANIELS, DANIEL GELATT, HELEN SUE WISKOWSKI, FRED YOUNG, JR., PAUL ZIEMER (appointed by governor).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7864, Madison 53707; location: State Natural Resources Building (GEF-2), 101 S. Webster Street; Federal-State Relations Office, Suite 326, 444 N. Capitol, Washington, D.C. 20001.

Telephone: (608) 266-1741.

Publications: Biennial Report; Executive Budget ($10 per set plus $2 postage and handling); Budget in Brief; Annual Fiscal Report; Decisions of Tax Appeals Commission (10 cents per page); Wisconsin Population Estimates; State of Wisconsin Telephone Directory ($1 plus postage and handling); Capitol Budget Recommendations (no charge).

Number of Employes: 838.95.

Total Budget 1987-89: $177,704,200.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.10.

History: The Department of Administration was created by Chapter 228, Laws of 1959, which abolished the formerly independent Bureaus of Engineering, Personnel, and Purchases, the Department of Budget and Accounts, and the Division of Departmental Research in the Executive Office, and transferred their functions to the new department. Chapter 645, Laws of 1961, separated the Personnel Board from the department in order to give it quasi-judicial review functions.

Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, which reorganized the executive branch of state government, transferred state comprehensive planning responsibility from the Department of Resource Development to the Department of Administration. In addition, the Claims Board, Personnel Board, Public Records Board, and Tax Appeals Commission were attached to the department for administrative purposes.

Since the 1967 reorganization, other units have been attached to the department for administrative purposes. These include the State Capitol and Executive Residence Board, created by Chapter 183, as amended by Chapter 217, Laws of 1967; the Arts Board, attached to the department by Chapter 333, Laws of 1973; the Depository Selection Board, created by Chapter 418, Laws of 1977; the Board on Aging and Long-Term Care, created by Chapter 20, Laws of 1981; the Radioactive Waste Review Board, created by Chapter 62, Laws of 1981; the Waste Facility Siting Board, created by Chapter 374, Laws of 1981; the Hospital Rate-Setting Commission (abolished in 1987), the Hospital Rate-Setting Council (abolished in 1987) and the Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Board, created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27; the Sentencing Commission, created by 1983 WisAct 371; the Office of Justice Assistance, created by 1987 WisAct 27; and the State Emergency Response Commission created by 1987 WisAct 342. The Public Records Board was expanded to become the Public Records and Forms Board by Chapter 350, Laws of 1981. The Division of Nursing Home Forfeiture Appeals and the Division of Natural Resources Hearings, created by Chapter 418, Laws of 1977, were combined to form the Division of Hearings and Appeals by 1983 WisAct 27. 1985 WisAct 29 removed the Wisconsin Conservation Corps Board from the Department of Natural Resources and attached it to the Department of Administration.

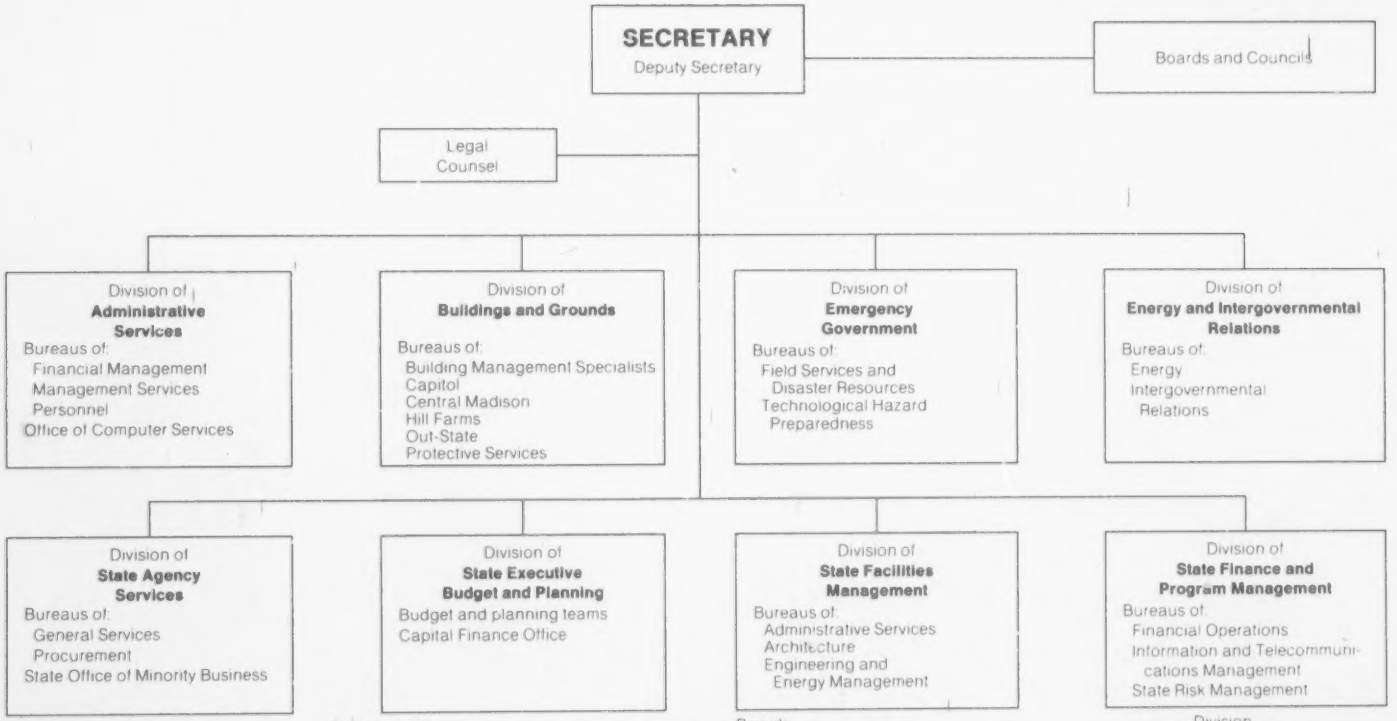
Executive Order 36, in September 1976, merged the Office of Emergency Energy Assistance with the State Planning Office to create the Division of State Planning and Energy. Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, confirmed this by authorizing the department, through long-range planning, to promote development and prudent use of the energy, natural, and human resources of the state.

Chapter 196, Laws of 1977, created the Department of Employment Relations, which transferred the Division of Employe Relations to the new department. The Personnel Board was removed from the department, and a full-time Personnel Commission was created.

Chapter 361, Laws of 1979, transferred the Division of Emergency Government from the Department of Local Affairs and Development (DLAD) to the department. DLAD's Community Management Services Program was also transferred to the department's Bureau of Risk Management in the Division of State Finance and Program Management.

The Division of Emergency Government was originally created as the Office of Civil Defense by Chapter 443, Laws of 1951, but its origins date back to 1940 when Governor Julius Heil created the Wisconsin Council of Defense by executive order. That council was replaced by the State Council on Civil Defense in a 1943 law. The state council was, in turn, abolished and its functions transferred to the Adjutant General's Department in 1945. In 1950, Governor Oscar

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION



Rennebohm appointed the adjutant general as director of civil defense, and the adjutant general retained this dual capacity, as permitted by the 1951 law, for several years.

A State Civil Defense Council was created in 1955 (Chapter 377) to advise the director. Chapter 628, Laws of 1959, changed the Office of Civil Defense into the Bureau of Civil Defense within the Executive Department. In 1967, Chapter 75, as implemented by Chapters 211 and 327, transferred the bureau to the Department of Local Affairs and Development, where it became the Division of Emergency Government. In 1979 it was transferred to the Department of Administration.

Within the department there are several statutory boards and councils: the State Employes Suggestion Board (created by Chapter 278, Laws of 1953); the Council on Printing (created by Chapter 191, Laws of 1967); the Council on Small and Minority Business Opportunities (created by Chapter 419, Laws of 1977); and the Demographic Services Center (authorized by Chapter 29, Laws of 1977). Chapter 62, Laws of 1981, created the Radioactive Waste Policy Council and the Radioactive Waste Technical Council. The Low-Level Radioactive Waste Technical Council was initially created and repealed in 1981 and recreated in 1983 (Chapter 393). It is scheduled to expire July 1, 1989. 1985 WisAct 84 provided for the creation of the Strategic Planning Council by the governor, and WisAct 296 created the Acid Deposition Research Council.

Organization: The Department of Administration is administered by a secretary appointed to serve at the pleasure of the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. The secretary selects a deputy and executive assistant who serve at the secretary's pleasure outside the classified service. The department has 8 divisions: administrative services, buildings and grounds, emergency government, energy and intergovernmental relations, state agency services, state executive budget and planning, state facilities management, and state finance and program management. In addition, several boards, commissions and councils are attached to the department.

Agency Responsibility: The chief duty of the department is to provide the governor with fiscal management information and the policy alternatives required for preparation of Wisconsin's biennial budget. It analyzes administrative and fiscal issues faced by the state and recommends solutions. The department also coordinates statewide planning efforts for data processing, telecommunications, energy, and coastal management issues.

An equally important function is the department's statutory responsibility for providing and coordinating a wide range of support services to other state agencies. These include procuring services, commodities, and supplies; handling printing requests; developing new information systems; maintaining state-owned facilities; acting as the state's central real estate office; monitoring federal legislation; and administering the state's central accounting and payroll operations.

The department's other statutory responsibilities include analyzing and recommending building programs for the State Building Commission, managing those buildings, administering the state's automobile and airplane fleets, managing the state's risk program, providing population information and other demographic services, coordinating records management programs among state agencies, and auditing and improving the management of state programs.

Unit Functions:

The *Division of Administrative Services* provides the following support services to the secretary, the divisions and the attached boards: personnel, records and forms management, financial management, computer services, printing, purchasing, mail, and management planning. Its major functions are to develop management systems to improve department operations, prepare and monitor the department budget, provide analyses and recommendations to the secretary's office on policies and procedures that cross division responsibilities, and to perform internal audits of departmental programs. The division functions through the Bureaus of Financial Management, Management Services, and Personnel, and the Office of Computer Services.

The *Division of Buildings and Grounds* is responsible for the operation and maintenance of state office buildings, the State Capitol, and the Executive Residence. The 19 major buildings of the division are divided among 4 bureaus, each headed by a director. The division also includes the State Bureau of Protective Services and the Bureau of Building Management Specialists.

The *Division of Emergency Government* implements and coordinates statewide programs of emergency preparedness for natural or man-made disasters and enemy attack; assists in effecting emergency repairs to and restoration of vital public facilities; administers private and federal disaster and emergency funds; and maintains the state's 24-hour duty officer reporting and re-

sponse system. The division conducts comprehensive programs of required state and federal emergency planning, training, and education for state and local government officials, business and industry, and the general public.

The division is the lead agency for the State Emergency Response Commission.

The *Division of Energy and Intergovernmental Relations* is the statewide energy planning and management agency responsible for maintaining all state agency ties among local, regional and federal governments. Primary functions include advising the department and the governor on policies for state and regional energy and coastal management, developing and coordinating implementation of emergency energy policies and programs, federal grant review, administering federal energy conservation funds, demographic research and annual population estimates for Wisconsin municipalities, administering federal oil overcharge repayment funds, and establishing and maintaining relationships between the State of Wisconsin and federal agencies and regional and national organizations.

Other activities include energy supply and demand forecasting, assisting in the development of proposed state and federal energy legislation, developing energy conservation programs, and directing the coastal management program.

The *Division of State Agency Services* is the statewide policy and management agency for purchasing and contracting in state government as well as for printing, transportation, records management, minority business, and contract compliance. The division supports the administration of state agencies with a variety of services that includes printing composition and production, vehicle and air transportation services, records storage and microfilming, alternative transportation modes for state employes, and property disposition. Components of the division include the Bureau of Procurement, the Bureau of General Services and the Office of Minority Business.

The *Division of State Executive Budget and Planning* provides statewide budget and policy analysis, acts as advisor and staff to the governor in the development of executive budget proposals, and assists agencies in the technical preparation of budget requests. It provides analysis of legislation and prepares or coordinates the fiscal estimates which accompany all expenditure bills and also advises the State Building Commission and the governor in the issuance of state debt.

The division provides management and program evaluation, and maintenance of the position management information system and the governor's appointment register.

The *Division of State Facilities Management* develops and carries out the State Building Program under the direction of the State Building Commission. Its functions include statewide facilities planning and evaluation, real estate acquisition and leasing services, architectural and engineering design and consultation services, management and field supervision of approved construction projects, energy conservation, power plant fuel management, and the administration of state architectural, engineering and construction contracts.

The *Division of State Finance and Program Management* performs comptroller functions such as central accounting, central payroll, audit and payment of all claims against the state, and financial reporting. Its financial management services include cash flow projections, tax levy and special charges to counties, calculation and distribution of quarterly interest earnings from the state's investment pool, monitoring agency internal control procedures, and review of state agency write-off requests. In addition, it is responsible for the risk management program, telecommunications services, oversight of agency procurement of computer hardware and software, and ensuring the effective utilization and management of available computer and other data processing resources. The division has 3 bureaus: financial operations, information and telecommunications management, and state risk management.

The *State Employes Suggestion Board* administers an award program to encourage unusual and meritorious suggestions and accomplishments by state employes.

The *Acid Deposition Research Council* recommends the objectives, types, priorities and funding levels for acid deposition research in this state, as well as evaluating funding mechanisms and reviewing all research reports.

The *Certification Standards Review Council* is charged with reviewing the laboratory certification and registration program administered by the Department of Natural Resources. The council reviews proposed rules and makes recommendations to the DNR concerning the specification of test categories, reference sample testing and standards for certification, registration, suspension and revocation, and other program aspects.

The *Low-Level Radioactive Waste Council* advises and reviews the activities of the Midwest Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Commissioner from Wisconsin.

The *Council on Printing* confers with the secretary on policies and procedures with respect to the printing activities of the state.

The *Radioactive Waste Policy Council* provides policy advice to the Radioactive Waste Review Board in the execution of its responsibilities, including review of proposed federal rules and federal-state agreements.

The *Radioactive Waste Technical Council* provides technical advice to the Radioactive Waste Review Board.

The *Council on Small and Minority Business Opportunities* encourages the participation of small and minority businesses in the statewide purchasing program.

The *Strategic Planning Council* develops strategic plans to foster economic development in the state and directs long range studies of state economic policy issues.

Interagency Relationships: The department's functions intimately relate to the internal operations of all state agencies.

INDEPENDENT UNITS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMISSION

State Emergency Response Commission: RICHARD BRAUND, *chairperson*; JOANN BATESON, TERRY BRANDENBURG, RONALD W. CHIAPETE, DAVID L. DRAVES, MICHELE KAHLE, JAY G. KOPPLIN, CRAIG OLSON, WILLIAM SCHMIDT, CLARENCE SCHWARTZ, CARYL E. TERRELL, JIM VAN SISTINE, DAVID WOODBURY.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7865, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-3232.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.105 (20).

History: The State Emergency Response Commission was created by 1987 WisAct 342. It succeeded the commission Governor Thompson created in Executive Order 13, June 19, 1987.

Organization: The commission consists of one representative each from the Division of Emergency Government (Department of Administration), the Departments of Health and Social Services, Transportation, and Natural Resources; one representative each from fire fighting, law enforcement, public or community health services, small business, a labor organization, and an environmental organization; 2 representatives of industry; and 2 representatives who are elected officials or county and municipal government employes. Members serve at the pleasure of the governor.

Agency Responsibility: The commission is responsible for administering the provisions of Title III of the 1986 federal Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act and 1987 WisAct 342 pertaining to hazardous chemical substances. It establishes local emergency response committees and oversees the implementation of state and local emergency response plans. The commission also administers the emergency planning grant programs that assist local committees in complying with state and federal law. It requires public and private entities who possess hazardous substances to file reports on these substances.

SENTENCING COMMISSION

Sentencing Commission: JOHN P. WILCOX (nominated by chief justice, supreme court), *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE TRAVIS (nominated by assembly speaker), *vice chairperson*; DONALD HANAWAY (attorney general), PATRICIA A. GOODRICH (secretary of health and social services), CHARLES E. KUEHN (Parole Board chairperson), NICHOLAS CHIARKAS (state public defender) (*ex officio* members); VIVI L. DILWEG, LAURENCE C. GRAM, JR., ROBERT R. PEKOWSKY (judges nominated by chief justice, supreme court); KRISTIN KOEFFLER (nominated by senate majority

leader), GERALD PETERS (nominated by senate minority leader), REPRESENTATIVE WIMMER (nominated by assembly minority leader); MARK E. CUPP, ROGERICK L. GRIFFIN, ANN C. MCKINLEY, GREGORY J. POTTER, DANIEL VANDE ZANDE (appointed by governor).

Executive Director: SANDRA SHANE-DUBOW.

Mailing Address: Suite 805, 30 West Mifflin Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 267-2437.

Publications: Annual Report; Sentencing Guidelines Manual; Report on Alternatives to Sentencing in Wisconsin; Report on Homicide by Intoxicated Use of Motor Vehicle in Wisconsin; Report on Drug Offenses, Drug Laws, and the Wisconsin Drug Offender.

Number of Employes: 5.0.

Total Budget 1987-89: $399,600.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.105 (17).

History: The Sentencing Commission was created by 1983 WisAct 371. Section 751.13 (4), Wis. Stats., provided that if the Supreme Court did not promulgate an order by September 1, 1984, directing the director of state courts to continue the study of sentencing guidelines initiated by the Sentencing Guidelines Advisory Committee and did not begin preparation of proposed rules, the authority to promulgate rules would transfer to the commission. A Sentencing Council was to become operative if the authority to promulgate rules was not transferred to the commission. Authority has been transferred. The Wisconsin Sentencing Commission's administrative rules were effective January 1986.

Organization: The commission is composed of 17 members, of whom 4 are *ex officio*, 4 are circuit judges nominated by the chief justice of the Supreme Court and appointed by the governor, 4 are nominated by legislative leaders and appointed by the governor, and 5 others are appointed by the governor (one defense attorney, one prosecuting attorney, and 3 others who are not attorneys and who have been victims of felonies or who have demonstrated concern for crime victims). The governor selects the chairperson.

Agency Responsibility: The commission is directed to promulgate rules providing sentencing guidelines for use by general jurisdiction judges in sentencing defendants convicted of felonies. Such rules are based on sentencing experience in this state, to the extent sufficient data is available, and set forth recommended sentence lengths. Other considerations include previous criminal history, severity of the offense, incarceration status, probation, parole or pretrial release, and mitigating and aggravating circumstances. The commission is also directed to investigate alternatives to sentencing.

The law directed courts to take the guidelines into consideration when imposing sentence beginning November 1, 1985. The commission staff provides training and ongoing consultation on the guideline system to all general jurisdiction judges, district attorneys, public defenders, and probation and parole agents.

TAX APPEALS COMMISSION

Tax Appeals Commission: THOMAS R. TIMKEN (confirmation pending), *chairperson;* DOUGLASS H. BARTLEY, ROBERT C. JUNCEAU, JOHN P. MORRIS, MARY K. WAGNER-MALLOY (confirmation pending).

Administrative Assistant to the Commission: JOSEPH P. ZIESEL.

Mailing Address: 217 South Hamilton Street, Suite 501, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1391.

Number of Employes: 9.00.

Total Budget 1987-89: $1,063,300.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.105 (1).

History: The Tax Appeals Commission was originally created as the 3-member Board of Tax Appeals by Chapter 412, Laws of 1939. That law abolished and transferred to the new board the appeals duties of the Tax Commission (appeals of corporations) and of county boards of review

(appeals of individuals and fiduciaries). The law established the board as a separate state agency, apart from the tax assessment and collection agency of state government.

The Board of Tax Appeals was renamed the Tax Appeals Commission in 1967 by the executive branch reorganization act (Chapter 75). Two additional commissioners were added by Chapter 29, Laws of 1977. 1985 WisAct 29 restructured the membership of the commission from one full-time member and 4 part-time members to 3 full-time members and 2 part-time members. WisAct 29 also created a Small Claims Division.

Organization: The Tax Appeals Commission consists of 5 members appointed by the governor with senate consent for staggered 6-year terms. One member is designated by the governor to serve as chairperson for 2 years. Three members serve on a full-time basis, and 2 members serve on a part-time basis. Members are chosen based on their qualifications and experience in tax matters.

Agency Responsibility: The Tax Appeals Commission is independent from the Department of Administration and the Department of Revenue. It hears and determines disputes between persons and entities and the Department of Revenue involving the following taxes: individual income, corporation franchise and income, fiduciary, withholding, gift, sales and use, car line, cigarette use, metalliferous minerals occupation, and floor taxes imposed when the tax rates change for motor fuel, intoxicating liquor, cigarettes and tobacco products. The commission also hears and determines appeals arising under the homestead and farmland preservation tax credits. It decides appeals of state assessments of manufacturing property, penalties for late filing of the annual standard manufacturing report form, taxation district appeals regarding the relative value of taxable property in taxation districts of a county, real estate transfer fees, telephone license fees, electric cooperative association license fees, and county sales and use taxes.

The Small Claims Division hears and determines tax matters in which the amount in controversy is less than $2,500 unless the commission decides that the case should not be heard as a small claims case or the Department of Revenue concludes that the case has statewide significance.

BOARD ON AGING AND LONG-TERM CARE

Board on Aging and Long-Term Care: CHARLES ARNDT, LORRAINE E. MOORE DAUBNER, JENIFER Y. HURTGEN, EUGENE LEHRMANN, JACQUELINE PAVELSKI, ELMER SILL, RUTH ANN STROZINSKY.

Executive Director: GEORGE F. POTARACKE.

Mailing Address: 214 North Hamilton Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-8944; Milwaukee (414) 227-4386; Eau Claire (715) 836-3627; Stevens Point (715) 345-6208; Green Bay (414) 432-9235; Hotline — (800) 242-1060.

Publications: Annual Report; Bridge Building.

Number of Employes: 12.00.

Total Budget 1987-89: $801,800.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.105 (10).

History: The Board on Aging and Long-Term Care was created by Chapter 20, Laws of 1981, which merged the Board on Aging and the Governor's Ombudsman Program for the Aging and Disabled.

This merger came as a result of an extensive study prepared for the Joint Committee for Review of Administrative Rules by the Special Subcommittee on Nursing Home Regulation. It placed ombudsman functions under the control of a citizens' board and linked investigations results to legislative initiatives.

Predecessor agencies include the State Commission on Aging (created by Chapter 581, Laws of 1961), which was succeeded in 1967 (Chapters 75 and 327) by the Division on Aging in the Department of Health and Social Services and the Council on Aging. Chapter 332, Laws of 1971, replaced the council with the Board on Aging.

Organization: The Board on Aging and Long-Term Care is comprised of 7 members appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate to serve 5-year, staggered terms. At least 4

of these shall be public members who have no financial or other interest or affiliation with any nursing home. The board appoints the executive director.

Agency Responsibility: The Board on Aging and Long-Term Care must report annually to the governor and the legislature regarding long-term care for the aged and disabled in the state, state involvement in long-term care, recommendations for a more effective and efficient overall program, and actions taken by state agencies to carry out the board's recommendations. The board monitors the development and implementation of federal, state, and local laws and regulations which relate to long-term care facilities. Based on information received through investigating complaints and problems, it publishes assessments of existing federal and state laws and regulations for long-term care and requests corrective legislation.

The board operates the Medigap Hotline which provides information and counseling on health, hospital indemnity, cancer and nursing home insurance designed to supplement Medicare. Hotline information also covers the Health Insurance Risk Sharing Plan, group insurance continuation and conversion rights, and health maintenance organization plans for Medicare beneficiaries.

ARTS BOARD

Arts Board: JEANNE BRUNETTE-TREGONING, *chairperson;* KATHRYN BURKE, JAMES E. CARLEY, LLOYD W. HERROLD, GLORIA KIRKING, JOHN KOCI, JANE LATHROP, SANDRA R. MILLS, KATHY PLAUTZ, OLGA SCHLEITER, KATHRYN VANATTA, MARY ALICE WIMMER.

Executive Director: ARLEY CURTZ.

Mailing Address: 131 West Wilson Street, Suite 301, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-0190.

Publications: Annual Report; Wisconsin Arts Board Bulletin (a quarterly newsletter); Guides to Programs and Services; Arts and Crafts Fairs Directory; Guidebook for Residencies; A-I-E Artists Directory; Percent for Art Opportunities Bulletin; WAB Promotional Brochure; Wisconsin Cultural Events and Attractions.

Number of Employes: 11.00.

Total Budget 1987-89: $3,870,800.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.105 (8).

History: The Arts Board was created as a statutory agency by Chapter 90, Laws of 1973, and attached to the department by Chapter 333, Laws of 1973. It was preceded by a nonstatutory committee, the Governor's Council on the Arts, created in 1963.

Organization: The Arts Board consists of 12 members appointed by the governor for 3-year, staggered terms.

Agency Responsibility: The legislature directs the Arts Board to study and assist artistic and cultural activities in the state, assist communities in developing their own arts programs, and plan and implement funding programs for groups or individuals engaged in the arts.

As a funding agency, the board assists arts organizations and individual artists through a variety of programs designed to provide broad public access to the arts, strengthen the state's artistic resources, and create opportunities for individuals of exceptional talent. Financial support programs include Organizational and Individual Projects, Artistic Program Support, Pan-Wisconsin, Salary Assistance, Folk Arts Apprenticeships, Fellowships, Artists-in-Education, Arts in Schools Basic Education, Arts Challenge Initiative, and Percent for Art.

As a service agency, the board assists Wisconsin's artistic community through an information program which includes workshops, conferences, research projects, and publications. The board regularly produces and distributes materials on local, state, and national arts activities for both the arts community and the general public.

CLAIMS BOARD

Claims Board: WILLIAM H. WILKER (designated by attorney general), *chairperson;* EDWARD MAIN (designated by secretary of administration), *secretary;* RAYMOND P. TAFFORA (designated by governor); SENATOR GEORGE (chairperson of the senate committee on finance), REPRESENTATIVE KUNICKI (chairperson of the assembly committee on finance).

Secretary: EDWARD MAIN.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7864, Madison 53707; location: State Natural Resources Building (GEF-2), 101 South Webster Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-1743.

Number of Employes: 1.00.

Total Budget 1987-89: $49,000.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.105 (2).

History: The Claims Board was originally created as the Claims Commission by Chapter 669, Laws of 1955. Prior to its adoption, the statutory procedure for making claims against the state was to file the claim with the director of budget and accounts or to have a legislator introduce it as a bill. In 1967, under the executive branch reorganization act (Chapter 75), the Claims Board absorbed the Commission for the Relief of Innocent Persons and the Judgment Debtor Relief Commission.

Organization: The Claims Board consists of a representative each from the Office of the Governor, Department of Administration, and Department of Justice, and the chairpersons of the Senate and Assembly Committees on Finance or their designees.

Agency Responsibility: The Claims Board receives, investigates and makes payment or recommendations on all money claims of $10 or more against the State of Wisconsin. Its findings and recommendations are reported to the legislature together with appropriate legislative proposals to implement its findings.

DEPOSITORY SELECTION BOARD

Depository Selection Board: MARSHALL BURKES, JAMES R. KLAUSER, CHARLES SMITH.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.105 (3).

History: The Depository Selection Board was created by Chapter 418, Laws of 1977.

Organization: The board consists of the state treasurer, the secretary of administration, and the executive director of the Investment Board or their designees.

Agency Responsibility: The board establishes procedures to be used by state agencies in the selection of public depositories for public funds and in contracting for their banking services. The board sets minimum banking operation requirements for institutions and assists state agencies, upon request, in selecting a depository.

PUBLIC RECORDS AND FORMS BOARD

Public Records and Forms Board: PHILIP ALBERT (representative of Permit Information Center), SUSAN DIETZEL (designated by state auditor), GERALD HAM (designated by state historical society director), SHARON HALVERSON (designated by governor), BONNIE REESE (executive secretary of Legislative Council), BILL WILKER (designated by attorney general); JAMES DOUGHERTY (small business representative), WILLIAM HAUPT (newspaper representative) (appointed by governor).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.105 (4).

History: The Public Records Board, originally created by Chapter 316, Laws of 1947, under the state historical society, was transferred to the Executive Department by Chapter 547, Laws of 1957, and attached to the Department of Administration by the executive branch reorganization act in 1967 (Chapter 75). Chapter 350, Laws of 1981, renamed the board and added forms management to the board's duties.

Organization: The board consists of the governor, the director of the state historical society, the attorney general, the state auditor, and the executive secretary of the Legislative Council, or their designated representatives; a representative from the small business community and a state newspaper representative appointed by the governor; and a representative of the Permit Information Center.

Agency Responsibility: The board provides for the preservation of important state records, the orderly disposition of state records which have become obsolete, and cost-effective management of forms and records by state agencies.

RADIOACTIVE WASTE REVIEW BOARD

Radioactive Waste Review Board: SENATOR STROHL, *chairperson;* WILLIAM CLARE (public member appointed by the senate), *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE BLACK, TOM EVANS (Radioactive Waste Technical Council chairperson), RON VANDERVELDEN (Radioactive Waste Policy Council chairperson), MATT FLYNN (public member appointed by the assembly); DAVID W. OPITZ, JOHN STOESSEL, ALBERT WILEY, PAUL ZIEMER (appointed by governor).

Executive Director: vacancy.

Mailing Address: 3817 Mineral Point Road, Madison 53705.

Telephone: (608) 263-4125.

Number of Employes: 2.50.

Total Budget 1987-89: $306,800.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.105 (11).

History: The Radioactive Waste Review Board was created by Chapter 62, Laws of 1981, to represent the State of Wisconsin in the federal Department of Energy's search for 2 high-level radioactive waste repositories.

Organization: The Radioactive Waste Review Board consists of a member of the senate and a member of the assembly, a public member selected by the senate and one selected by the assembly, 4 members selected by the governor, the chairperson of the Radioactive Waste Review Policy Council, and the chairperson of the Radioactive Waste Review Technical Council.

The board has 2 ancillary bodies attached to it: the Radioactive Waste Review Policy Council and the Radioactive Waste Review Technical Council.

Agency Responsibility: The Radioactive Waste Review Board is charged to serve as an advocate on behalf of Wisconsin residents before the federal Department of Energy and other federal agencies in considering the location of long-term disposal sites for high-level radioactive waste.

STATE CAPITOL AND EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE BOARD

State Capitol and Executive Residence Board: SENATORS LASEE, RISSER, ULICHNY; REPRESENTATIVES CLARENBACH, MEDINGER, SCHNEIDERS; GERALD WHITBURN (designated by secretary of administration), JERALD SLACK (engineer appointed by secretary of administration), H. NICHOLAS MULLER III (state historical society director); PATRICIA A. FROST, ROBERT B. GRAVES, ROBERT E. LEWCOCK, EUGENE POTENTE, SHIRLEY PREUSS, MARILYNN SCHALL, WALTER L. WILSON (citizen members appointed by governor).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.105 (5).

History: Chapter 183, as amended by Chapter 217, Laws of 1967, created the State Capitol and Executive Residence Board.

Organization: The State Capitol and Executive Residence Board consists of the secretary of administration or designee; the director of the state historical society; an architect or engineer employed by the Department of Administration and appointed by the secretary; 3 members of the senate and 3 members of the assembly; and 7 citizen members, of whom at least 2 shall be architects, 1 a landscape architect, and 3 shall be interior designers, appointed by the governor for staggered 6-year terms.

Agency Responsibility: The board annually inspects the condition of the Capitol and executive residence. It is responsible for setting standards for design, composition and appropriateness of repairs, replacements, and additions to these structures and their furnishings.

WASTE FACILITY SITING BOARD

Waste Facility Siting Board: LYNN NIMZ (town appointee of governor), *chairperson;* INGEBORG LOTHE (county appointee of governor), *secretary;* KEN ABRAHAMSEN (designated by secretary of development); EDMUND DROZD (designated by secretary of industry, labor and human relations); RICHARD HEBRON (town appointee of governor); JAMES JOHNSON (designated by secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection); JOHN ROSLAK (designated by secretary of transportation).

Executive Director: PATTI WRIGHT CRONIN.

Mailing Address: Room 201, 132 East Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 267-7854.

Publications: Annual Report, Standard Notice, Opinions of the Waste Facility Siting Board.

Number of Employes: 1.50.

Total Budget 1987-89: $150,000.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.105 (12).

History: The Waste Facility Siting Board was created by Chapter 374, Laws of 1981, to implement a negotiation-arbitration process in the siting of all solid and hazardous waste disposal facilities in the state. This process was created by an ad hoc legislative committee representing the interests of the legislature, industry, environment, state agencies, regional planning, and local government. It is the first agency of its kind in the nation.

Organization: The 7-member Waste Facility Siting Board consists of the secretaries of the Departments of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection; Development; Industry, Labor and Human Relations; and Transportation (or their designees); and 2 elected town officials and one elected county official appointed by the governor for staggered 3-year terms. The board appoints an executive director, who administers the daily functions of the office and serves as attorney and legal advisor to the board.

Agency Responsibility: The Waste Facility Siting Board administers the mandated negotiation-arbitration process between license applicants for proposed facilities and local committees composed of representatives from municipalities affected by the proposed facility. The board hears and decides the disputes between the applicant and the local committee in matters of negotiability, default and arbitration. In arbitration hearings, the board is authorized to make final awards. The board also enforces legal deadlines and other obligations of applicants and local committees during the negotiation and arbitration process.

Interagency Relationships: The board interacts with the Department of Natural Resources, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, related agencies in other states, other related federal agencies and officials in foreign countries.

WISCONSIN CONSERVATION CORPS BOARD

Wisconsin Conservation Corps Board: MARIE FINDLAY, KENNETH J. MERKEL, RAYMOND MOYER, EMIL MUELVER, ROGER SABOTA, JERRY SCHUSTER, GORDON SILL.

Executive Secretary: TOPE WELLS.

Mailing Address: Room 406, 30 West Mifflin Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-7730.

Number of Employes: 13.00.

Total Budget 1987-89: $6,265,200.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.105 (18).

History: The Wisconsin Conservation Corps Board was created by 1983 WisAct 27. 1985 WisAct 29 removed the board from the Department of Natural Resources and attached it to the Department of Administration.

Organization: The board is composed of 7 members appointed by the governor to serve staggered 6-year terms. The members are from various areas of the state to provide regional, environmental and agricultural representation. Representatives from several state agencies serve as liaisons to provide information and assistance, but are not board members and may not vote.

Agency Responsibility: The board is a policy-making body responsible for establishing guidelines and implementing the Wisconsin Conservation Corps program. Objectives of the program include: providing work experience and personal development opportunities for unemployed young adults ages 18-25 and providing valuable conservation and other services to Wisconsin communities. Approximately 300 corps members annually work for a one-year term at 36 rotating project sites throughout the state. The board staff s duties include coordination, supervision and implementation of conservation projects and program administration.

DIVISION OF HEARINGS AND APPEALS

Hearings and Appeals, Division of: DAVID H. SCHWARZ, *administrator.*

Mailing Address: Suite 200, 6300 University Avenue, Middleton 53562.

Telephone: (608) 266-7709.

Number of Employes: 5.00.

Total Budget 1987-89: $464,800.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.103 (1).

History: The division is an amalgamation of the previous Division of Natural Resource Hearings and the Division of Nursing Home Appeals. It was created by 1983 WisAct 27.

Organization: The Division of Hearings and Appeals operates with 2 attorney hearing examiners, one of whom is the division administrator. Additional staff includes clerical support, court reporter and transcription personnel.

Agency Responsibility: The division's hearing examiners conduct and decide all contested administrative proceedings for the Department of Natural Resources. It hears cases under the Department of Justice's Crime Victim Compensation Program. It also handles appeals brought by nursing homes contesting actions of the Department of Health and Social Services for alleged violations of Chapter HSS 132 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code. The division frequently conducts hearings for other state agencies which require neutral and independent decision making.

WOMEN'S COUNCIL

Women's Council: REPRESENTATIVE VERGERONT (appointed by governor), *chairperson;* AVE BIE (designated by governor); SENATORS CHILSEN, FEINGOLD; REPRESENTATIVES NOTESTEIN, YOUNG; KAY CLARENBACH, SUSAN HOBART (appointed by senate president); SUSAN LYNCH, VERONICA TAYLOR (appointed by assembly speaker); CARMELITA CULP, PATRICIA RUTH DEPERRY, BRIDGET DONALDSON, RUTH GODAR, LINDA PARRISH (appointed by governor).

Executive Director: HANNAH ROSENTHAL.

Mailing Address: Suite 720, 16 North Carroll Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-2219.

Publications: A wide variety of publications relating to the council's mission (list available on request).

Number of Employes: 2.50.

Total Budget 1987-89: $521,600.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.107 (11).

History: The Wisconsin Women's Council was created by 1983 WisAct 27 to assess and improve the status of women in Wisconsin. It was preceded by a nonstatutory commission, the Governor's Commission on the Status of Women, created in 1964 and abolished in 1979.

Organization: The council is composed of the governor (or designee), 6 public members appointed by the governor, 2 public members appointed by the president of the senate, 2 public members appointed by the speaker of the assembly, 2 members of the senate and 2 members of the assembly. All members serve 2-year terms, except the 2 assembly representatives who serve during their terms of office and the governor or designee who serves a 4-year term.

Agency Responsibility: The Wisconsin Women's Council is charged to identify barriers that prevent women in Wisconsin from participating fully and equally in all aspects of life; to conduct statewide hearings on issues of concern to women; to monitor all state agencies regarding the impact upon women of current and emerging state policies, laws and administrative rules; to recommend changes in the public and private sectors and initiate legislation to further women's economic and social equality; and to disseminate information on the status of women in this state.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE

Executive Director: THEODORE MEEKMA.

Administrative Officer: NATHANIEL E. ROBINSON

Mailing Address: Suite 330, 30 West Mifflin Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-3323.

Publications: Annual reports issued by the Statistical Analysis Center: Wisconsin Crime and Arrests; Sexual Assaults in Wisconsin; Juvenile Detentions in Wisconsin; Juvenile Restitution in Wisconsin; Annual Report; Special Jail Population Report; Crime and Arrests Trend Report for Counties and Local Jurisdictions; other special reports as appropriate.

Number of Employes: 15.95.

Total Budget 1988-89: $6,261,500.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.105 (19).

History: The Office of Justice Assistance was originally created as the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice by executive order in 1969 as the state planning agency required by the United States Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The council replaced the Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement and Crime and operated within the Department of Justice. In 1971, the council was recreated by executive order and was transferred to the Executive Office. In 1983, WisAct 27 recreated the council and transferred it to the Department of Administration. In 1987, WisAct 27 abolished the council and created the office under the Department of Administration.

Organization: An executive director administrates the Office of Justice Assistance. The director is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate to serve at the pleasure of the governor. The office also operates the Statistical Analysis Center and supplies staff to the Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement and Crime and the Wisconsin Juvenile Justice State Advisory Group.

Agency Responsibility: The Office of Justice Assistance administers justice system assistance programs under 3 federal laws: the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, the Justice Assistance Act, and the Anti-Drug Abuse Act. It also operates the Statistical Analysis Center which performs a variety of research and statistical analysis functions, including managing the State Uniform Crime Reporting system. The agency serves agencies of the justice system through its grants programs, statistical reports, and other technical assistance services. Finally, it advises the governor and legislature on all major issues involving the criminal and juvenile justice system.

ELECTIONS BOARD

Elections Board: ROBERT L. TURNER (designated by senate majority leader), *acting chairperson;* THOMAS P. GODAR (designated by assembly minority leader), *secretary;* PETER R. DOHR (designated by supreme court chief justice), JOHN H. NIEBLER (designated by governor), DAVID W. OPITZ (designated by Wisconsin Republican Party), BRENT SMITH (designated by assembly speaker), KIT E. SORENSON (designated by senate minority leader), MARK E. SOSTARICH (designated by Wisconsin Democratic Party) (all appointed by governor).

Executive Director: KEVIN J. KENNEDY, 266-8087.

Legal Counsel: GEORGE A. DUNST, 266-0136.

Elections and Campaign Finance Administrator: GAIL B. SHEA, 266-3061.

Elections Specialist: BARBARA JULSETH, 266-3276.

Data Manager: SHARON GLEASON, 266-0359.

Elections Advisory Council: JADELL K. FERGE (city clerk); JEAN M. PACKARD (village clerk); HAROLD C. DOBBERPUHL, CAROL NELSON (county clerks); ROGER PRANGE (town clerk).

Mailing Address: Third Floor, 132 East Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-8005, general office; 266-3276, election services; 266-3061, campaign finance services.

Publications: Absentee Voting in Wisconsin Nursing Homes; Biennial Report; Calendar of Election Events; Campaign Finance Instruction and Bookkeeping Manual; Election and Campaign Manual for County and Municipal Clerks; Election Day Manual for Wisconsin Election Officials; Wisconsin Election Campaign Fund Information and Instruction Manual; Wisconsin Election Statutes; various guides and checklists for candidates, political committees, election officials and clerks.

Number of Employes: 11.00.

Total Budget 1987-89: $2,342,800.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.61.

History: The Elections Board was created by Chapter 334, Laws of 1973. This law also transferred administration of the state's election laws from the secretary of state to the board and created a campaign finance registration and reporting system. Chapter 85, Laws of 1975, created an Elections Advisory Council in the board.

Major changes since 1973 include Chapter 107, Laws of 1977, which created the Wisconsin Election Campaign Fund; Chapter 328, Laws of 1979, 1985 Wisconsin Act 303, and 1987 WisAct 370, which made numerous changes in the campaign finance law; 1983 WisAct 183, which revised canvas and recount procedures; and 1983 WisAct 484, 1985 WisAct 304, and 1987 WisAct 391, which amended the state's election laws.

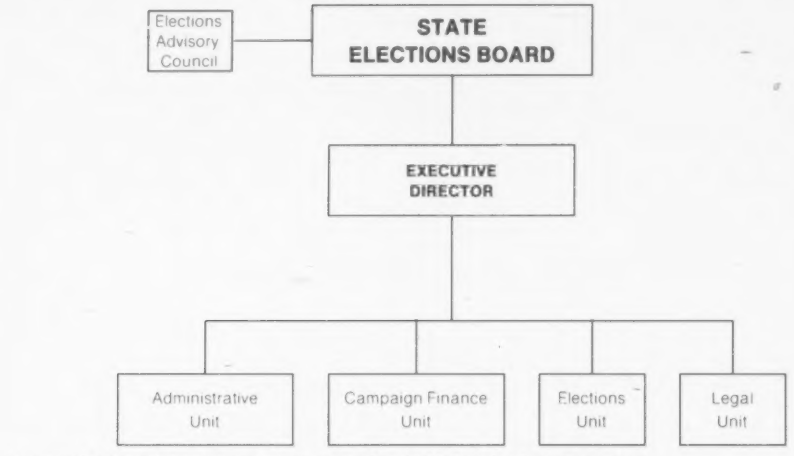
Organization: The governor appoints all Elections Board members for 2-year terms. They are selected as follows: one each by the governor, the supreme court chief justice, the assembly speaker, the leader of the most numerous party in the senate, the leader of the second most numerous party in each house of the legislature, and the chief officer of each political party whose candidate for governor received at least 10 percent of the vote in the most recent election.

The board employs an executive director from outside of the classified service; it employs a legal counsel and other technical, administrative, and support staff under the classified service. The Department of Administration provides administrative and supportive services, and the University of Wisconsin Computing Center provides data processing assistance.

The Elections Advisory Council consists of 5 county or municipal clerks appointed by the board.

Agency Responsibility: The Elections Board administers the state election and campaign laws, investigates alleged violations of those laws, brings civil actions to collect forfeitures, subpoenas records and violators as necessary, and notifies the district attorney or the attorney general of any grounds for civil or criminal prosecution. The board also has compliance review authority over local election officials' actions relating to ballot preparation and candidate nomination. In addition, the board issues formal opinions upon request, promulgates administrative rules, and

ELECTIONS BOARD



Unit attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03: Board of State Canvassers

---

holds information and training meetings with local election officials to promote uniform election procedures and to emphasize the integrity and importance of each citizen's vote.

The board administers the campaign finance registration and reporting system enacted by the 1973 Legislature. The system limits and requires full disclosure of contributions and disbursements made on behalf of every candidate for public office.

The board also administers the Wisconsin Election Campaign Fund created by the 1977 Legislature to provide publicly funded grants to eligible candidates for statewide and legislative office. Candidates applying for the grants, which replace contributions from special interest committees, agree to abide by spending limits. The $1 checkoff on the state income tax form generates money for the grants.

Candidates, other individuals, political parties, committees or groups that make or accept contributions, incur obligations, or make disbursements of more than $25 in a calendar year must register and file detailed statements with the appropriate filing officer, unless statutorily exempt. Nonresident committees or groups that make contributions and individuals who make disbursements must also register and report. Each candidate must appoint a campaign treasurer and designate one campaign depository account; every committee must appoint a treasurer.

Unit Functions:

The *Elections Advisory Council* promotes communication and cooperation between local election officials and the board, and advises the board in matters pertaining to publications, training, legislation, and other matters.

The *Administrative Unit* provides staff support and assists persons who wish to review and obtain campaign finance and election documents.

The *Campaign Finance Unit* audits the campaign finance statements of all candidates for state office, political party committees, and other political committees and groups. This unit distributes grants from the Wisconsin Election Campaign Fund to statewide and legislative candidates to partially finance their campaigns.

The *Elections Unit* assists election officials in the administration of elections. It reviews nomination papers for candidates for state office, reviews ballots, and prepares the state's canvass of votes cast.

The *Legal Unit* investigates complaints and works with the attorney general and the legal counsels of other state and federal agencies and local units of government to ensure compliance with and enforcement of election and campaign finance laws.

Interagency Relationships: The board interacts on a continuing basis with clerks and election officials of every county, city, village, and town in Wisconsin.

INDEPENDENT UNIT ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

STATE CANVASSERS, BOARD OF

Board of State Canvassers: ROBERT L. TURNER (elections board acting chairperson); DONALD J. HANAWAY (attorney general); CHARLES P. SMITH (state treasurer).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.615.

History: An act passed in 1848 by the first session of the Wisconsin Legislature created the Board of State Canvassers. Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, transferred the board to the Office of the Secretary of State as an independent unit. Chapter 334, Laws of 1973, attached it to the Elections Board.

Organization: The board consists of the elections board chairperson, the state treasurer, and the attorney general.

Agency Responsibility: The board examines the certified statements of county canvassers and determines which persons have been elected to various offices.

Bill Nelson, an elections specialist with the Madison City Clerk's office, demonstrates proper use of mechanical lever voting machines at a training conference organized by the State Elections Board. More than 750 election officials from around the state attended the conference (photo courtesy of Lee B. Berger, State Elections Board).

Department of
EMPLOYE TRUST FUNDS

Employe Trust Funds Board: DAVID J. ANDERSON (representing Wisconsin Retirement Board), *chairperson;* KENNETH F. STELZIG (representing Teachers Retirement Board), *vice chairperson;* WILLIAM F. KIENZLE (representing Teachers Retirement Board), *secretary;* JOANN F. ELDER, MARK H. STONE (representing Teachers Retirement Board); PAUL C. ADAMSKI, GALE F. DUSHACK, MARILYN J. WIGDAHL (representing Wisconsin Retirement Board); STEPHEN H. FRANKEL (governor's designee on Group Insurance Board), CONSTANCE P. BECK (secretary of employment relations); THOMAS K. CUSTIS (public member).

Secretary of Employe Trust Funds: GARY I. GATES.

Deputy Secretary: ERIC O. STANCHFIELD.
Executive Assistant: EDWARD F. MCCLAIN.
Internal Audit: ROBERT J. SCHAEFER, 266-3951.
Staff Services: RHONDA L. DUNN, 266-9854.
Administrative Services, Division of: KATHLEEN M. WOLFF, *administrator,* 266-0212.
Office Services Bureau: JEAN E. GILDING, 267-2926.
Systems Management Bureau: E. SUZANNE STOUT, 266-7332.
Operations Services Bureau: JOANNE L. ALLEN, 266-0785.
Benefit Plan Operations, Division of: DAVID E. HINRICHS, *administrator,* 266-3763.
Benefits Bureau: JULIE A. RENEAU, 267-3857.
Accounting Bureau: ROBERT C. WILLETT, 266-0904.
Membership and Coverage Bureau: ELIZABETH R. DERLETH, 266-1210.
Communications: STEPHEN R. TATARSKY, 266-7471.
Program Development and Evaluation, Division of: DAVID C. MILLS, *administrator,* 266-3641.
Health and Disability Benefits Program: THOMAS KORPADY, 266-0207.
Retirement/Survivor Benefits Program: DAVID A. STELLA, 267-9038.
Social Security, Deferred Compensation Program: SUSAN T. CHAMBERLAIN, 267-2929.
Legal Counsel: KEVIN B. CRONIN, 266-5804.

Boards

Group Insurance Board: STEPHEN H. FRANKEL (designee of governor), *chairperson;* MARK E. MUSOLF (designee of attorney general), *vice chairperson;* WAYNE K. POTTER (insured teacher participant), *secretary;* RICHARD W. LORANG (designee of secretary of administration); CONSTANCE P. BECK (secretary of employment relations); HILDEGARD NEUJAHR (designee of commissioner of insurance); MARTIN BEIL (insured participant not a teacher); ESTHER D. LUCKHARDT (insured retired participant); C.F. SAYLOR (insured local government participant); KENNETH J. MERKEL (appointed by governor).

Teachers Retirement Board: KENNETH F. STELZIG (elected vocational school teacher), *chairperson;* JOHN F. WALSH, JR. (elected public school teacher), *vice chairperson;* DAVID J. DEWAN (elected public school teacher), *secretary;* GEORGE H. HAHNER, WAYNE D. MCCAFFERY, PAUL C. SCHLINDWEIN, EARL R. ZAMZOW (elected public school teachers); ORVILLE F. CHRISTIAN (elected teacher annuitant), WILLIAM F. KIENZLE (elected Milwaukee teacher); THEODORE BRATANOW, ROBERT M. NEINDORF (UW representatives); MARK H. STONE (public school administrator); BILL BOARD (school board member).

Wisconsin Retirement Board: MARILYN J. WIGDAHL (state employe), *chairperson;* PAUL C. ADAMSKI (city or village finance officer), *vice chairperson;* BARBARA A. MONROE (public member), *secretary;* DAVID J. ANDERSON (county or town governing body member); GALE F. DUSHACK (city or village employe); C.F. SAYLOR (county employe); JOHN L. BROWN (county clerk or deputy); vacancy (city or village executive); DAVID L. HEINECK (designee of commissioner of insurance).

Mailing Address: State Industry and Labor Building (GEF-1), 201 East Washington Avenue, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-3285, benefit information only; (608) 266-1210, employer questions.

Publications: *Department:* Annual Report to the Governor and Legislature; "Trust Fund News" for 330,000 retirees and active participants; *Employer Bulletin* for 1,100 public employers. *Wisconsin Retirement System:* Benefit Handbook for Members; a series of different pamphlets on specific benefit provisions; Procedures for Becoming a Participating Employer under the Wisconsin Retirement System; manuals of coverage and reporting instructions for employers. *Group Insurance Board:* Group Life Insurance for Employes of the State of Wisconsin and for Employes of Wisconsin Public Employers; How Wisconsin Public Employers May Join the Group Life Insurance Plan; administration manuals for employers under the group life insurance plan; Group Health Insurance Benefits for State of Wisconsin Employes; State Medicare Plus $100,000; Income Continuation Insurance; administration manuals for state agencies on health insurance and on income continuation insurance; a series of pamphlets describing insurance benefit provisions. *Public Employes Social Security:* The Inclusion of Public Employes in Wisconsin under the Federal Old-Age, Survivors, Disability, and Health Insurance System; Employer Manual for Public Employes Social Security in Wisconsin. *Deferred Compensation:* Employe Information Booklet.

Number of Employes: 159.50.

Total Budget 1987-89: $16,229,700.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.16.

History: Chapter 510, Laws of 1909, authorized a pension system for Milwaukee teachers. Chapter 323, Laws of 1911, created a voluntary, statewide teacher retirement system that required no employer contributions. It was administered by the Board of Trustees of the Teachers' Insurance and Retirement Fund.

With enactment of Chapter 459, Laws of 1921, Wisconsin established a mandatory, joint contributory, statewide teachers' pension system, covering virtually all teachers in public schools (outside of Milwaukee), normal schools, and the University of Wisconsin. This law replaced the Board of Trustees of the Teachers' Insurance and Retirement Fund with the Annuity Board.

Chapter 491, Laws of 1929, abolished the Annuity Board and created the State Annuity and Investment Board to administer the state teachers' retirement law and to invest retirement funds as well as other state funds.

The legislature first provided retirement plans for state employes and municipal employes outside of Milwaukee in 1943. Chapter 175 created the Wisconsin Municipal Retirement Fund, and Chapter 176 provided for the State Employes' Retirement Fund. Both funds were administered by the State Annuity and Investment Board. Chapter 206, Laws of 1947, merged these 2 funds into the Wisconsin Retirement Fund and closed most local funds to new members.

Chapter 511, Laws of 1951, abolished the State Annuity and Investment Board and divided its functions between 2 newly created boards — the Wisconsin Investment Board and the State Retirement System Administration Board (the latter was renamed the State Teachers Retirement Board in 1953). Several local retirement funds for protective occupation employes, one created as early as 1891 for Milwaukee police and fire employes, remained independent.

Wisconsin became the first state in the nation that permitted some state and local government employes to be covered by Social Security, through creation of the Public Employes Social Security Fund under Chapters 60 and 631, Laws of 1951. Subsequent legislation expanded this coverage. The 1957 Legislature enabled many state and municipal retirement systems to divide into 2 groups — one coming under Social Security, the other declining it.

Chapter 512, Laws of 1957, created a group life insurance program for state employes and the Group Life Insurance Board. In 1959, Chapter 211 provided group health insurance for state employes, and Chapter 412 created a group life insurance program for municipal employes. The Group Life Insurance Board then became the Group Insurance Board. Executive branch reorganization (Chapter 75, Laws of 1967) created the Department of Employe Trust Funds and attached the board to the department under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

Several changes during the 1970s improved and expanded the number of public employe benefit programs, refined department structure, and modified the administration of retirement funds. Chapter 125, Laws of 1971, created an income continuation plan (disability insurance) for state employes and authorized use of accrued sick leave credits to pay health insurance premiums for retirees or their surviving dependents.

Chapter 280, Laws of 1975, in theory merged 3 separate retirement funds into a new Wisconsin Retirement System (WRS), but this merger was not completed until passage of Chapter 46, Laws of 1981, effective in 1982. The WRS now covers eligible teaching and nonteaching employes of the State of Wisconsin and other participating public employers, except for the city and county of Milwaukee.

Throughout the 1980s, Wisconsin has continued to adopt measures changing or expanding public employe benefits. Health care cost-containment provisions in 1983 Wisconsin Act 27, for example, changed the way the state computes its contribution toward health insurance premiums. As a result, active state employe participation in Health Maintenance Organizations rose from 15 percent to 67 percent between 1983 and 1984 and to about 75 percent by 1988.

1987 WisAct 107 allowed retired employes to purchase group health insurance, and 1987 WisAct 356 authorized the Department of Employe Trust Funds to develop a long-term health insurance care program for state employes and retired persons. 1987 WisAct 399 provided for employe-funded reimbursement accounts, which allow an employe to use pre-tax earnings to pay specified expenses, including dependent care, certain insurance premiums, and medical expenses.

Organization: The Employe Trust Funds Board provides policy direction to the department, which operates through the Office of the Secretary and 3 divisions. The board appoints the secretary who, in turn, appoints the deputy secretary and the executive assistant.

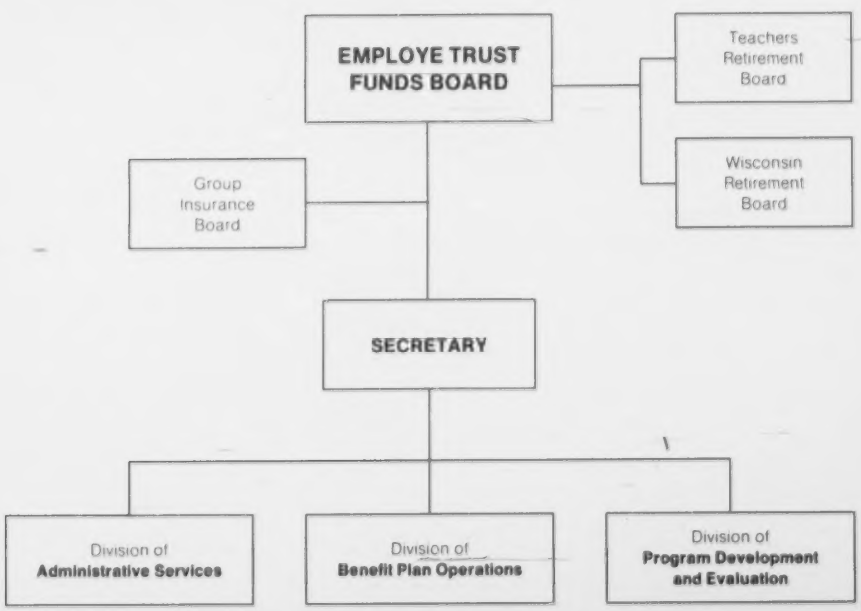
Agency Responsibility: The department administers the system by which retirement; group, health, life, and disability insurance; deferred compensation; social security; and related programs are provided for almost all state and municipal employes, including teachers.

Unit Functions:

The *Employe Trust Funds Board* sets policy for operation of the Department of Employe Trust Funds, approves or rejects all departmental administrative rules, authorizes payment of all retirement annuities except those for disability, hears appeals of benefit determinations, and appoints the departmental secretary.

The *Group Insurance Board* oversees staff administration of the group health, life, and income continuation insurance programs offered to state employes, local employes (when covered by their employers), and retired local employes (when covered).

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYE TRUST FUNDS



The *Teachers Retirement Board* advises the Employe Trust Funds Board about retirement matters related to teachers, recommends and acts on administrative policy and rules for teacher participants, authorizes payment of disability annuities for teachers, and hears appeals of staff determinations of disability.

The *Wisconsin Retirement Board* advises the Employe Trust Funds Board about retirement matters related to state and local general and protective employes, and performs the same functions for these employes as the Teachers Retirement Board does for teachers.

The *Division of Administrative Services* provides administrative support services such as mail service, space management, inventory, word processing, records management, systems development and data processing activities.

The *Division of Benefit Plan Operations* implements benefit plan policy and operating systems, controls and reports on the financial activities and status of benefit programs, answers all questions from annuitants and active benefit system members, processes payments to about 70,000 annuitants and contributions from more than 1,000 public sector employers. The division also publishes a bulletin for employers and a newsletter for 330,000 retirement system participants, including annuitants.

The *Division of Program Development and Evaluation* plans for, develops, and evaluates changes in existing benefit plans or creates new ones. It monitors and interprets state and federal legislation and board policy directives, including developing, communicating, and monitoring required implementation plans for changes to contracts or rules. It directs the process of appeals to the boards, organizes and directs contracting for various services to the boards or programs, and evaluates and interprets existing laws and regulations in unusual coverage or benefit situations. The division also develops and monitors the department's long-range and strategic plans.

Interagency Relationships: The department administers employe benefit plans covering state and municipal employes throughout the state. Accordingly, it has frequent contact with personnel officers and employes concerning benefit programs, coverage, and reporting problems. The department administers the federal-state contract providing social security coverage for state and local public employes.

Department of EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS

Secretary of Employment Relations: CONSTANCE P. BECK.

Deputy Secretary: DIANE L. HARMELINK.
Executive Assistant: ARELY GONNERING.
Office of Employe Development and Training: ANNE E. CONZEMIUS, *director.*
Office of Legal Services: DAVID C. WHITCOMB.
Administrative Services Division: DONNA M.A. BIDDLE, *administrator.*
Affirmative Action Division: RAYMOND ALLEN, *administrator.*
Classification and Compensation Division: JOSEPH P. PELLITTERI, *administrator.*
—*Assistant Administrator:* vacancy.
Collective Bargaining Division: CLARENCE V. SPAWR, *administrator.*
Merit Recruitment and Selection Division: DANIEL H. WALLOCK, *administrator.*
Register Establishment, Bureau of: CHERYL L. ANDERSON, *director.*
Recruitment and Internal Operations, Bureau of: JON A. RENEAU, *director.*
Council on Affirmative Action: FREDERICK H. MUSCAVITCH (appointed by governor) *chairperson;* LINDA ANDERSON (appointed by assembly speaker), *vice chairperson;* WILLIAM J. DYESS (appointed by governor), *secretary;* LEE CALLAWAY (appointed by president of senate); ZABELLE MALKASIAN (appointed by senate minority leader); vacancy (appointed by assembly minority

leader); HELEN I. BARNHILL, ROBERT BARROW, J.B. CHUNG, MICHAEL DEITERS, RICARDO ENRIQUEZ, RONALD JOHNSON, DAVE LEMAY, BARBARA POLLEI, GLORIA I. RAZAZADEH (all appointed by governor).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7855, Madison 53707-7855; location: 137 East Wilson Street, Madison.

Telephone: Secretary's Office — (608) 266-9820; State Job Information — (608) 266-1731.

Publications: Affirmative Action Annual Report; Affirmative Action Council Quarterly Newsletter; Classification and Compensation Plan ($3.75); Alphabetical Listing of Classifications ($3); Standards for the Implementation of Chapter 230: Affirmative Action Plan; Current Employment Opportunities Bulletin (free public posting or by subscription, $9 for 6 months, $18 for 12 months); Continuous Recruitment Bulletin; Wisconsin Civil Service Job Information; Course Announcements and Training Schedule; Affirmative Action Recruitment Resource Directory ($6.20); A Study Guide for Employment Examinations with Wisconsin State Government (free public viewing or purchase for $3 per copy).

Number of Employes: 102.00.

Total Budget 1987-89: $10,728,100.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.17.

History: The antecedents of the Department of Employment Relations, which was created in 1977, lie in legislation enacted early in this century. In 1905, Wisconsin created a Civil Service Commission, then replaced it in 1929 (Chapter 465) with a Bureau of Personnel that included a Personnel Board. Chapter 228, Laws of 1959, placed both the board and the bureau within the newly created Department of Administration. The board was removed from the department in 1961, but was attached to it for administrative purposes by the 1967 executive branch reorganization act (Chapter 75). In 1972, Governor Patrick Lucey issued an executive order creating an affirmative action unit in the Bureau of Personnel. The order also directed the head of every state agency to encourage women and minorities to apply for promotions and to designate an affirmative action officer responsible for developing an affirmative action plan.

Chapter 196, Laws of 1977, created the Department of Employment Relations and transferred to it from the Department of Administration the organizational units and functions of the Employe Relations Division, including the Affirmative Action Office and the Bureaus of Personnel, Collective Bargaining, and Human Resource Services. Chapter 196 also created in the department an Affirmative Action Council, which succeeded the affirmative action unit established by Governor Lucey.

1983 Wisconsin Act 27 directed the Affirmative Action Council to "serve in a direct advisory capacity to the secretary". This act also reorganized personnel functions by assigning classification and compensation responsibility to the secretary and recruitment and examination responsibility to the newly created Division of Merit Recruitment and Selection.

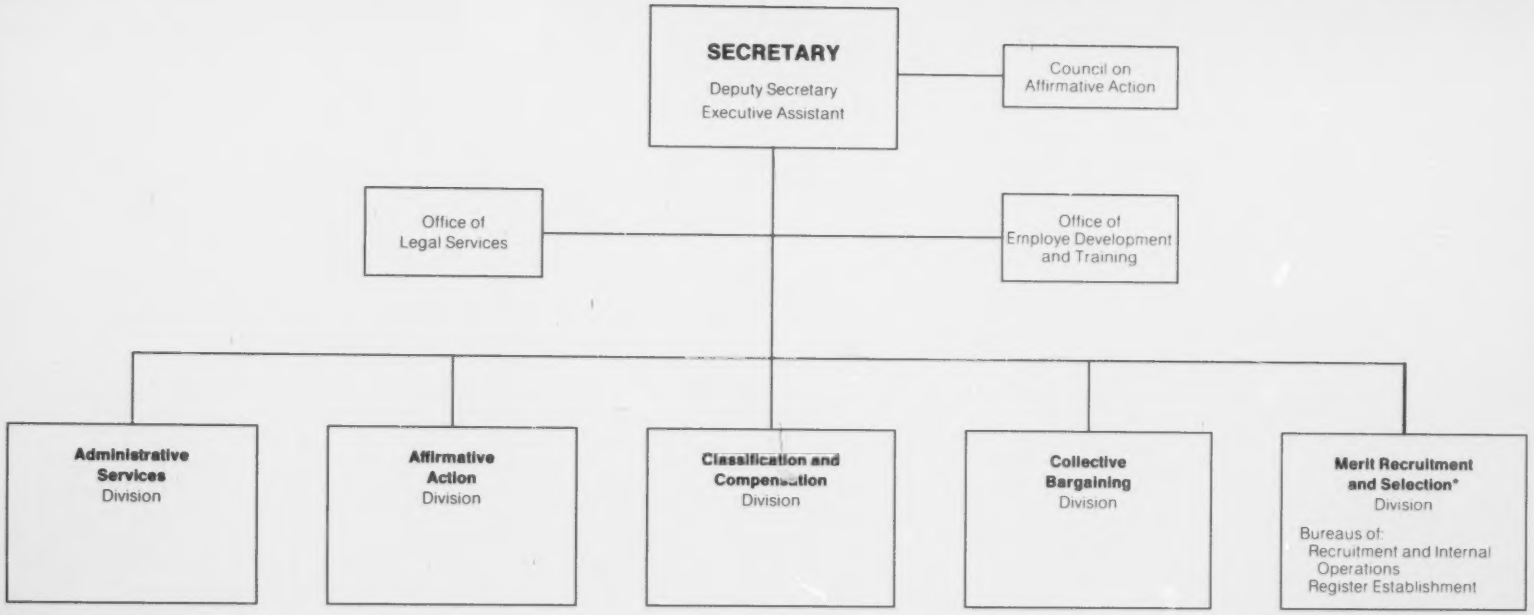
The 1987 Legislature passed WisAct 140, which the department requested to clarify policy regarding flexible-time schedules and performance evaluation programs.

Organization: A secretary appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate to serve at the governor's pleasure administers the Department of Employment Relations. A deputy and executive assistant serve at the secretary's pleasure. The department has 5 divisions and 2 offices. The secretary appoints administrators who are outside the classified service to head the Divisions of Classification and Compensation, Collective Bargaining, and Affirmative Action. The administrator of the Division of Merit Recruitment and Selection is appointed to a 5-year term by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate from a register developed through competitive examination and certified by the Personnel Board. The administrator of the Administrative Services Division and all other employes of the department are in the classified service.

The Council on Affirmative Action consists of 15 members who serve 3-year terms. The president of the senate, speaker of the assembly, and senate and assembly minority leaders each appoint one council member. The governor appoints the other 11 members.

Agency Responsibility: The department is responsible for personnel and employment relations policies and programs for the state government in its role as an employer. The department's

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS



*A separate statutorily created division with specified program responsibilities. The division administrator is appointed by the governor for a 5-year term under Sec. 15.173, Stats.

primary mandate is to staff state governmental agencies with competent personnel who serve state citizens as fairly, efficiently, and effectively as possible. The department achieves this goal by administering a civil service system that fills jobs on the basis of merit, assigns appropriate value to employes' work, evaluates employe performance and training needs so that each employe can achieve his or her full potential, and gives managers appropriate personnel management tools to achieve the state's program objectives. In administering the civil service system, the department is responsible for carrying out the state's equal employment opportunity mandate and, through affirmative action, for eliminating the present effects of past discrimination in the state's work force. The department represents the executive branch as an employer under the state's employment relations statutes.

Unit Functions:

The *Administrative Services Division* provides the department's internal operating functions, including budgeting; fiscal monitoring and control; accounting; developing and coordinating computerized management information systems; managing personnel and payroll; conducting studies regarding organization, management, and policy and planning analysis; purchasing; and telecommunications.

The division also has responsibility for the *Office of Employe Development and Training*, which formulates and implements development and training policies for state government employes. The office trains state supervisors in basic supervisory skills, coordinates state-sponsored training programs, approves agency training recordkeeping systems, establishes standards for agency training programs, and monitors state agency training programs.

The *Affirmative Action Division* operates affirmative action programs. It reports annually to the governor and legislature about agencies' affirmative action accomplishments, future goals, and recommendations; implements equal opportunity/affirmative action executive orders; develops affirmative action planning standards for executive agencies, the university system, and legislative service agencies; provides support to the Affirmative Action Council; trains and monitors training of new supervisors; provides technical assistance regarding affirmative action to agencies and internal agency committees; and assists and monitors the implementation of state affirmative action plans to ensure agency compliance with administrative rules and affirmative action standards.

The *Classification and Compensation Division* conducts ongoing, systematic, personnel classification and compensation surveys to ensure equitable and internally consistent classification, pay, and benefit programs. The division allocates positions to classifications, assigns classifications to pay ranges, and develops and administers the state's classification and compensation plan.

The *Collective Bargaining Division* represents the executive branch as an employer in negotiations with certified employe representatives of collective bargaining units. The division negotiates tentative agreements subject to approval by the Joint Committee on Employment Relations and the legislature. It also trains management representatives about contract provisions, contract interpretation, and grievance handling, and represents the state in arbitration.

The *Merit Recruitment and Selection Division* coordinates all recruitment; develops, validates, and administers examinations; and establishes recruitment and certification policies that ensure equal opportunity for the state's classified positions. The division shares responsibility for affirmative action efforts with other governmental units and appointing authorities, establishes opportunities for career development, and administers layoffs and the code of ethics for classified employes. Upon request, the division prepares and administers examinations for local governmental units.

The *Office of Legal Services* advises the secretary on all legal matters and represents the secretary and the administrator of the Division of Merit Recruitment and Selection on employe appeals before the Personnel Commission and other state and federal agencies.

The *Affirmative Action Council* serves in a direct advisory capacity to the secretary and works to strengthen the state's programs and performance in equal opportunity and affirmative action by evaluating the progress of affirmative action programs throughout the civil service system, seeking compliance with state and federal regulations, and recommending improvements in the state's affirmative action efforts. The council also recommends legislation, consults with agency personnel and other interested groups, and conducts hearings.

ETHICS BOARD

Members: THOMAS S. SMITH, *chairperson;* JAMES R. MORGAN, *vice chairperson;* DIANE B. CONWAY, *secretary;* JOSEPH F. FLANAGAN, PAUL M. HOLZEM, DAVID L. MCROBERTS.

Executive Director: R. ROTH JUDD.

Mailing Address: State Education Building (GEF 3), 125 South Webster Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-8123.

Publications: Annual Report and Opinions of the Ethics Board.

Number of Employes: 3.00.

Total Budget 1987-89: $291,400.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.62.

History: Chapter 90, Laws of 1973, created the Ethics Board and the statutes it administers. Initially, the standards of conduct contained in the ethics code applied only to key officials of the executive and legislative branches. Chapter 277, Laws of 1977, extended the code's application to state judges, clarified and strengthened the standards of conduct to which state officials are held, required officials to identify publicly more information about their personal financial interests than had been mandated previously, and facilitated the code's enforcement. Chapter 120, Laws of 1979, enhanced the ability of local governments to enforce codes of ethics for local officials. The 1981 Legislature applied the ethics code to members and key employes of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education district boards and to employes of the Housing and Economic Development Authority (Chapters 269 and 349, respectively, Laws of 1981). 1983 Wisconsin Act 27 extended the ethics code's application to municipal judges. 1987 WisAct 365 applied the code to division administrators in the classified civil service, increased the penalties for code violations, and made it easier to prove a violation by changing the standard of proof from proof "beyond a reasonable doubt" to proof by "clear and convincing evidence".

Organization: The board consists of 6 members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate to staggered 6-year terms. While serving on the board and for one year prior to appointment, no member may have been a member of a political party or a partisan political organization or a candidate for partisan office. The board appoints an executive director to oversee the daily administration of the office.

Agency Responsibility: The Ethics Board has 3 major responsibilities: to advise state public officials and those who work with them about the legality and propriety of matters to which they may be party; to investigate possible ethics code violations and, when appropriate, to begin legal proceedings to enforce the code or to impose penalties; and to maintain for public examination statements of economic interests filed with the board by state officials and by candidates and nominees for public office.

Interagency Relationships: The board deals with all state offices and agencies both in receiving financial statements and in enforcing the ethics code.

Office of The GOVERNOR

See OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, page 425, for description.

INVESTMENT BOARD

Members: EUGENE G. MARTIN (public member), *chairperson;* GARY I. GATES (representing Wisconsin Retirement Fund), *secretary;* JAMES R. KLAUSER (secretary of administration); ELMER L. HOMBURG (representing State Teachers Retirement System); MAUREEN J. BUSBY, EDWARD E. HALES, RICHARD H. LILLIE, MARK J. MCMULLEN (public members).

Executive Director: vacancy*, 266-9022.

Assistant Executive Director: PATRICIA LIPTON, 266-9451.

Executive Assistant: JANET CLARK, 267-6709.

Common Stocks Division: JAMES R. SEVERANCE, *investment director,* 266-2385.

Investment Operations and Evaluations Division: PATRICIA LIPTON, *investment director,* 266-9451.

Liquid Assets Division: RICHARD V. GIBSON, *investment director,* 266-2045.

Private Placements Division: ROBERT L. ZOBEL, *investment director,* 266-1316.

Public Bonds Division: JOHN J. ZWADZICH, *investment director,* 266-2047.

Real Estate and Mortgages Division: PAUL FANFERA, *investment director,* 266-0809.

Special Equities Division: JOHN F. NELSON, *investment director,* 266-7232.

Administrative and Personnel Services Unit: DONALD H. HEBL, *administrator,* 266-2042.

Legal Services Unit: KEITH JOHNSON, *acting general counsel,* 266-8824.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7842, Madison 53707; location: 121 East Wilson Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-2381.

Publication: Annual Report.

Number of Employes: 63.00.

Total Budget 1987-89: $6,778,300.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.76.

History: Chapter 511, Laws of 1951, created the Investment Board to succeed to the investment functions of the State Annuity and Investment Board and the Board of Deposits. Although state funds had been invested since 1911, the 1951 reorganization that created the new board enlarged the scope of such investments. Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, which reorganized the executive branch of Wisconsin government, continued the Investment Board as an independent agency.

Chapter 164, Laws of 1975, created a Local Government Pooled-Investment Fund within the State Investment Fund.

Organization: The Investment Board consists of 8 members: the secretary of the Department of Administration, 2 participants in the Wisconsin Retirement System (one a teacher appointed by the Teacher Retirement Board, the other a non-teacher appointed by the Wisconsin Retirement Board), and 5 members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. Four of the 5 public members must have had a minimum of 10 years' investment experience. All 7 appointed board members serve 6-year terms; terms of the 5 public members are staggered.

An executive director appointed by the board of trustees heads the staff, which consists of 6 investment divisions supported by the Operations and Evaluations Division, the Legal Services Unit, and the Administrative and Personnel Services Unit.

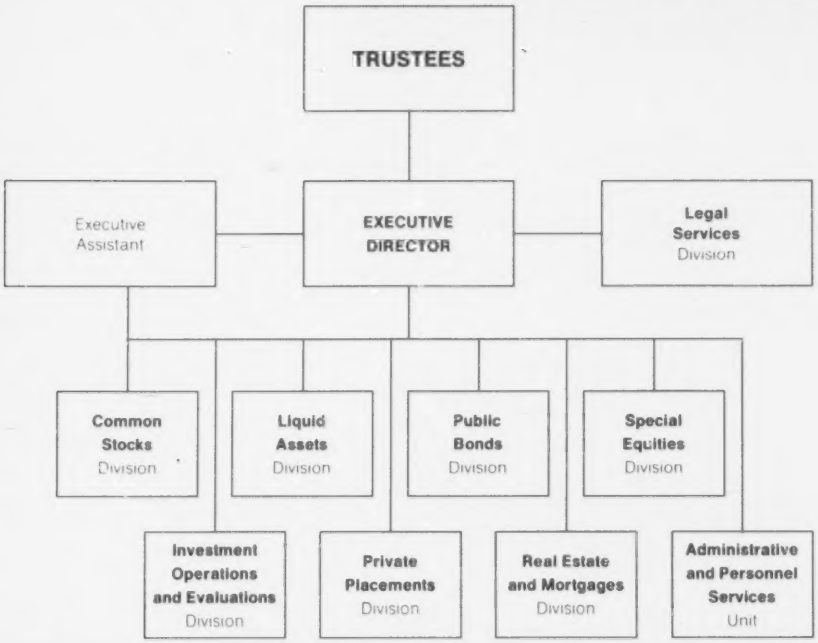
Agency Responsibility: The board is responsible for investing the assets of the Wisconsin Retirement System, the State Life Insurance Fund, the Local Government Property Insurance Fund, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin Trust Fund, and the State Investment Fund.

For purposes of investment, the retirement system's assets are divided into 2 funds — a Fixed Retirement Investment Trust and a Variable Retirement Investment Trust. The fixed trust fund is a broadly diversified portfolio of bonds, common stocks, mortgages and real estate holdings. The variable trust fund is invested primarily in common stocks.

The State Investment Fund, created by Chapter 697, Laws of 1957, permits the board to invest temporary cash balances on a commingled basis in short-term investments. This fund includes

*Marshall Burkes served as Executive Director until June 23, 1989.

STATE OF WISCONSIN INVESTMENT BOARD



retirement funds awaiting permanent investment and monies in 39 other accounts — including the state's General Fund and various agency and department accounts. Local governments may participate in the fund also.

The Investment Board entered fiscal 1988 with a total of $17.98 billion under management. It ended the fiscal year with $18.24 billion.

Unit Functions:

The *Common Stocks Division* regularly buys and sells common stock for both the fixed and variable retirement investment trust funds.

The *Investment Operations and Evaluations Division* oversees accounting services, trading operations, and the active investor program.

The *Liquid Assets Division* manages the State Investment Fund. This fund is made up of the cash positions of 39 separate accounts, which are pooled for investment purposes. Investments are limited to high quality, highly liquid securities with short maturities.

The *Private Placements Division* makes individually negotiated long-term loans to a wide range of industries.

The *Public Bonds Division* regularly purchases and sells marketable bonds, which are the board's largest single class of holding.

The *Real Estate and Mortgages Division* buys and sells real estate and makes mortgage investments.

The *Special Equities Division* invests in publicly traded equity securities of small and young companies for both the fixed and variable retirement investment trust funds.

The *Administrative and Personnel Services Unit* provides general administrative services for the board and the staff.

The *Legal Services Unit* prepares or reviews documentation for transactions when necessary and handles all internal legal work.

Interagency Relationships: The board is the state's investment agency. It gives each investment fund an accounting of the money expended on its behalf. The board's expenses are determined every 6 months, prorated, and billed in advance to the funds for which investments are made.

Office of The LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

See OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, page 447, for description.

PERSONNEL BOARD

Personnel Board: M. ANITA ANDEREGG, *chairperson;* MATHEW G. MARTY, JOHN M. TRIES, EUGENE PARKS, SANGER B. POWERS, SR.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7855, Madison 53707; location: 137 East Wilson Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-8434.

Total Budget 1987-89: $8,000.

Statutory Reference: Sec. 15.77.

History: The Personnel Board dates from the Civil Service Commission established by Chapter 363, Laws of 1905. In 1929, Chapter 465 abolished the commission and created the Bureau of Personnel, with the board as a unit. When the Department of Administration was created in 1959 (Chapter 228), the board was placed within it. Although removed from the department in 1961, it was attached for administrative purposes by Chapter 75, Laws of 1967 (the executive branch reorganization act). Chapter 196, Laws of 1977, created the Personnel Board as an independent agency.

Organization: The board consists of 5 members nominated by the governor and appointed with the advice and consent of the senate to serve staggered 5-year terms. The governor nominates one member and chooses the other 4 nominees by selecting one from each of 4 listings of 5 names submitted by the president of the senate, the speaker of the assembly, the senate minority leader, and the assembly minority leader.

Agency Responsibility: The Personnel Board reviews and approves proposed administrative rules and participates in public hearings on proposed rules held by the administrator of the Division of Merit Recruitment and Selection.

The board may also conduct investigations and hearings, issue recommendations concerning the enforcement and effect of civil service rules, and advise the administrator.

The statutes require the board to provide the governor a list of at least 5 names for each vacancy on the Personnel Commission and to appoint the chairperson of the Personnel Commission. The board also prepares and conducts the examination for the administrator of the Division of Merit Recruitment and Selection and provides a certified register to the governor. The board annually evaluates the administrator's performance, and may advise the governor regarding the administrator's reappointment.

PERSONNEL COMMISSION

Personnel Commission: LAURIE R. MCCALLUM, *chairperson;* GERALD F. HODDINOTT, DONALD R. MURPHY.

General Counsel: ANTHONY J. THEODORE.

Mailing Address: Second Floor, 121 East Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1995.

Publications: Biennial Reports; Digest of Decisions.

Number of Employes: 10.00.

Total Budget 1987-89: $996,600.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.80.

History: The Personnel Commission, an independent agency created by Chapter 196, Laws of 1977, acts as an administrative appeals body for certain state employe appeals and equal rights complaints. Formerly, these quasi-judicial functions were performed by the Personnel Board and later by the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations.

Organization: The commission consists of 3 members who serve staggered 5-year terms. The Personnel Board submits to the governor at least 5 names for each commission vacancy. The governor nominates one of the 5, who is then appointed with the advice and consent of the senate.

Agency Responsibility: The Personnel Commission has the responsibilities specified in Wisconsin Statutes under Sections 103.10 (regarding family or medical leave), 111.375 (regarding fair employment policies), Subchapters II and III of Chapter 230 (regarding, among other things, hiring, conditions of employment, and discipline, including retaliatory discipline). The commission hears appeals related to: certain decisions of the administrator of the Division of Merit Recruitment and Selection and the secretary of the Department of Employment Relations, disciplinary actions involving employes not subject to union contracts, and certain appointment transactions. In addition, it hears appeals from employes denied benefits under the hazardous employment provisions and from county personnel who administer public assistance. It also processes complaints of discrimination filed against state agencies as employers under the Fair Employment Law, as well as complaints alleging retaliation for reporting elder abuse, for disclosing improper governmental activities, or for exercising a right relating to occupational safety and health or family or medical leave. The commission serves as final arbiter in state employe grievance procedures and has statutory authority to review hearing examiners' decisions regarding certain nonbargainable transactions.

Interagency Relationships: The commission, as an adjudicatory body, has direct authority to review specified personnel actions of any state agency. The commission also acts as a deferral agency of the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, primarily for the purpose of avoiding dual processing of discrimination charges filed with both state and federal agencies.

Department of REVENUE

Secretary of Revenue: MARK D. BUGHER, 266-6466.

Deputy Secretary: DONALD LEO BACH, 266-6466.
Executive Assistant to the Secretary: DWIGHT A. YORK, 266-6466.
Quality Improvement Coordinator: C. LEE CHEANEY, 266-0306.
Legal Staff: ALLAN P. HUBBARD, *chief counsel,* 266-2845.
Administrative Services Division: CHARLES E. MCDOWELL, *administrator,* 266-6466.
Budget and Business Operations Bureau: ROLAND BUDNAR, *director,* 266-3347.
Information Systems Bureau: vacancy, *director,* 266-0218.
Human Resource Services Bureau: MICHAEL D. KAPHINGST, *director,* 266-3842.
Income, Sales, Inheritance and Excise Tax Division: JEROME T. PIONKOWSKI, *administrator;* JACK E. DEYOUNG, *assistant administrator,* 266-1911.
Appellate Bureau: CLAYTON E. SETH, *director,* 266-8920.
Audit Bureau: HAROLD W. ERICKSEN, *director,* 266-8518.
Compliance Bureau: EUGENE J. FITZGERALD, *director,* 266-6864.
Inheritance and Excise Tax Bureau: vacancy, *director,* 266-2797.
Processing Bureau: DIANE L. HARDT, *director,* 267-5190.
Research and Analysis Division: MARGARET M. DERUS, *administrator,* 266-2700.
Local Fiscal Policy Bureau: MONROE ROSNER, *director,* 266-0938.
State Tax Policy Bureau: YEANG ENG BRAUN, *director,* 266-5773.

State and Local Finance Division: JAMES R. BEHREND, *administrator*, 266-9758.
Local Financial Assistance Bureau: RALPH TAYLOR, *director*, 266-1657.
Property Tax Bureau: GLENN L. HOLMES, *director*, 266-1187.
Utility and Special Taxes Bureau: ROBERT STEFFES, *director*, 266-3964.

State Board of Assessors: CHARLES TURNER (chief, Assessment of Manufacturing Property Section, Department of Revenue), *chairperson;* ROBERT BEHLING, DENNIS BONK, BRIAN HANKE, RICHARD KLIMEK, STEVE LARRABEE, JULIE PENMAN, MARK WEBER.

Mailing Addresses: State Education Building (GEF-3), 125 South Webster Street, Madison 53702; and 4638 University Avenue, Madison 53705.

Telephone: (608) 266-6466.

Publications: Biennial Report; Corporate Tax Climate: A Comparison of Sixteen States; Summary of Tax Exemption Devices; A Guide for Property Owners; Wisconsin Tax Bulletin (by subscription); and various brochures on specific issues.

Number of Employes: 1,178.80.

Total Budget 1987-89: $98,501,800.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.43.

History: Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, renamed the Department of Taxation the Department of Revenue. The Department of Taxation was created by Chapter 412, Laws of 1939, but its antecedents go back at least to 1868 when Chapter 130 created a State Board of Assessors to perform the state's taxing functions. At that time, the property tax was the state's primary revenue source.

Chapter 235, Laws of 1873, reorganized the board, changing it from a body composed of the secretary of state and the members of the state senate to one composed of the secretary of state, state treasurer, and attorney general. The 1899 Legislature enacted Chapter 206, which created the office of tax commissioner to supervise taxation throughout the state. The tax commissioner did not replace the State Board of Assessors, but Chapter 206 made the tax commissioner a member and presiding officer of the board.

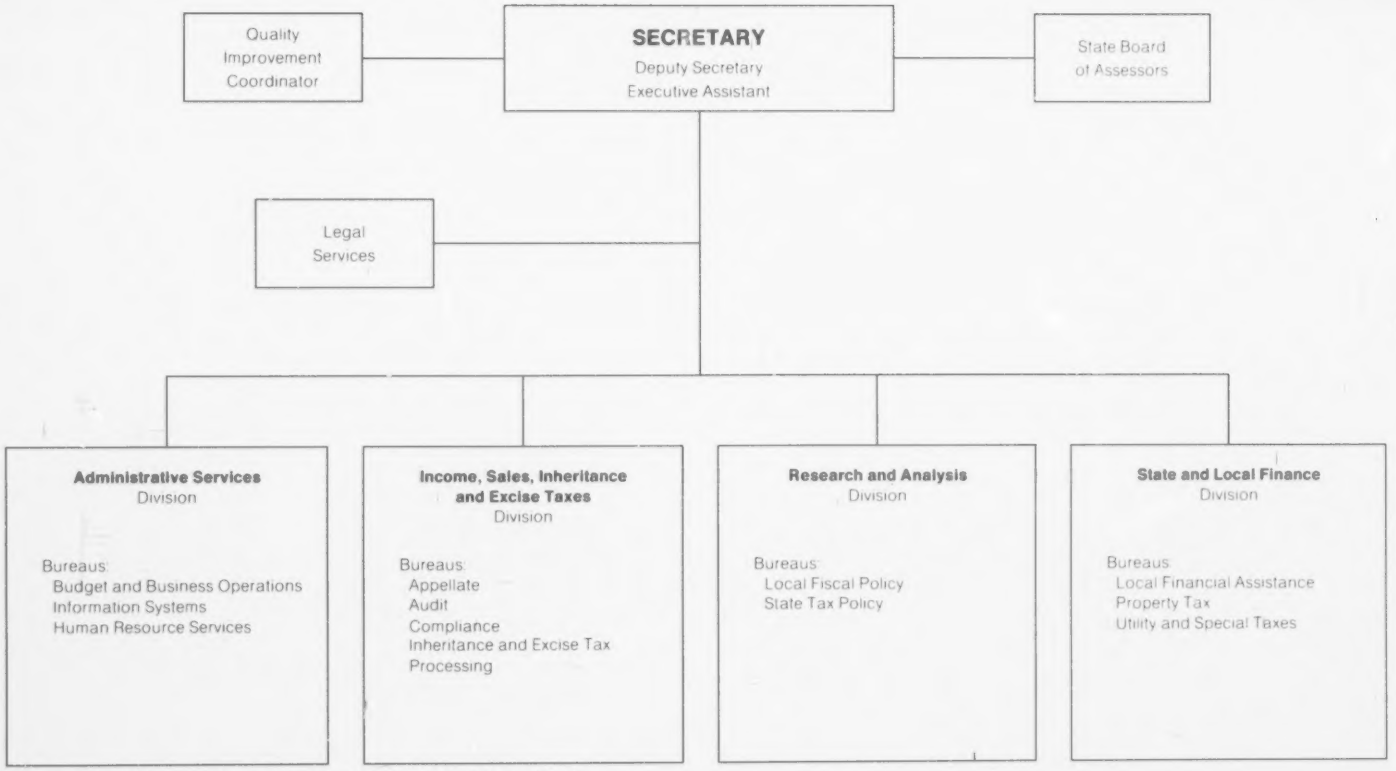
In 1901, Chapter 237 changed the composition of the State Board of Assessors by replacing the constitutional officers with the tax commissioner and the 2 assistant commissioners. Four years later, Chapter 380, Laws of 1905, replaced the State Board of Assessors with a 3-member Tax Commission appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. This arrangement lasted until the 1939 Legislature abolished the commission and created the Department of Taxation and the Board of Tax Appeals. Subsequent laws transferred related functions from other state agencies to the Department of Taxation. Chapter 337, Laws of 1943, for example, moved administration of the motor fuel tax to the department, and Chapter 17, Laws of 1949, transferred to it the administration of cigarette taxes, oil inspection, and antigambling laws.

Chapter 412, Laws of 1939, also made the department responsible for performing audits, on request, of local governmental units. Chapter 9, Laws of 1947, which created a separate Department of State Audit, assigned the municipal audit function to the new department. When Chapter 659, Laws of 1965, created the Legislative Audit Bureau and transferred the Department of State Audit to the legislature, the municipal audit function was attached to the Department of Administration. Chapter 108, Laws of 1971, returned this function to the Department of Revenue. 1983 Wisconsin Act 29 repealed the department's mandatory municipal audit functions but left intact its discretionary oversight of municipal accounting.

Originally, local officials assessed manufacturing property. To promote greater tax equity among manufacturing taxpayers and improve assessment techniques, the department has assumed responsibility for assessing all manufacturing property, as directed by Chapter 90, Laws of 1973. Chapter 90 also recreated a State Board of Assessors. As subsequently amended, this law empowers the secretary of revenue to designate members of the Department of Revenue to comprise the board.

Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, transferred alcohol and tobacco enforcement functions from the Department of Revenue to the Department of Justice. Chapter 39, Laws of 1975, returned these responsibilities to the Department of Revenue.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE



Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03: Badger Board
Investment and Local Impact Fund Board

Organization: The governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, appoints the secretary of the Department of Revenue.

The department consists of 4 divisions under the direction of the secretary and deputy secretary. An executive assistant, the department's legal staff, and a quality improvement coordinator are attached to the secretary's office.

The State Board of Assessors consists of the chief of the Assessment of Manufacturing Property Section and such other department members as the secretary of revenue designates.

Agency Responsibility: The Department of Revenue administers all state tax laws except the insurance premiums tax. It also prepares periodic estimates of state revenues and forecasts of state economic activity, determines equalized value of taxable property, assesses manufacturing property, assists local governments in their property assessments and financial management, administers local financial assistance programs, and helps formulate tax policy.

Unit Functions:

The *Quality Improvement Coordinator* assists in implementing management techniques that encourage participation by employes from all levels of the department in improving the organization's efficiency and effectiveness.

The *Legal Staff* provides legal counsel and opinions, drafts and reviews tax legislation and administrative rules, and litigates all cases brought before the Tax Appeals Commission. It also represents the department in other, nontax cases before administrative agencies and coordinates litigation and appeals.

The *Administrative Services Division* establishes policies and provides centralized support services in the areas of personnel, employe development, data processing, fiscal management, budget and management analysis, procurement, and other management services.

The *Income, Sales, Inheritance and Excise Tax Division* administers and collects taxes under the state income, sales, inheritance, and excise tax laws. It also administers the Homestead Credit and Farmland Credit programs.

The *Research and Analysis Division* develops and evaluates economic and tax policy for the secretary; analyzes legislation; prepares revenue estimates, fiscal notes and statistical reports; and conducts research on tax and other revenue policy issues.

The *State and Local Finance Division* assists local units of government by supervising administration of the general property tax, establishing equalized values, and providing financial management assistance. It assesses all manufacturing property and administers the state's utility taxes. It also administers the state shared revenue and tax credit programs and the general purpose financial reporting requirements for counties and municipalities.

The *State Board of Assessors* investigates all objections to the amount, valuation, or taxability of real or personal manufacturing property. The board also investigates all objections to the penalties issued for late- or non-filing of required manufacturing property report forms.

Interagency Relationships: The department's responsibilities place it in frequent contact with other state departments, local units of government, revenue and related agencies in other states, and federal agencies.

INDEPENDENT BOARDS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

BADGER BOARD

Badger Board: GOVERNOR TOMMY G. THOMPSON, BRUNO MAUER (secretary of development), CARROLL D. BESADNY (secretary of natural resources), MARK D. BUGHER (secretary of revenue); DONALD J. HANAWAY (attorney general), DOUGLAS LA FOLLETTE (secretary of state), CHARLES P. SMITH (state treasurer). (The 3 constitutional officers serve in their capacity as the Board of Commissioners of Public Lands.)

Statutory Reference: Section 15.435 (2).

History: The board was created by Chapter 86, Laws of 1981.

Organization: The board consists of *ex officio* members.

Agency Responsibility: The board administers the Badger Fund, to which is transferred a maximum of 40 percent of the net proceeds tax on metallic mineral mining, or that portion of the net proceeds tax not distributed to eligible communities under Sec. 70.395 (1) (a) of the statutes. Any excess over $20 million in the Investment and Local Impact Fund is also transferred to the Badger Fund. By statute, the board allocates 50 percent of the interest on Badger Fund moneys to municipalities and counties that apply for such funds and meet the criteria for receiving such grants, and 50 percent to educational aids.

INVESTMENT AND LOCAL IMPACT FUND BOARD

Investment and Local Impact Fund Board: PAUL KNUTH (public member), *chairperson;* BRUNO MAUER (secretary of development), MARK D. BUGHER (secretary of revenue); KEN AUBOL, DAVID CAMPBELL (representing municipalities); RICHARD MCKNIGHT, MARY L. WIRTH (representing counties); GENE AHLBORN (representing school boards); DEBRA VAN ZILE (Native American member); PETER J. DAVISON, LAURENCE LEWIS (public members appointed by governor).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8933, Madison 53708; location: State Education Building (GEF-3), 125 South Webster Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-6785.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.435.

History: To help local governments alleviate the impacts of metallic mining, the legislature enacted Chapter 31, Laws of 1977, which created the Investment and Local Impact Fund to be administered by the Investment and Local Impact Fund Board. This action was part of a comprehensive set of laws that addressed metallic mineral development. Chapter 86, Laws of 1981, and 1987 Wisconsin Acts 27 and 399 made changes in local government funding and board structure.

Organization: The board consists of 11 members: the secretaries of revenue and development or their designees, 3 public members, 5 local officials (2 municipal, 2 county, one school board), and one Native American. The governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, appoints all members except the departmental secretaries to staggered 4-year terms.

The League of Wisconsin Municipalities and the Wisconsin Towns Association each recommends one municipal appointee; the Wisconsin Association of School Boards recommends the school board appointee; the Wisconsin Counties Association recommends the 2 county appointees; the Great Lakes Inter-tribal Council recommends the Native American appointee. The statutes list qualifications based on residence in or adjacent to a county or municipality known to contain metallic mineral ores or mineral development.

The town boards of towns known to contain metallic mineral ores recommend one public appointee. One of the 3 public members must live in a county in which a metallic mineral ore is known to exist, and another must live in or adjacent to a county in which metallic mineral development is occurring.

Agency Responsibility: The board has jurisdiction over the Investment and Local Impact Fund, which was created to help municipalities alleviate the costs associated with social, educational, environmental, and economic impacts of metalliferous mineral mining incurred prior to, during, and after mineral extraction. The board certifies to the Department of Administration the amount of funds to be distributed to municipalities from specific taxes collected from the metallic mining industry.

Office of the SECRETARY OF STATE

Secretary of State: DOUGLAS La FOLLETTE, 266-8888.

Assistant Secretaries of State: MARY WAHLERS, THOMAS C. HECHT, 266-8888.

Operations Manager: PAUL HANKES, 266-1437.

Legal Staff: HAROLD GROTHMAN, *corporations counsel,* 267-6808; MARK SAUNDERS, *general counsel,* 267-6807.

Administrative Services Division: BONNIE FRIEDRICH, *administrator,* 266-5130.

Corporations Division: ROBERT J. RITGER, *administrator,* 267-3226.

Government Records Division: MARJORIE ULMAN ROBB, *administrator,* 266-5503.

Uniform Commercial Code Division: BETTY DONNELLY, *administrator,* 267-6812.

Uniform Commercial Code Statewide Lien System Council: EDGAR ANDERSON (designee of director of the Wilson Street Regional Computer Center); WALTER BARCZAK, RONALD VOIGT (Wisconsin Register of Deeds Association nominees); DOUGLAS CARUSO (Wisconsin Federation of Cooperatives nominee); EMORY IRELAND (legal community representative); DOUG JOHNSON (business community representative); O.K. JOHNSON (financial services community representative) (all, except *ex officio* members, appointed by secretary of state).

Mailing Addresses: Corporations Division, P.O. Box 7846, Madison 53707; Government Records Division, P.O. Box 7848, Madison 53707; UCC Division, P.O. Box 7847, Madison 53707; location: 30 West Mifflin (30 on the Square), Madison.

Telephone: See administrative staff numbers.

Publications: Proposed Constitutional Amendments; Business Corporation Law ($2.50); Non-Stock Corporation Law ($1.50); Cooperative Law ($.75); Limited Partnership Law; Lobby Law Opinions of the Secretary of State; Lobbying Manual; and corporation, cooperative, limited partnership, notary, lobbying, and trademark/trade name forms.

Number of Employes: 46.00.

Total Budget 1987-89: $3,414,700.

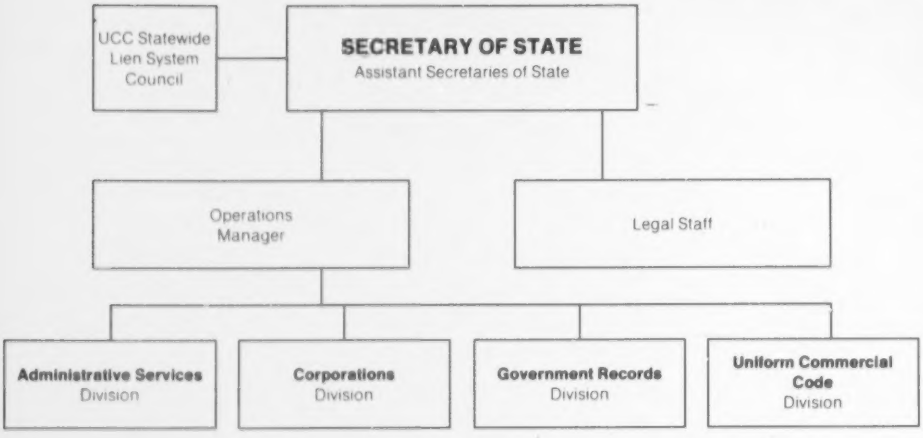
Statutory Reference: Article VI, Sections 1 and 2, *Wisconsin Constitution*; Subchapter III of Chapter 14, Statutes.

History: The 1836 congressional act that organized the Territory of Wisconsin provided for a secretary of the territory to be appointed by the President. This office was the forerunner of the office of secretary of state created by the Wisconsin Constitution, Article VI, Sections 1 and 2. Delegates to the Constitutional Conventions of 1846 and 1848 determined that the secretary of state would be a constitutional officer charged with responsibility for maintaining the official acts of the legislature and the governor, keeping the Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin, and affixing it to all official acts of the governor. Chapter 276, Laws of 1969, created the Office of the Secretary of State, and the legislature has subsequently assigned that office a number of additional responsibilities. 1985 Wisconsin Act 29 created in the secretary's office a 7-member Uniform Commercial Code Statewide Lien System Council.

Organization: An elected secretary of state heads the Office of the Secretary of State. From the beginning of statehood until 1970, the secretary of state was elected to a 2-year term in the general election of even-numbered years. Pursuant to a constitutional amendment ratified in 1967 and effective since the 1970 election, the secretary of state now serves a 4-year term. The Office of the Secretary of State has 3 program divisions — Corporations, Government Records, and the Uniform Commercial Code — which are supported by the Administrative Services Division and legal staff.

Agency Responsibility: Under the direction of the secretary of state, the Office of the Secretary of State provides many services critical to Wisconsin's business, legal and financial communities; other state agencies; and the general public. These services include incorporating Wisconsin businesses and non-stock corporations, forming cooperatives and limited partnerships, qualifying foreign corporations and limited partnerships to transact business within the state, examining and filing annual reports of domestic and foreign corporations, maintaining and certifying

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE



Uniform Commercial Code documents (records of business indebtedness), issuing notary public commissions, issuing notary authentications and apostilles (a form of international authentication of notaries public), registering trade names and trademarks, regulating the activities of lobbyists and their employers, and recording annexations and charter ordinances of villages and cities.

Unit Functions:

The *Administrative Services Division* maintains revenue and expenditure accounting systems and provides all other administrative support for the agency.

The *Corporations Division* administers the program responsibilities assigned primarily under statute Chapters 179, 180, 181, and 185. The division staff examines and files charter documents to form domestic business, service, statutory close, and domestic nonstock corporations; cooperatives; and limited partnerships. The staff also qualifies foreign business corporations; registers foreign limited partnerships; examines and files documents amending charter documents of domestic corporations, foreign corporations, and limited partnerships; examines and files documents effecting mergers, consolidations, and dissolutions; and examines and files annual reports for foreign and domestic corporations and cooperatives. In addition, the division staff prepares certified copies of the records in its custody, issues certificates relating to the status of organizations, and responds to corporation-related inquiries.

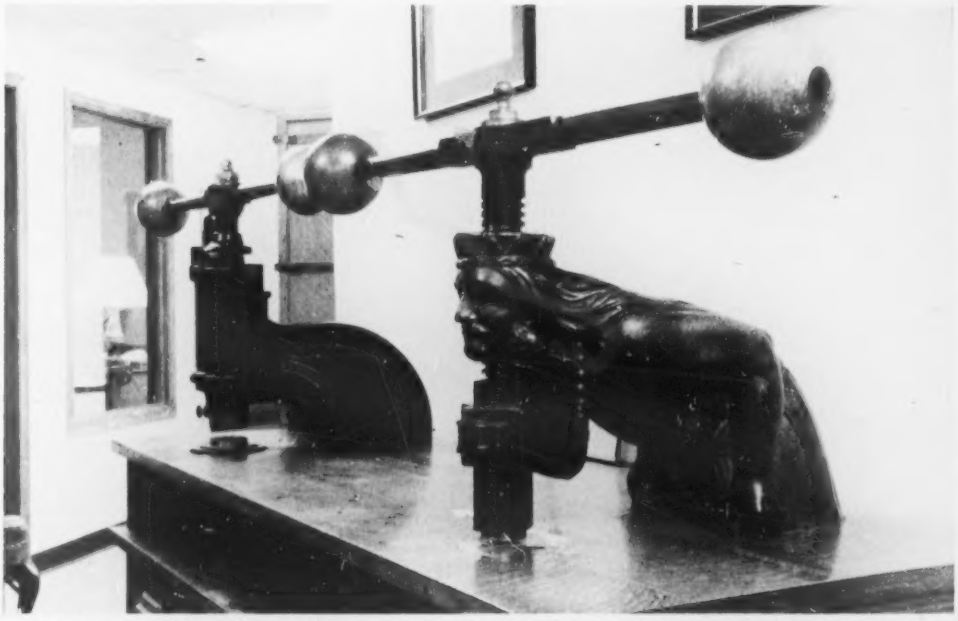
The *Government Records Division* discharges program responsibilities set forth in approximately 140 sections of the Wisconsin Statutes, including issuing notary public commissions; registering trade names and trademarks; regulating lobbying activities; publishing legislative acts; recording official acts of the legislature and the governor; filing oaths of office; filing deeds for state lands and buildings; issuing notary authentications and apostilles, and recording railroad transactions, and annexations and charter ordinances of villages and cities.

The *Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) Division* examines and files statements of business indebtedness, provides searches of the records upon oral or written request, maintains a file of indebtedness statements, and responds to inquiries concerning UCC documents. The division also files amendments, continuations, assignments, terminations, and releases of original financing statements, and provides certified copies of all UCC documents.

The *Uniform Commercial Code Statewide Lien System Council* advises the secretary of state on the UCC statewide lien system.

Interagency Relationships: The Office of the Secretary of State works with county and municipal officials, private enterprises, and individuals to accomplish required document filings. The office also records official acts of the legislature and the governor; forwards appropriate informa-

tion to the Department of Military Affairs; provides corporate information to a wide variety of state agencies; prepares deed information for the Departments of Transportation, Development, Public Instruction, Administration, and Revenue; coordinates the publication of state laws with the Legislative Reference Bureau; and reports lobbying information to the legislature. The secretary also serves on the Board of Commissioners of Public Lands and the Badger Board.



The Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin (left) and the Seal of the Secretary of State (right), are located in the Secretary of State's Office. The screw presses date from 1881 and are still used today. The Great Seal is used for embossing official acts of state government, pardons, extraditions, civil and military appointments, proclamations, and authentications. The Secretary of State's Seal is used for certifying official records of the office, articles of incorporation, notary commissions, and trademark registrations (photo courtesy of A. Peter Cannon, Legislative Reference Bureau).

Office of the STATE TREASURER

State Treasurer: CHARLES P. SMITH.

Assistant Treasurer: PETER J. NELSON.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7871, Madison 53707; location: Room 134, State Education Building (GEF 3), 125 South Webster Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-3711.

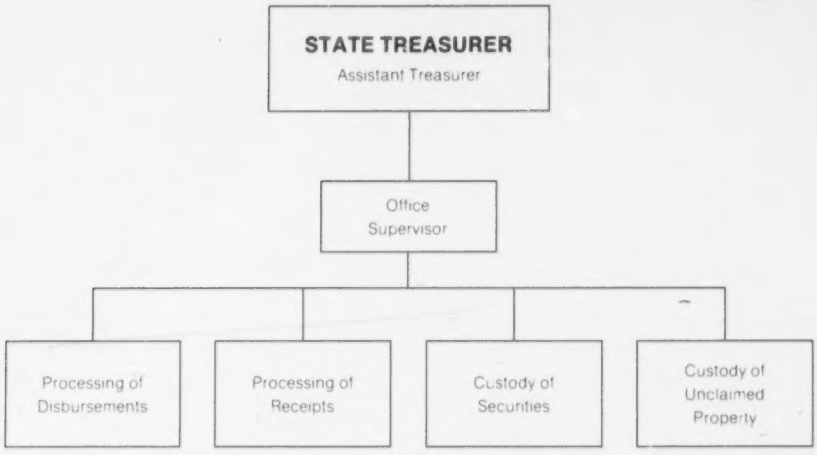
Publications: Daily, Monthly and Biennial Reports of the Financial Condition of the State; Quarterly Report on Local Government Pooled Investment Fund.

Number of Employes: 16.00.

Total Budget 1987-89: $1,118,800.

Statutory Reference: Article VI, Sections 1, 1n and 3, *Wisconsin Constitution;* Subchapter IV of Chapter 14, Statutes.

OFFICE OF THE STATE TREASURER



History: The state treasurer is one of the state's constitutional officers (Article VI, Section 1). The territorial treasurer, an office created in 1839, was appointed by the governor, but the state constitution adopted in 1848 made the office elective.

Organization: From 1848 through 1968, the state treasurer was elected to a 2-year term in the November general election of even-numbered years. Since ratification of a constitutional amendment in 1967 (effective with the 1970 election), the state treasurer has been elected to a 4-year term. State law prescribes the duties of the office. The assistant treasurer is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the state treasurer.

Agency Responsibility: The state treasurer is responsible for the custody and disbursement of state moneys and for the custody and care of securities representing the investments of various state funds and money deposited with the state under statutory requirements. The treasurer acts as registrar for all general obligation bonds and maintains detailed records for all bonds authorized, issued, and redeemed. The treasurer also serves as treasurer of the State Investment Board, the University Trust Fund, state retirement funds, and as a member of the Board of Commissioners of Public Lands, State Board of Canvassers, State Historical Society, Insurance Security Board, and the State Depository Selection Board.

Unit Functions:

Disbursements: The treasurer processes, records and issues the state's disbursements.

Receipts: The treasurer receives, processes, and records the state's receipts and maintains records on the Local Government Pooled Investment Fund.

Securities: The treasurer has custody of securities, bonds, and deposits.

Unclaimed Property: The treasurer receives and maintains custody and records for all property received under the provisions of the uniform unclaimed property act and general escheat laws. The treasurer reviews, and, if necessary, audits, business and corporate records to assure compliance with unclaimed property statutes.

Interagency Relationships: In receiving and disbursing state funds, the state treasurer serves all state agencies. The treasurer makes a daily determination for the Investment Board of funds available for investment. The treasurer makes quarterly collections of probate fees and monthly collections of fines, forfeitures, penalties, and court fees. The office makes annual settlements with county treasurers of taxes and other fees due the state. Annually, the state treasurer collects from municipal and school district treasurers the principal and interest due on loans made by the land commission to the municipalities. The state treasurer also administers and maintains required records on the Local Government Pooled Investment Fund.

STATE AUTHORITIES

Authorities are bodies public and corporate created for specific purposes and are authorized to issue bonds.

HEALTH AND EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AUTHORITY

Members: JAMES J. SEXTON, *chairperson;* JOY A. MOY, *vice chairperson;* KITTY K. BRENNAN, PAUL L. BROWN, STEWART W. LAIRD, KENNETH J. MERKEL, TIMOTHY K. SIZE.

Executive Director: LAWRENCE R. NINES.

Mailing Address: Suite 140, 18000 West Sarah Lane, Brookfield 53005.

Telephone: (414) 792-0466.

Publications: Annual Report; WHEFA Capital Comments Newsletter.

Number of Employes: 3.00 (not state funded).

Statutory Reference: Section 231.02.

History: The Health Facilities Authority was created by Chapter 304, Laws of 1973. Principal program operations began in September 1979 following a favorable decision as to the constitutionality of its enabling legislation by the Wisconsin Supreme Court in *State ex. rel. Wisconsin Health Facilities Authority v. Lindner*, 91 Wis. 2d 145, 280 N.W. 2d 773 (1979). The authority issued its first debt in December 1979. 1987 Wisconsin Act 27 added responsibility for educational facilities and changed the name of the agency.

Organization: The Wisconsin Health and Educational Facilities Authority (WHEFA) is a public body politic and corporate, composed of 7 members appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate for staggered 7-year terms. No more than 4 may be members of the same political party. Annually the governor appoints a member as chairperson and the authority elects one member as vice chairperson. The executive director and other staff members are employed outside the state civil service system.

Agency Responsibility: WHEFA provides assistance in financing capital costs for health care and educational institutions through revenue bonds it is empowered to issue on their behalf. Interest earned on the bonds is exempt from federal income taxation, thereby reducing the cost of borrowing.

The authority may issue bonds to finance any qualifying capital project, but some projects require prior approval from the Department of Health and Social Services. WHEFA may also issue bonds to refinance outstanding debt of any health institution if the Department of Health and Social Services certifies refinancing will result in the reduction of the institution's rates. All other qualifying borrowers may refinance without a savings analysis.

Bonds are sold to institutional lenders in "private placement" transactions and to individual and institutional investors in "public offerings". WHEFA loans the proceeds to the borrowing institution or project sponsor. No state or other public funds are used.

A "project" is a specific work or improvement to be refinanced, acquired, constructed, enlarged, remodeled, renovated, improved, furnished or equipped, or any combination thereof. WHEFA has the power to collect rents and revenues for the services furnished by the project, and establish rules for the use of a project. It may designate a participating health care or educational facility as its agent.

The bonds and notes of the authority are limited obligations of the authority alone and do not comprise a debt, liability or moral obligation of the State of Wisconsin. The authority receives no appropriations from the state. It imposes fees on participating health care and educational institutions to sustain its operations.

Revenue bonds issued by the Wisconsin Health and Education Facilities Authority were used to assist in financing the construction of Children's Hospital of Wisconsin, a 190-bed hospital located in Wauwatosa. Children's Hospital of Wisconsin is devoted solely to the comprehensive care and treatment of sick and injured children (photo courtesy of Children's Hospital of Wisconsin).

HOUSING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Members: WAYNE R. PETERS, *chairperson;* RICHARD T. LOMMEN, *vice chairperson;* FREDERICK WERKMEISTER-ROZAS, *secretary;* MARJORIE KINNEY, *treasurer;* SENATORS PLEWA, WEEDEN; REPRESENTATIVES FERGUS, LADWIG; BRUNO J. MAUER (secretary of development); JAMES T. SYKES, MARTHA M. VALERIO.

Executive Director: RICHARD J. LONGABAUGH.

Executive Secretary: MARY L. DAHLSTROM.
Director of Administrative Services: GWEN TORKELSON.
General Counsel: ANN WENZEL.
Chief Financial Officer: LEON D. "JERRY" SHELDAHL.
Manager of Treasury Operations: STEVE THILL.
Manager of Loan Services: GENE WEITTENHILLER.
Controller: ANN EAVES.
Manager of Systems, Procedures and Control: SUE JAHN.
Director of Marketing: LEE MARTINSON.
Director of Housing: WYMAN WINSTON.
Manager of Management Services: JERRY COOK.
Manager of Architectural Services: JEROME WALKOWSKI.
Manager of Development Services: LOUISE HARTUNG.
Grants Administrator: MARTIN E. EVANSON.
Director of Economic Development: CHRISTOPHER SWAIN.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1728, Madison 53701-1728; location: Suite 500, One South Pinckney Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-7884.

Publications: Inventory of Federally Assisted Rental Housing — State of Wisconsin; Annual Report; Wisconsin Housing Authorities Directory, 1988; Dividends for Wisconsin, 1988-89.

Number of Employes: 135.00 (not state funded).

Total Budget 1987-89: $7,500,000 (Agricultural production drought assistance loan fund only).

Statutory Reference: Section 234.02.

History: The Housing and Economic Development Authority (WHEDA) was created as the Housing Finance Authority by Chapter 287, Laws of 1971. Principal program operations of the authority began in July 1973 following a favorable decision as to the constitutionality of its enabling legislation on June 29, 1973 by the Wisconsin Supreme Court in *State ex. rel. Warren v. Nusbaum*, 59 Wis. 2d 391, 208 N.W. 2d 780 (1973). The authority's first debt issuance occurred in March 1974. In 1983, legislation was enacted (Wisconsin Act 81) which broadened the authority's mission to include financing for economic development projects. The name was changed to the Housing and Economic Development Authority to reflect the increased scope. In 1985, the authority's mission was again expanded to include the insuring and subsidizing of farm operating loans (WisActs 9 and 153). 1987 WisAct 421 added drought assistance loan guarantees and interest rate reductions to the authority's responsibilities.

Organization: WHEDA is a public body corporate and politic consisting of 11 members: 6 public members appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate for staggered 4-year terms; the secretary of development or a designee; and 2 senators and 2 representatives to the assembly appointed as are the members of standing committees. The governor appoints a public member as chairperson of the authority for a one-year term. The authority elects a vice chairperson, secretary and treasurer. An executive director is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate for a 2-year term.

The executive director and other staff members are employed by the authority outside the state civil service system.

Agency Responsibility: WHEDA was established 1) to help alleviate the housing shortage for low- and moderate-income persons and families and 2) to provide financing for business development loans which encourage job creation or retention. To carry out its housing objective, the authority provides rehabilitation, construction and long-term mortgage loans to eligible individuals and to sponsors of housing projects for persons and families of low- and moderate-income. It is the intention of the legislature that the authority focus on those not effectively served by the private sector. The authority finances its various housing programs through the issuance of tax-exempt revenue bonds and notes. These notes and bonds are not a debt of the State of Wisconsin.

Since 1975, the authority has issued $437.3 million of its revenue bonds to finance 15,000 units of low- and moderate-income rental housing.

Since 1979, the authority has issued revenue bonds in the amounts of $64,989,850 and $12,635,000, respectively, to finance housing rehabilitation loans, under the State Housing and Neighborhood Conservation Program and the Home Improvement Loan Program. Since 1981, the authority has contributed $5,940,256 of program revenues to subsidize the bond issues sold.

Since 1982, the authority has issued $1,415,075,358 in bonds, subsidized with an authority contribution of $35,084,131, to finance the Home Ownership Mortgage Loan Program.

It is the intention of the legislature that the authority focus on maintaining and creating jobs and fostering economic growth in the state. To carry out its economic development objectives, the authority is authorized to issue bonds to finance business development loans. Many of these loans were financed through the sale of industrial revenue bonds, and the authority has issued $46,797,500 of these since 1982. These bonds are not a debt of the State of Wisconsin.

In 1983, WHEDA established a companion organization, known as the WHEDA Foundation, Inc., (WHEDAF). This organization is responsible for receiving and administering housing grant funds on behalf of WHEDA. Since January 1985, WHEDAF has made available $5,250,000 for grants to non-profit organizations for housing projects which benefit low- and moderate-income families and elderly, frail elderly or disabled persons, or persons in crisis.

The authority normally receives no appropriations from the state for its housing and economic development programs. Fees and other charges for its various programs sustain these

operations. A 1985 law authorized the authority to guarantee and subsidize farm loans for planting or harvesting crops in 1985, and the legislature did appropriate $11 million in state funding for this purpose. In 1986, the program was extended and given a new authorization to guarantee up to $22 million in agricultural production loans on the state's behalf. The program was reauthorized with appropriations of $20 million in 1987 and $30 million in 1988. A 1987 law authorized the authority to guarantee up to $35 million in drought assistance loans.

Interagency Relationships: In 1974 and 1975, the authority issued $61,945,000 of its revenue bonds to finance 2,024 residential mortgage loans to eligible veterans under the Veterans Housing Loan Program, administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs. In 1981, the authority entered into a Mortgage Purchase and Sale Agreement with the Department of Veterans Affairs to commit $5,556,000 of authority funds to make possible the State of Wisconsin Mortgage Revenue Bonds, Series 1981, the proceeds of which finance veterans housing.

In 1983, bonding authority for the Community Housing Alternatives Program was transferred from the Health Facilities Authority to the authority. This program is administered by the authority in conjunction with the Department of Health and Social Services.

The authority also received authorization in 1983 to issue bonds to finance economic development loans. The loans are subject to certification by the Department of Development.

Beginning in 1986, the authority co-sponsored with the Center for Health Sciences at the University of Wisconsin-Madison a series of training seminars for managers of housing for the elderly, as well as a series of primers on health issues especially for managers of housing for older people.

The authority is contract administrator for Section 8 rental housing assistance payment funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Currently, the authority receives and allocates approximately $45 million annually in Section 8 funding to support 11,834 units statewide. The authority has also assisted HUD by financing an additional 2,594 units during a time when funds were not available elsewhere. HUD administers these units financed by the authority. To provide low-income housing to Wisconsin, approximately $55 million in federal subsidies are provided annually. These funds ensure that income-eligible tenants will pay no more than 30 percent of their income for rent.

The authority coordinates statewide subsidized housing production with both HUD and the Farmers Home Administration.

NONPROFIT CORPORATION

The following public body corporate and politic was created as a nonprofit corporation for one specific purpose. Members of its board of directors are appointed by the governor.

BRADLEY CENTER SPORTS AND ENTERTAINMENT CORPORATION

Board of Directors: 9 members appointed by the governor (not yet activated).

Statutory Reference: Section 232.03.

History: The Bradley Center Sports and Entertainment Corporation (BCSEC) was created by 1985 Wisconsin Act 26.

Organization: The BCSEC is a nonprofit corporation under the direction of a 9-member board of directors appointed by the governor to staggered 7-year terms. Three of the appointed board members are nominated by the Bradley Family Foundation, Inc. The remaining 6 board members are nominated by the governor and appointed with the advice and consent of the senate.

Three of the governor's nominees must have had executive and managerial business experience. No member may be an elected public official. A chairperson is annually elected by the board.

Functions: The BCSEC was created to receive as a gift from the Bradley Center Corporation (a private, nonprofit corporation) the donation of a sports and entertainment facility located in Milwaukee County to be known as the "Bradley Center", and to own and operate the center for the economic and recreational benefit of the citizens of Wisconsin. The corporation may not divest itself of the center, nor may it dissolve unless the legislature enacts a law ordering its dissolution. If dissolved, all of its assets are the property of the state. Neither the state nor any political subdivision is liable for any debt or obligation of the corporation.

The law provides a property tax exemption for the center corporation and states the legislature's intent that it also be exempted from state income, sales, use and franchise taxes. It also exempts the corporation from most open records and open meeting laws applicable to state agencies. The board must annually submit an audited financial statement to the governor and the legislature.

TEMPORARY STATUTORY AGENCY

The following agency was created by state law for a temporary purpose and is intended to terminate on the completion of its assignment.

SPECIAL SITE REVIEW COMMITTEE

Members: JOHN BECKET, JR., HUBERT BRAUN, MARILYNN DITTLOF, RON KITTEL, LESTER WALD (all appointed by governor).

Statutory Reference: 1987 Wisconsin Act 5, SEC. 20 (2).

History: The Special Site Review Committee, pertaining to the new correctional institution the Department of Health and Social Services is to establish at the St. Bonaventure site located in the village of Sturtevant in Racine County (between CTH "H" on the West and 90th Street on the East), was created by 1987 Wisconsin Act 5.

Organization: The committee is comprised of 5 members who are appointed by the governor and serve at the governor's pleasure. Senate confirmation is not required. At least 3 of the 5-member committee must live in the surrounding community in which the institution is to be placed.

Functions: The committee is directed to advise the Department of Health and Social Services on community concerns relating to the establishment of the correctional institution in Sturtevant, including such matters as planning, design, construction and state reimbursement for municipal services provided to the facility. It may also make recommendations to the governor, the Department of Administration or any other state agency involved in activities relating to the institution.

The committee is to be abolished by the governor after construction of the institution is completed.

REGIONAL AGENCIES

The following agencies were created by state law to function in one specific area of the state, usually an area comprising more than one county. Some or all of the members of these commissions are appointed by the governor.

REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSIONS

Chapter 466, Laws of 1955, created Section 66.945, Wisconsin Statutes, which governs the state's regional planning commissions. Chapter 466 authorized the governor or a state agency designated by the governor to create a regional planning commission upon petition by the governing body of a local governmental unit. Chapter 596, Laws of 1959, amended the law to require a public hearing on such a petition unless the governing bodies of all the local governmental units in the proposed region have joined in the petition. Chapter 596 also made the governor's power to create a regional planning commission contingent upon the consent of the governing bodies of local units that include more than 50 percent of the region's population and equalized assessed valuation. Since enactment of Chapter 466 in 1955, the law has required the governor to find a need for a commission and to take into account common elements such as geography, uniformity of interests, and areawide problems when designating a commission's area and boundaries.

A regional planning commission may conduct research studies; make and adopt plans for the physical, social, and economic development of the region; advise local governmental units on regional planning problems; and act as a coordinating agency for local programs that relate to the commission's objectives. State law requires the commission to adopt a master plan for the physical development of the region.

The membership of regional planning commissions varies according to conditions defined by statute. The term of office is 6 years, except when local governments adopt resolutions that establish both commission membership and term of office.

Chapter 225, Laws of 1971, provided that territory within a regional planning commission comprising one county or less may be included in the creation of a multicounty regional planning commission. The existing commission must then adopt a name other than "regional planning commission" and relinquish its authority to receive financial support from participating local governmental units.

Under Section 66.30, Wisconsin Statutes, Wisconsin's regional planning commissions have established the Wisconsin Council of Regional Planning Organizations. The council's purposes include facilitating studies of common problems and serving as an information clearinghouse.

Wisconsin currently has the following regional planning commissions:

Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission

Members: PAUL J. WOLSKE (Kewaunee County), *chairperson;* NICK STRICKER (Florence County), *vice chairperson;* NORMAN STEGMANN (Door County), *secretary-treasurer;* WILLIAM CLANCY, SAMUEL HALLOIN, SARAH THULEN (Brown County); CLIFFORD DELORIT, GEORGE EVENSON (Door County); EDWIN KELLEY, JOHN ZOELLER (Florence County); ROBERT ENTRINGER, CLARENCE IHLENFELDT (Kewaunee County); ANTHONY V. DUFEK, STEPHEN NENONEN, DONALD REHBEIN (Manitowoc County); RICHARD EGGENER, CHERYL MAXWELL, WALTER STEPNIAK (Marinette County); DONALD GLYNN, LOIS TREVER, LAURENCE RUPIPER (Oconto County); JAMES GILLIGAN, RICHARD SCHNEIDER, DIRK ZYLMAN (Sheboygan County).

Executive Director: ROBERT L. FISHER.

Mailing Address: Suite 211, Old Fort Square, 211 North Broadway, Green Bay 54303-7001.

Telephone: (414) 436-6116.

Region: Brown, Door, Florence, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Marinette, Oconto and Sheboygan counties.

Dane County Regional Planning Commission

Members: PETER NELSON, *chairperson;* FRED ARNOLD, *vice chairperson;* TRUMAN NIENSTEDT, *secretary;* ROBERT BALLWEG, *treasurer;* J. MICHAEL BLASKA, CAROL BROOKS, GORDON FREESE, ROBERTA LEIDNER, MITCHELL METZ, SCOTT TRUEHL, ROYCE ZUMBRUNNEN.

Executive Committee: PETER NELSON, *chairperson;* FRED ARNOLD, ROBERT BALLWEG, ROBERTA LEIDNER, TRUMAN NIENSTEDT.

Acting Executive Director: THOMAS FAVOUR.

Mailing Address: Room 523, City-County Building, Madison 53709.

Telephone: (608) 266-4137.

Region: Dane County.

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Members: FRANK BUETTNER (Shawano County), *chairperson;* WILMA SPRINGER (Calumet County), *vice chairperson;* ALVIN OTT, JR., CLARENCE WOLF (Calumet County); THOMAS BRADY, DOROTHY HARTWIG, PAUL WADE [MARVIN DOEGE, Alt.] (Marquette County); HARLEY LYONS, WILMER PETERS, SR., BRUCE WILBER, JR. (Menominee County); ERVIN CONRADT, DOROTHY JOHNSON, JOHN SCHREITER, GEORGE SCHROEDER, CARL G. STUMPF (Outagamie County); HARRY BAUMAN, ROBERT MONTOUR (Shawano County); WALTER CIURA, ELEANOR DRETZKE, ROY NOTTLESON (Waupaca County); HOWARD GAYLORD, GEORGE SORENSON, LESTER VAN LOON (Waushara County); MARIGEN CARPENTER, THOM CISKE, JAMES MATHER [DON KUTCHERA, Alt.], RALPH NIELSEN, PAUL STEVENSON (Winnebago County).

Executive Director: KENNETH J. THEINE.

Mailing Address: 132 Main Street, Menasha 54952.

Telephone: (414) 729-4770.

Publications: *Waupaca County Outdoor Recreation Plan,* July 1987; *Calumet County Outdoor Recreation Plan,* September 1987; *Feasibility Plan for 1988 Operation of the Fox River Locks System,* January 1988; *Elderly and Handicapped Transportation Coordination Study for Outagamie and Winnebago Counties,* April 1988; *Overall Economic Development Plan — Annual Update,* April 1988; *Bypass Potential of Communities in East Central Wisconsin,* April 1988; *Waupaca County Waste Reduction and Recovery Plan,* July 1988; *Access Management Plan, Wautoma-Silver Lake Highway 21/73 Corridor,* July 1988; *Transportation Improvement Program for the Appleton and Oshkosh Urbanized Areas — 1989,* January 1989; *Lower Fox River/Winnebago Pool Long-Range Plan,* April 1989.

Region: Calumet, Fond du Lac (not participating), Green Lake (not participating), Marquette, Menominee, Outagamie, Shawano, Waupaca, Waushara and Winnebago counties.

Mississippi River Regional Planning Commission

Members: EARL RYDER (Trempealeau County), *chairperson;* VIRGIL BUTTERIS (Crawford County), *vice chairperson;* LAURENCE WEBER (Pierce County), *secretary-treasurer;* DUANE BAERTSCH, BERGIE RITSCHER, BLANCHE SCHNEIDER (Buffalo County); PHILIP DOLL, ROBERT ZINKLE (Crawford County); RICHARD HORN, LOUIS PERRY, EUGENE SAVAGE (Jackson County); LINDA CARLSON, SALLY OSWALT, CHARLES PIERCE (La Crosse County); BABETTE RICE, DAVID SULLIVAN, LOUIS TEPLY (Monroe County); JOHN BUCHHOLTZ, ELWIN FEDIE, MARY TRETTIN (Pepin County); ROY FINLEY, EARL GILSON (Pierce County); ALVIN HOGDEN, JOHN WALEK (Trempealeau County); TIMOTHY GILLESPIE, GEORGE NETTUM, JACK ROBINSON (Vernon County).

Executive Director: GREGORY D. FLOGSTAD.

Mailing Address: 907 Main Street, La Crosse 54601-3227.

Telephone: (608) 785-9396.

Region: Buffalo, Crawford, Jackson, La Crosse, Monroe, Pepin, Pierce, Trempealeau and Vernon counties.

North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Members: ERHARD HUETTL (Forest County), *chairperson;* VIRGINIA HEINEMANN (Marathon County), *vice chairperson;* RICHARD PHELAN (Oneida County), *secretary-treasurer;* DONALD KLINE, PAUL MILLAN (Forest County); BRUCE BIERMA, CHARLES SAYLOR, MARTHA SPLITTGERBER (Juneau County); FRANK JONES, CLARA KALKOFEN, WINNIE LARSEN (Langlade County); ERWIN LEVERENZ, FRANK MAGNUS, FRANCIS SEROOGY (Lincoln County); JOHN KANNENBERG, BETTYE NALL (Marathon County); FRED FELLER, MAUREEN KORF (Oneida County); CARL GUELCHER, MAURICE MATHEWS, LLOYD MATTHES (Wood County).

Executive Director: ARNO WM. HAERING, JR.

Executive Secretary: MARY M. RADKE.

Mailing Address: 407 Grant Street, Wausau 54401.

Telephone: (715) 845-4208.

Region: Forest, Juneau, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Oneida, Portage (not participating), Vilas (not participating) and Wood counties.

Northwest Regional Planning Commission

Members: CHARLES TOLLANDER (Burnett County), *chairperson;* ERNEST SKOTTERUD (Price County), *vice chairperson;* EDWIN AHLERS (Taylor County), *secretary-treasurer;* THOMAS KIEWEG, DONNA LANNI, DANIEL THENO (Ashland County); THOMAS GORDON, CAROLYN SNEED (Bayfield County); CARSTEN ENDRESEN (Burnett County); DOUGLAS FINN, THERESE HOOPER, JOHN SHEPARD, LOREN SWANBERG (Douglas County); LOUIS LEONI, JOHN RAABE (Iron County); ROBERT HAMMERSTROM, WAYNE RATZLAFF (Price County); ANTHONY DANIELS, JOHN KAISER, MARTIN REYNOLDS (Rusk County); ROBERT KINNEY, TIM ROSS (Sawyer County); CHARLES HEGLUND, DOLORES MEYER (Taylor County); EUGENE BARRETT, HUBERT SMITH (Washburn County); DONALD MOORE (Bad River Tribal Council), MICHAEL ALLEN (Lac du Flambeau Tribal Council), PATRICIA RUTH DE PERRY (Red Cliff Tribal Council), BRUCE TAYLOR (Lac Courte Oreilles Tribal Council), LOUIS TAYLOR (St. Croix Tribal Council).

Executive Director: MARK J. MUELLER.

Mailing Address: 302 Walnut Street, Spooner 54801.

Telephone: (715) 635-2197.

Region: Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Iron, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor and Washburn counties.

Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Members: FRANK F. UTTECH (Washington County), *chairperson;* HAROUT O. SANASARIAN (Milwaukee County), *vice chairperson;* IRENE M. BROWN (Milwaukee County), *secretary;* William D. Rogan (Waukesha County), *treasurer;* LEON F. DREGER, FRANCIS J. PITTS, SHEILA M. SIEGLER (Kenosha County); JEAN B. TYLER (Milwaukee County); ALLEN F. BRUEDERLE, ALFRED G. RAETZ, ELROY J. SCHREINER (Ozaukee County); DAVID B. FALSTAD, JEAN M. JACOBSON, EARL G. SKAGEN (Racine County); JOHN D. AMES, ANTHONY F. BALESTRIERI, ALLEN L. MORRISON (Walworth County); DANIEL S. SCHMIDT, PATRICIA A. STRACHOTA (Washington County); RICHARD A. CONGDON, ROBERT F. HAMILTON (Waukesha County).

Executive Director: KURT W. BAUER.

Mailing Address: 916 North East Avenue, P.O. Box 1607, Waukesha 53187-1607.

Telephone: (414) 547-6721.

Region: Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Walworth, Washington and Waukesha counties.

Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Members: RICHARD SCULLION (Iowa County), *chairperson;* ANN GREENHECK (Richland County), *vice chairperson;* MINERVA OTT (Green County), *secretary-treasurer;* FRANCIS BUSCH, JOHN HANRAHAN, MEL KELLY (Grant County); DONNA DOUGLAS, ROBERT HOESLY (Green County); O. ROBERT EICHORST, CAROLYN THOMAS (Iowa County); BEVERLY ANDERSON, LAWRENCE CHERREY, WAYNE WILSON (Lafayette County); GERALD W. COOK, MERLYN MERRY (Richland County).

Executive Director: DONALD E. ROSENBROOK.

Mailing Address: 426 Karrmann Library, University of Wisconsin-Platteville, 1 University Plaza, Platteville 53818.

Telephone: (608) 342-1214.

Region: Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette and Richland counties.

West Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Members: ROBERT D. SATHER (Eau Claire County), *chairperson;* CHRIS B. DUEHOLM (Polk County), *vice chairperson;* ARVID ANDERSON, ARNOLD L.G. ELLISON, FRED SUTHERLAND (Barron County); DONALD SPERBER, KENNETH STEINMETZ, MARY LYNN TOYCEN (Chippewa County); HANFORD ANDERSON, ROBERT BERGLUND, RICHARD KARL (Clark County); DALLAS CHRYST, EDWARD FEBER, KEITH SOMMERFELD (Dunn County); GARY MCFARLANE, GORDON STEINHAUER (Eau Claire County); WILLIAM HANSEN, RALPH MICHELSON (Polk County); ROSCOE GARSKE, TOM P. O'CONNELL, JOHN RAUCHNOT (St. Croix County).

Director: JERRY L. CHASTEEN.

Mailing Address: 124-1/2 Graham Avenue, Eau Claire 54701.

Telephone: (715) 836-2918.

Region: Barron, Chippewa, Clark, Dunn, Eau Claire, Polk and St. Croix counties.

INTERSTATE AGENCIES

The following agencies were created by enactment of enabling legislation in all of the states which participate in these agencies or by interstate agreement of the governors of participating states. Two or more states participate in each agency. Interstate compacts for which Wisconsin only designates an interstate administrator are not listed.

EDUCATION COMMISSION OF THE STATES

Wisconsin Delegation: GOVERNOR TOMMY G. THOMPSON, HERBERT J. GROVER (superintendent of public instruction), *chairperson*; SENATOR CZARNEZKI, REPRESENTATIVE SWOBODA; MAUREEN MCCORMACK, SANDRA R. MILLS, KENNETH A. SHAW (public members).

Mailing Address: Secretary of Administration, Department of Administration, State Natural Resources Building (GEF-2), 101 South Webster Street, Madison 53702; Education Commission of the States, Suite 300, 1860 Lincoln Street, Denver, Colorado 80295.

Telephone: (608) 266-1741.

Statutory Reference: Sections 39.75, 39.76.

History: Chapter 641, Laws of 1965, established an interstate compact for education and specified the composition of Wisconsin's delegation to the Education Commission of the States.

Organization: The delegation consists of 7 members: the governor and the state superintendent of public instruction, one senator and one representative appointed as are standing committees in the respective houses, and 3 members appointed by the governor. The governor designates the delegation's chairperson, and the Department of Administration provides administrative and staff services.

Functions: The commission was established to maintain close cooperation among executive, legislative, educational, and lay leadership on a nationwide basis at the state and local levels; provide a forum for discussing policy alternatives in the education field; provide an information clearinghouse about education problems and their various solutions throughout the nation; and facilitate the improvement of state and local educational systems.

GREAT LAKES COMPACT COMMISSION

Wisconsin Members: JOHN D. BILOTTI (state officer member), *Wisconsin chairperson;* LINDA BOCHERT, WALDO MARTIN.

Mailing Address: Great Lakes Commission: Michael Donahue, Executive Director, The Argus II Building, 400 South Fourth Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48103-4816. Wisconsin Great Lakes Compact Commission: John D. Bilotti, Division of Energy and Intergovernmental Relations, Department of Administration, P.O. Box 7868, Madison 53707.

Telephone: Wisconsin Great Lakes Compact Commission: (608) 266-8976; Great Lakes Commission: (313) 665-9135.

Publications of the Great Lakes Commission: *Advisor* (monthly newsletter); annual report; special reports.

Statutory Reference: Section 14.78.

History: With enactment of Chapter 275, Laws of 1955, Wisconsin ratified the Great Lakes Basin Compact. The compact created the Great Lakes Commission to represent the 8 Great Lakes states in their pursuit of solutions to common problems. Congress recognized the Great Lakes Basin Compact in P.L. 90-419, July 24, 1968. The Great Lakes Commission replaced the Deep Waterways Commission, which had been established to promote the St. Lawrence Seaway project.

Organization: Chapter 275, Laws of 1955, also created the Wisconsin Great Lakes Compact Commission, and its members serve as Wisconsin's delegates to the interstate commission. The governor appoints Wisconsin's 3 members on the basis of their knowledge of and interest in Great Lakes basin problems. One commissioner, who must be a state officer or employe, is appointed to an indefinite term. This appointee serves as secretary of Wisconsin's compact commission and as a member of the executive committee of the 8-state Great Lakes Commission. Wisconsin's other 2 commissioners serve 4-year terms. Commissioners receive no salaries, but they are reimbursed for expenses.

Functions: The Wisconsin Great Lakes Compact Commission represents the state on the Great Lakes Commission, the purposes of which are to promote orderly development of the basin's water resources; enable basin residents to derive maximum benefit from public works such as navigational aids; and advise in maintaining a balance among industrial, commercial, agricultural, water supply, residential, recreational, and other uses of basin water resources. Commissioners from the 8 Great Lakes states pursue these goals by sharing information, coordinating state positions on issues of regional concern, and advocating positions on which the states agree.

MIDWEST INTERSTATE LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE COMMISSION

Wisconsin Member: STANLEY YORK.

Mailing Address: Room 450, 1 West Wilson Street, Madison 53707; Midwest Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Commission: Gregg Larson, Executive Director, Room 588, 350 North Robert Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

Telephone: (608) 266-3681; Midwest Commission: (612) 293-0126.

Statutory Reference: Sections 14.81, 16.11.

History: 1983 Wisconsin Act 393 ratified the Midwest Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Compact, which provided for formation of the Midwest Low-Level Radioactive Waste Commission. Congress encouraged the development of such compacts by enacting the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Act in 1980.

Organization: The commission represents Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin, each of which has one voting member. Wisconsin's commission member is appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate to serve at the pleasure of the governor. The commission member designates an alternate.

Functions: The Midwest Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Commission is responsible for managing low-level radioactive wastes. It may make an agreement for the right to use regional facilities for waste generated outside the region and the right to use facilities outside the region for waste generated within the region; approve the disposal of waste generated within the region at a facility other than a regional facility; appear as an intervenor before any court, board, or commission in any matter relating to waste management; and review an emergency closure of a regional facility. The commission is directed to settle disputes between party states regarding the compact and adopt a regional management plan designating host states for the establishment of needed regional facilities.

The Low-Level Radioactive Waste Council, composed of legislative and public members, advises Wisconsin's commissioner, studies and recommends solutions to matters before the commission, and presents recommendations to the governor and legislature regarding commission activities and programs. The Low-Level Radioactive Waste Technical Advisory Committee, composed of state agency staff persons, advises the commissioner on technical issues.

MINNESOTA-WISCONSIN BOUNDARY AREA COMMISSION

Wisconsin Members: ROBERT M. BOCHE, SYLVESTER G. CLEMENTS, GREGORY EGAN, JAMES P. GOKEY, WILLIAM HOWE.

Wisconsin Legislative Advisory Committee: SENATOR SHOEMAKER, REPRESENTATIVE MEDINGER, *cochairpersons;* SENATORS MOEN, RUDE, vacancy; REPRESENTATIVES BALDUS, BOYLE, GRONEMUS, HARSDORF, JOHNSRUD.

Wisconsin Technical Advisory Committee: ROBERTA BROMMERICH, KEVIN HERMENING (appointed by the governor); vacancy (Department of Administration), vacancy (Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection), ROBERT WALTER (Department of Development), HARVEY WIRTH (Department of Health and Social Services), vacancy (Department of Justice), vacancy (Department of Natural Resources), vacancy (Public Service Commission).

Mailing Address: JAMES M. HARRISON, Executive Director, 619 Second Street, Hudson 54016.

Telephone: Wisconsin — (715) 386-9444; Minnesota — (612) 436-7131.

Wisconsin Funding 1987-89: $189,100.

Statutory Reference: Section 14.82.

History: The Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission was created by Chapter 274, Laws of 1965, to constitute Wisconsin's representation on the joint Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission. This legislation also ratified a boundary area compact between the 2 states.

Organization: The commission consists of 5 members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate to staggered 5-year terms. (Minnesota also appoints 5 members.) Members serve without compensation, but they receive reimbursement for expenses. Two committees assist the commission: a Legislative Advisory Committee consisting of 4 senators and 6 representatives appointed as are standing committees, and a Technical Advisory Committee of 9 members, 2 appointed by the governor and one each by the board or executive head of 7 state agencies: the Departments of Administration; Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection; Health and Social Services; Justice; Development; Natural Resources; and the Public Service Commission.

The commission employes 4 full-time staff members.

Functions: The commission represents a joint effort by Wisconsin and Minnesota to conduct studies, develop recommendations, and coordinate government actions related to present and future protection, use, and development of the lands, river valleys and waters that form the boundary between the 2 states. The commission provides field services and advisory recommendations to its sponsor states and serves as the management coordinator for the Upper and Lower St. Croix National Scenic Riverways, which are segments of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER PARKWAY COMMISSION

Wisconsin Commission: ROY FINLEY (Pierce County), *chairperson;* DONNA KREBSBACH (Buffalo County); ROBERT VALLEY (Crawford County); FRANCIS BUSH, CHARLES DIETRICH (Grant County); COLLEEN HENNES, EVAN ZANTOW (La Crosse County); GLEN MOLINE (Pepin County); ROBERT RYDER (Trempealeau County); ALBERT ZABOLIO (Vernon County).

Executive Director: ROBERT C. LEVERICH.

Gubernatorial Secretary: RONALD R. FIEDLER; *Executive Secretary:* THOMAS WALKER.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7910, Madison 53707-7910; location: Room 120B, Hill Farms State Transportation Building, 4802 Sheboygan Avenue.

Telephone: (608) 266-1113.

Statutory Reference: Section 14.85.

History: The Wisconsin commission, part of the national Mississippi River Parkway Commission, was given statutory recognition with the enactment of Chapter 482, Laws of 1961. It originated in 1939, however, when Wisconsin Governor Julius P. Heil appointed a 10-member committee to cooperate with agencies from other Mississippi River states in planning the Great River Road. When complete, this scenic route will extend from the Gulf of Mexico to the Mississippi River's headwaters at Lake Itasca, Minnesota. North of Lake Itasca, the route connects with the Trans-Canada Highway.

Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, renamed the committee a commission. Chapter 39, Laws of 1975, transferred the power to appoint commission members from the governor to the county boards of the 8 counties that border the river and gave the governor authority to appoint a state employe or official as the commission's secretary. Chapter 418, Laws of 1977, changed the agency's name from parkway planning commission to parkway commission.

Organization: The commission consists of a secretary appointed by the governor and 10 members appointed by the county boards of the 8 Wisconsin counties that border the Mississippi River. The commission selects its chairperson. The secretary appointed by the governor, or the secretary's designee, is Wisconsin's sole voting representative at meetings of the national commission. This appointee is responsible for liaison among the governor, the legislature, and the state and national parkway commissions. Members receive no compensation, but the secretary receives reimbursement of expenses.

Functions: The Mississippi River Parkway Commission's purposes are to develop the Great River Road in Wisconsin; enhance the scenic, historic, and recreational assets located along the river; and foster economic growth by maintaining and improving the highway transportation corridor along the Mississippi River. The commission cooperates with similar commissions in other states and the Province of Ontario to develop the road from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico.

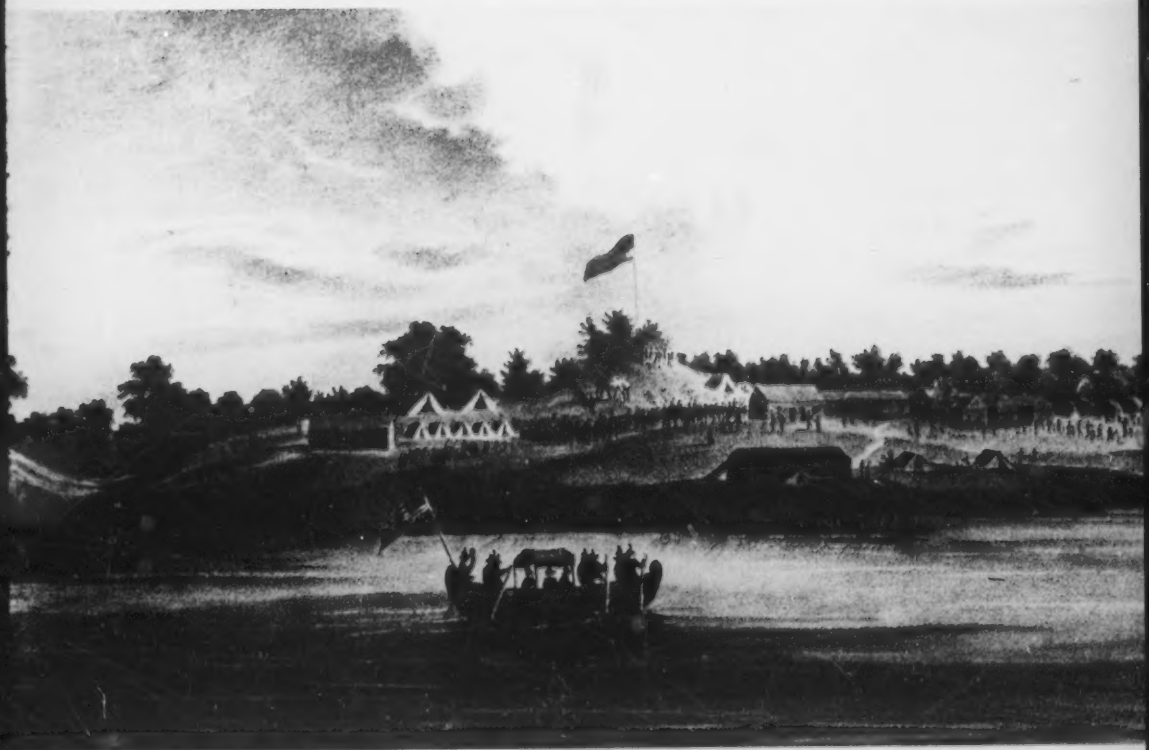
In 1958, the Highway Commission authorized a route study that led to initial planning for the road's route in Wisconsin. A 1974 report to the Federal Highway Administration updated information about the route's location, amenities, and the estimated cost of improvements. The Federal Aid Highway Acts of 1973, 1976, and 1978 provided Wisconsin approximately $21 million in categorical Great River Road funding. Although categorical funding is no longer available, the Wisconsin Department of Transportation is continuing to improve the Great River Road.

A team of horses pull an elegantly restored antique carriage during the annual Carriage Classic at the Villa Louis in Prairie du Chien. The Villa, an 1870s Victorian mansion, is in the background (photo courtesy of State Historical Society of Wisconsin).

Judicial Branch

7

The judicial branch: profile of the judicial branch, summary of Supreme Court decisions, description of Supreme Court, court system, and judicial service agencies



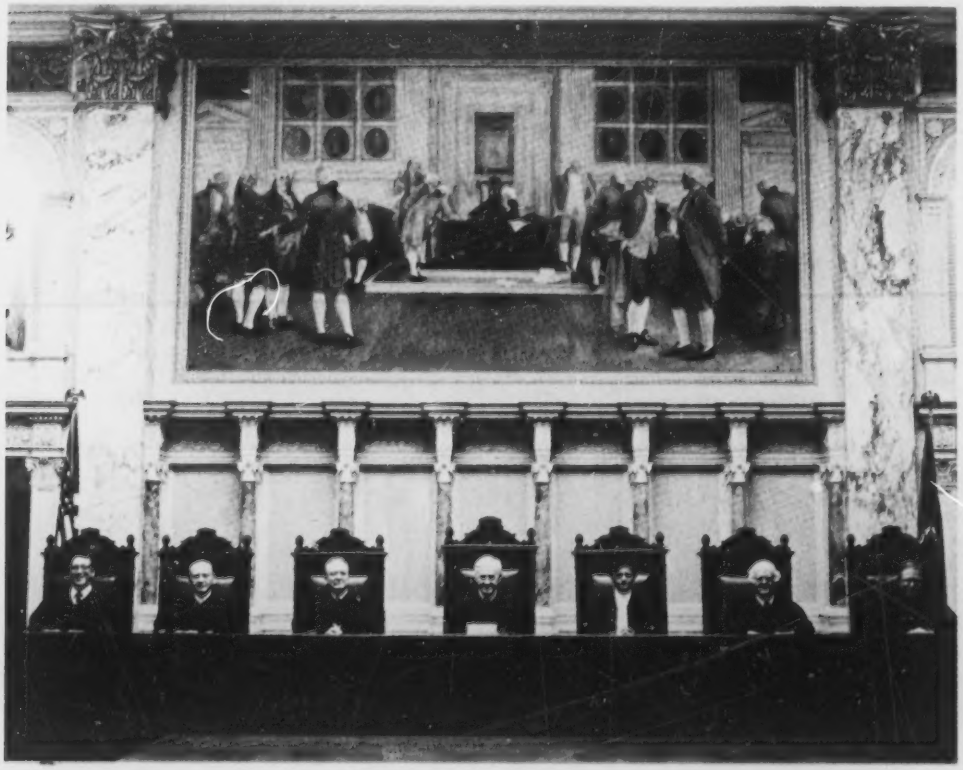
"A View of the Butte des Morts Treaty Ground", from a handcolored lithograph in The Aboriginal Portfolio *by J.O. Lewis, 1835. Courtesy Iconographic Collections, State Historical Society of Wisconsin (WHi(X3)18228).*

WISCONSIN SUPREME COURT[1]

Name	Supreme Court Justice Since	1st Elected Term Began	Term Expires July 31
Nathan S. Heffernan, Chief Justice	1964[2]	Jan. 1966	1995
Roland B. Day	1974[2]	Jan. 1977	1996
Shirley S. Abrahamson	1976[2]	Aug. 1979	1999
William G. Callow	1978	Jan. 1978	1997
Donald W. Steinmetz	1980	Aug. 1980	1990
Louis J. Ceci	1982[2]	Aug. 1984	1994
William A. Bablitch	1983	Aug. 1983	1993

[1]Pursuant to Section 26 of Article IV of the Wisconsin Constitution and Section 20.923 (2) of the Wisconsin Statutes, the current salary for chief justice is $85,336 and for justices is $76,859.

[2]Initially appointed by the governor.



The Wisconsin Supreme Court in session. From left to right are Justices Louis J. Ceci, William G. Callow, Roland B. Day; Chief Justice Nathan S. Heffernan; and Justices Shirley S. Abrahamson, Donald W. Steinmetz and William A. Bablitch. The mural on the wall behind the dais is the Albert Herter painting, The Signing of the Constitution (photo courtesy of Wisconsin Supreme Court).

JUDICIAL BRANCH

A PROFILE OF THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

Introducing the Court System. For most of us, the court system is probably the least understood branch of government. Though our attention may be drawn to the courts by news accounts of controversial cases and by dramatic portrayals of court proceedings on television, our personal involvement with the courts is likely to be limited to brief exposures, such as jury duty, a traffic violation, a divorce proceeding or the settlement of a deceased relative's estate. From these experiences, we may conclude that the judicial system is a complicated maze, filled with obscure procedures and language which even lawyers and judges have trouble understanding.

Actually a tremendous variety and volume of business is transacted daily in the court system. At one time or another, almost every aspect of life is touched by the courts. It is well-known that the courts are required to try persons accused of violating criminal law and that conviction in the trial court may result in punishment by fine or imprisonment or both. The courts must also decide civil disputes between private citizens, ranging from the routine collection of an overdue charge account to the complex adjudication of an antitrust case involving many millions of dollars and months, or even years, of costly litigation. In addition, the courts act as referees between citizens and their government by determining the permissible limits of governmental power and the extent of an individual's rights and responsibilities.

A court system which strives for fairness and justice must be able to discover the truth and then settle disputes based on the appropriate rules of law. These rules are derived from a variety of sources, including the state and federal constitutions, legislative acts, and administrative rules, as well as the "common law", which reflects society's customs and experience as expressed in previous court decisions. This body of law is constantly changing to meet the needs of an increasingly complex world. The courts have the task of determining the delicate balance between the flexibility and the stability needed to protect the fundamental principles of our constitutional system.

How well the judicial branch performs the tasks assigned it depends a great deal on its organization and structure. Because many Wisconsin citizens, lawyers, legislators and judges complained that the state's judicial process had become expensive and unwieldy, the court system was substantially reorganized, first in 1959, then in 1977-78.

History of the Court System. The basic powers and framework of the court system in Wisconsin were laid out in Article VII of the Constitution when Wisconsin became a state in 1848. Judicial power was vested in a supreme court, circuit courts, courts of probate and justices of the peace. The legislature was granted power to establish inferior courts and municipal courts and determine their jurisdiction, subject to certain limitations.

The 1848 constitution divided the state into 5 judicial circuit districts. The 5 judges who presided over the circuit courts were to meet at least once a year at Madison as a "Supreme Court" until the legislature established a separate court. The Wisconsin Supreme Court was instituted in 1853 with 3 members — one elected as chief justice and the other 2 as associate justices. In 1877, a constitutional amendment increased the number of associate justices to 4. An 1889 amendment prescribed the current practice under which all court members are designated as justices, and the justice with the longest continuous service may preside as chief justice. Since 1903, the constitution has required a court of 7 members.

Over the years, the legislature created a large number of courts with varying types of jurisdiction. As a result of numerous special laws, there was no uniformity among the counties. There was overlapping jurisdiction between the different types of courts in a single county, and procedure in the various courts was not the same. Furthermore, a number of special courts sprang up in heavily urbanized areas where the judicial burden was the greatest, such as Milwaukee County. In addition, many municipalities had established police justice courts for enforcement of local ordinances, and there were some 1,800 justice of the peace courts, many of them inactive.

Reorganization of the Courts in 1959. Confronted with this confused pattern, the 1951 Legislature directed the Judicial Council to recommend a court reorganization plan. Based on the council's report, the legislature enacted Chapter 315, Laws of 1959, effective January 1962, which provided for the initial reorganization of the court system. This plan was refined in subsequent sessions.

Under the 1959 law, the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and circuit courts remained unchanged. The most significant feature of the reorganization was the abolition of the special statutory courts (municipal, district, superior, civil and small claims). In addition, a uniform system of jurisdiction and procedure was established for all county courts.

Another important change was to create the machinery for smoother administration of the court system. One of the problems under the old system was the unevenness of the caseload — heavy in some locations and light in others. Sometimes, too, the workload was not evenly distributed between the judges of the same jurisdiction. To correct this, the chief justice of the Supreme Court was authorized to assign circuit and county judges to serve temporarily in either type of court, as needed. The 1961 Legislature took a further step to assist the chief justice in these assignments by establishing the Administrative Director of Courts (Chapter 261, Laws of 1961). This position has since been redefined by the Supreme Court and named the Director of State Courts.

The final step was the April 1966 ratification of 2 constitutional amendments which abolished the justices of the peace and permitted municipal courts. Thus, when the 1959 reorganization was completed, the court system consisted of a Supreme Court, circuit courts, county courts and municipal courts.

Court Reorganization in 1977-78. The wording of Article VII, Section 2, of the Constitution, which outlines the current structure of the state courts, was created by an amendment ratified in April 1977:

> The judicial power of this state shall be vested in a unified court system consisting of one supreme court, a court of appeals, a circuit court, such trial courts of general uniform statewide jurisdiction as the legislature may create by law, and a municipal court if authorized by the legislature under section 14.

In the June 1978, the legislature implemented the constitutional amendments by enacting Chapter 449, Laws of 1977, which provides the state with a "single level" trial court system composed of circuit courts, a court of appeals and revised authority for the municipal courts.

The Court System Today. The judicial branch is headed by a Supreme Court of 7 justices, each elected statewide for a term of 10 years. The Supreme Court is primarily an appellate court and is known as Wisconsin's "court of last resort", but it also has original jurisdiction whereby it can be the first court to hear a case. Original jurisdiction is limited to a small number of cases of statewide concern. There are no appeals to the Supreme Court as a matter of right. The court has the discretion to determine which appeals it will hear.

The Court of Appeals was created on August 1, 1978. The state is divided into 4 appellate districts and the "court chambers", or principal offices for the districts, are located in Madison, Milwaukee, Waukesha and Wausau. The Madison district has 4 judges and the others have 3 judges each, making a statewide total of 13 appellate judges, each elected for a 6-year term.

The Court of Appeals judges sit in panels of 3 to hear cases, except for small claims, municipal ordinance violations, traffic violations and mental health, juvenile and misdemeanor cases which may be heard by a single judge, unless a panel is requested.

Under the reorganization, the circuit court became the "single level" trial court for the state. Over a transitional period, county courts were abolished. At the conclusion of each county judge's term, that particular county court was abolished and a branch of the circuit court was established in its place. Circuit court boundaries were revised so that each county became a circuit with the exception of the following 3 combined county circuits: Buffalo-Pepin, Shawano-Menominee and Forest-Florence.

This reorganization resulted in 69 circuits. In the more populous counties, a circuit may have several branches with one judge assigned to each branch. Since June 1, 1987, there is a combined total of 197 circuits and branches and the same number of circuit judgeships. To oversee the circuit court system, there are 10 judicial administration districts with the chief judge of each district appointed by the Supreme Court.

About 210 municipal courts have been created by cities, villages and towns. A municipal court is not a court of record, and its jurisdiction is limited.

The Selection and Qualification of Judges. Supreme Court justices and judges of the Court of Appeals and the circuit courts are elected on a nonpartisan basis in April. According to the Constitution, justices and judges must have been licensed to practice law in Wisconsin for at least 5 years prior to election or appointment. When 3 or more candidates file nomination papers for the same office, a primary election must be held prior to the April election.

The 7 Supreme Court justices are elected at large; the judges of the Court of Appeals and circuit judges are elected in their respective districts. A vacancy in the office of justice or judge is filled by the governor until a successor is elected. When an election is held to fill a vacancy, the judge is elected for a full term, rather than the remainder of the unexpired term.

Municipal judges are also elected in April, but candidates for these offices need not be attorneys to qualify. These judgeships are usually not full-time positions.

Judicial Agencies Assist the Courts. The courts are assisted by numerous state agencies. The Supreme Court appoints a Director of State Courts, the State Law Librarian and staff, the Board of Attorneys Professional Competence, the Board of Attorneys Professional Responsibility, and the Judicial Education Committee. Other agencies assisting the judicial branch include the Judicial Commission, Judicial Council, the Judicial Conference, and the State Bar of Wisconsin.

The shared primary concern of these agencies is to improve the organization, operation, administration and procedures of the state judicial system. They also function to promote professional standards, judicial ethics, and legal research and reform.

The Court Process in Wisconsin. It should be remembered that there is both a state court system and a federal court system. The state courts generally adjudicate cases pertaining to state laws, although the federal government may give state courts jurisdiction over specified federal questions. The following description explains the process in a typical case in a state court.

Civil Cases. There are 2 types of cases handled by the courts — civil and criminal. Generally, civil actions involve individual claims in which a person seeks a remedy for some wrong done by another. For example, if a person has been injured in an automobile accident, the complaining party ("plaintiff") may sue the offending party ("defendant") to compel payment for the injuries.

In a typical civil case, an action is brought by the plaintiff by filing a summons and a complaint with the circuit court. The defendant is served with copies of these documents, and the summons directs the defendant to respond by serving an answer upon the plaintiff's attorney. Various pretrial proceedings may be required, such as pleadings, motions, pretrial conferences and discovery, but if no settlement is reached, a trial ensues. Trial by jury is a right granted by both the state and federal constitutions, but if both parties consent, the trial may be conducted by the court without a jury. In a civil case, the jury consists of 6 persons unless a greater number, not to exceed 12, is requested. Five-sixths of the jurors must agree on the verdict. Based on the verdict, the court enters a judgment, which grants relief to the party for whom the judgment is rendered.

A final judgment can usually be appealed from the circuit court to the Court of Appeals, but a decision by the Court of Appeals can be reviewed only if the Supreme Court grants a petition for review. In some cases, a matter may be reviewed by the Supreme Court prior to an appellate decision because of a petition by one of the parties; because the Supreme Court decides on its own initiative to review the case directly; or because the Court of Appeals finds it needs guidance on a legal question and requests Supreme Court review under a procedure known as "certification". These 3 types of bypass of the Court of Appeals can occur only at the discretion of the Supreme Court.

Criminal Cases. In Wisconsin, a crime is conduct prohibited by state law and punishable by fine or imprisonment or both. Crimes are of 2 types — misdemeanors and felonies. A felony is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison; all other crimes are misdemeanors. Usually, misdemeanors have a maximum sentence of one year or less.

Because a crime is an offense against the state, the action against the defendant is brought by the state, not by the individual who might be the victim. A typical criminal action begins when the district attorney files a criminal complaint with the circuit judge, stating the essential facts constituting the offense charged. The defendant may or may not be arrested at that time. If the defendant has not yet been arrested, the judge or a court commissioner may then issue a warrant

in the case of a felony or a summons in the case of a misdemeanor. A law enforcement officer must then serve a copy of the warrant or summons on an individual and make the arrest.

Once the defendant is in custody, he or she is taken before a circuit judge or court commissioner and informed of the charges and the right to be represented by a lawyer. Bail may be set at this time or later. If the charge is for a misdemeanor, a trial date is set. In the case of a felony charge, the defendant has a right to a preliminary examination, which is a hearing before the court to determine whether the state has probable cause to charge the individual. When the defendant does not waive the preliminary examination, the judge or court commissioner transfers the action to a circuit court for the hearing. If probable cause is found, the person is bound over for trial.

The district attorney, an elected county official who acts as an agent of the state in prosecuting the case, files an information with the court based on the preliminary examination. At this point, the arraignment takes place, at which the defendant enters a plea ("guilty", "not guilty", "no contest", or "not guilty by reason of mental disease or defect"). The circuit judge presides over the trial.

Unlike the procedure in civil cases, criminal trials are tried by a jury of 12, unless the defendant waives a jury trial or there is agreement for a lesser number of jurors. The jury considers the evidence which has been presented at the trial, determines the facts and, applying the instruction given by the circuit judge, renders a verdict of guilty or not guilty. If the jury determines a verdict of guilty, a judgment of conviction is entered and the court determines the sentence. The court may order a pre-sentence investigation before pronouncing sentence.

In a criminal case, the jury's verdict must be unanimous. If not, the defendant is exonerated, and cannot be tried again for the same charge, based on provisions in both the federal and state constitutions which prevent double jeopardy.

The chambers of the Supreme Court are located in the east wing of the State Capitol. The beautiful and impressive building, rebuilt in the early 1900s following a disastrous fire, will undergo a complete interior renovation beginning in the fall of 1989. The renovation, which includes air conditioning of the entire structure, will take about 10 years to complete (photo courtesy of Michael Stark, Department of Administration).

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF WISCONSIN

October 1986 — September 1988

Robert Nelson and Bruce Feustel

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

Wisconsin has 2 courts that handle appeals: the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court. Appellate cases are first heard by the Court of Appeals, unless the Supreme Court decides to bypass that court and review the matter directly. There are no appeals to the Supreme Court as a matter of right, but a litigant may petition the Supreme Court to review an appellate decision or bypass the Court of Appeals.

The following summaries provide examples of the issues facing these appellate courts. Especially important are cases where: the courts are breaking new ground; the litigants represent strong competing policy interests; the facts are unusual; the public is greatly affected by the outcome; or there is a strong division of opinion among the justices or judges. These summaries of appellate decisions do not provide a complete report of the findings for the cases listed. Rather, they show the variety of problems that the Wisconsin Court of Appeals and the Wisconsin Supreme Court have confronted.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

Governor's Veto Authority

Governors of this state have had the constitutional power to approve appropriation bills in whole or in part since a constitutional amendment was approved in 1930. In *Wisconsin Senate v. Thompson*, 144 Wis. 2d 429 (1988), the Supreme Court was asked to rule on whether some of Governor Tommy Thompson's partial vetoes of 1987 Senate Bill 100 (the state's executive budget bill) exceeded that constitutional power. Members of the legislature filed suit asking the court to declare that 37 partial vetoes violated the governor's constitutional power. They argued that the governor could not veto individual letters, words or digits.

After reviewing all of the previous Wisconsin cases that interpreted the governor's veto power, the court reaffirmed that a partial veto is constitutional if what remains is a complete, entire and workable law.

The court based its conclusion on the long-recognized distinction between Wisconsin's "partial veto" and other states' "item veto". In *State ex rel. Wisconsin Telephone Co. v. Henry*, 218 Wis. 302, (1935), the court said:

> If, in conferring partial veto power, by the amendment of sec. 10, art. V, Wisconsin constitution, in 1930, it was intended to give the executive such power only in respect to an item or part of an item in an appropriation bill, then why was not some such term as either "item" or "part of an item" embodied in that amendment, as was theretofore done in similar constitutional provisions in so many other states, instead of using the plain and unambiguous term "part" and "part of the bill objected to" without any words qualifying or limiting the well-known meaning and scope of the word "part"?

In this case, the court, using the dictionary definition of "part", concluded that what was vetoed by the governor did not have to be a separable item. It held that the governor's partial veto could be sustained if, after the partial veto, the bill passed the "complete, entire and workable law" test. The vetoed portion need not involve an appropriation item, but it must be contained in an appropriation bill. The Supreme Court has agreed with that decision each time the issue has been before it.

The plaintiffs in the *Senate v. Thompson* case argued that the sole reason for the governor's veto power is to prevent logrolling. However, the court contended that Wisconsin has never recognized any prohibition against submitting omnibus bills dealing with a broad range of topics. "By definition, such 'logrolling' is implicitly acceptable in the budget bill." (page 445) Instead, the court held:

> The partial veto in this state was adopted not to prevent the crime of logrolling, but more importantly, to make it easier for the governor to exercise what this court has recognized to be his "quasi-legislative" role, and to be a pivotal part of the "omnibus" budget bill process. (page 446)

The court found that the partial veto power can have either an affirmative or a negative purpose, and that, as long as the approved parts taken as a whole make a workable law, the partial veto is constitutional. Each of the vetoes challenged in this suit met that requirement.

This decision explicitly recognizes one restriction to the governor's partial veto authority that was only implicitly recognized in the past. The court said that the governor's partial veto cannot create a totally new, unrelated or nongermane provision.

Justice Bablitch, joined by Justices Abrahamson and Steinmetz, dissented in part and concurred in part. The legislative history, said Bablitch, shows that one major reason for the constitutional amendment was to prevent the improper joinder of legislation into one bill. He stated:

> Thus, to argue, as does the majority, that the partial veto power was adopted to facilitate the governor's participation in the omnibus budget process, rather than to curb the practice of legislative logrolling, ... mischaracterizes the objective of the amendment, the governor's function, and our past cases interpreting the amendment. (page 470)

Bablitch argued that vetoing individual letters does not help prevent legislative logrolling. Equally important, he commented, giving the governor power to create new words by vetoing letters violates the constitutionally-required separation of the legislative and executive branches. He noted that allowing partial vetoes of individual letters gives the governor extraordinary legislative power, surpassing that of the legislature, because the newly-created wording needs the vote of only one-third plus one of a single house to become law.

Separation of Powers — Criminal Complaints

Both the U.S. Constitution and the Wisconsin Constitution provide grants of authority to the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government. This framework provides for a separation of powers and a system of checks and balances in which no one branch of government dominates the others. Any attempt to transfer substantial power from one branch to another violates the separation of powers doctrine and is unconstitutional.

In *Unnamed Petitioners v. Connors*, 136 Wis. 2d 118 (1987), the issue presented was whether a statute improperly allowed the judicial branch of government to encroach on executive branch power. Under Wisconsin law, district attorneys have the authority to file a criminal complaint to start a criminal prosecution. If the district attorney refuses or is unavailable to file a criminal complaint, Section 968.02 (3) of the Wisconsin Statutes allows a circuit judge to issue a criminal complaint after a hearing and upon the judge's finding that there is probable cause to believe the offense occurred.

The case in question, which was widely publicized, involved 2 professional football players who were alleged to have assaulted a nightclub dancer. The district attorney investigated the allegation and declined to file a criminal complaint, basing his decision on problems of proof, rather than disbelief that a crime had occurred. The alleged victim then sought to have a circuit judge independently decide, under Section 968.02 (3) of the Wisconsin Statutes, whether a complaint should be filed. The case came before the Wisconsin Supreme Court when the petitioners sought a writ of prohibition to stop the circuit judge from holding the hearing authorized by that statute.

In deciding whether this statute improperly permits the judicial branch to exercise an executive branch power, the court examined the role and functions of the district attorney. District attorneys perform an executive branch function when prosecuting criminal offenses. A district attorney may use his or her discretion in deciding what crime or crimes to charge or whether to prosecute at all. A district attorney does not have the time or resources to prosecute all persons who have violated the law. Citing an earlier case, the court noted that:

> For a limited time [the prosecutor] is the trustee of the public's law enforcement conscience. It is his duty to refrain from instituting criminal charges unconscionably or unnecessarily. In the exercise of that public conscience he is neither the puppet of the law enforcement authorities nor of the courts. (page 127)

The court also looked at the nature of the authority the statute gives to judges. Rather than merely granting a reviewing function, the law gives the judge the authority to make a new determination as to whether a complaint should be issued. The court held the law unconstitutional because, it said, a judge acting under Section 968.02 (3) "merely becomes a prosecutor and .... ousts the executive officer from his constitutional duties." It also found that an alternative remedy existed because the judge has statutory authority to appoint an acting district attorney if the district attorney is unavailable.

Two justices, dissenting from the majority opinion, viewed the authority given to the district attorney under the Wisconsin Constitution to be quite limited. They felt the majority had not given the statute the proper presumption of constitutionality nor had they given fair consideration to the question of severability whereby only a portion of the statute would have to be declared unconstitutional.

Separation of Powers — Children's Code

In another case involving the possible judicial encroachment upon executive power, *In Interest of J.A.*, 138 Wis. 2d 483 (1987), a juvenile court placed a 16-year-old girl in the custody of the county social services agency at the request of the girl's parents because they were unable to prevent her from having a sexual relationship with a 32-year-old man. The county agency placed the girl in a foster home suggested by the girl. Instead of removing the girl when the agency learned that the foster home was run by the sister of the girl's boyfriend, the agency told the foster family to keep the girl away from the boyfriend. The foster family later requested removal of the girl because they were unable to meet that requirement. The agency then placed the girl in another foster home. She ran away, was apprehended and appeared before the same judge. At the hearing, the judge expressed his displeasure with the county's handling of the case. He ordered the agency to prepare a report on the foster care program. The agency refused and appealed the order.

The county agency argued that the circuit court order violated the separation of powers required by the Wisconsin Constitution. The Supreme Court noted that the circuit judge was assigned to juvenile matters by the chief district judge. The court analyzed the relationship between the circuit court and Chapter 48 of the Wisconsin Statutes (the Children's Code). That code gives the court "exclusive original jurisdiction" over children in need of protection or services and grants it authority to issue orders concerning juvenile matters. The code requires the circuit court to make appropriate foster placements and to supervise those placements. Section 48.08 (1) of the Wisconsin Statutes specifically requires the county agency to make any investigations the judge directs and to submit written reports to the judge.

Based on this analysis, the Supreme Court held that the legislature wanted the courts to play a major role in fulfilling the broad goals of the Children's Code. Those statutes require a judge to make inquiries if the judge discovers a problem in the provision of services to children. The county agency must assist the judge in determining the exact nature and extent of the problem. This includes the preparation of reports and the conducting of investigations.

To find that the separation of powers has been violated, said the court, one branch of government's exercise of power must "unduly burden or substantially interfere with the other branch's exercise of its power." The Supreme Court held that the circuit court's request for information that the county agency is required to maintain under the Children's Code is not an undue burden. Nor does that request substantially interfere with the exercise of power by the county agency. The court concluded that there was no violation of the separation of powers doctrine.

Free Speech

Does Wisconsin's constitutional protection of free speech require a private shopping mall to be available for freedom of speech purposes? In *Jacobs v. Major*, 139 Wis. 2d 492 (1987), the Supreme Court balanced the right of freedom of speech against the right of private control over private property.

Richard Jacobs, along with other owners of a private shopping mall, obtained a court order prohibiting a dance group from performing an anti-nuclear dance in the mall. The dance group performed the dance despite the order, whereupon the mall owners sought injunctive and monetary relief.

The first clause of Article I, Section 3, of the Wisconsin Constitution provides that "[e]very person may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects...." This clause, said the court, clearly establishes a right against state interference of free speech. The second clause of that section reads: "....no laws shall be passed to restrain or abridge the right of free speech...." Again, said the court, this clause clearly prohibits the state from restraining or abridging the right of free speech. The court cited numerous Wisconsin cases holding that the declaration of rights of the Wisconsin Constitution establishes limitations on state action only. The court also cited cases holding that the constitutional declaration of rights does not protect private persons from private interference. After reviewing the historical background of the establishment of the state constitution, the court concluded that the constitutional declaration of rights was drafted as a reaction to the dire experience with England. This declaration was added to protect the rights of people from government interference.

In this case, the court held denial of the dance group's right of expression was not the result of state interference, but was based on the action of the mall owners, a group of private individuals. The court rejected the argument that state action is present by virtue of the court restraining order. The clear and unambiguous language of the Wisconsin Constitution, the court concluded, prohibits state action only.

The dance group argued that the modern shopping mall is the same as a town square for purposes of public demonstrations. The court rejected that argument, saying, "[T]here cannot be any serious claim that the Madison community in which the Capital and state government are located, as well as the largest part of the state university system, does not provide public areas for free expression." Malls, the court continued, do not have an essentially public purpose. They exist primarily to provide profit for the owners of the mall and the stores in the mall.

Justice Abrahamson, joined by Justices Heffernan and Bablitch, wrote an opinion that dissented in part from the majority opinion. She said that the first clause of Article I, Section 3, was drafted to grant every person the right to speak freely. The second clause prohibits the state from interfering with that right. These 2 clauses are independent, however, and the first provides an affirmative right to free speech valid against all the world, not just the state.

Justice Abrahamson also argued that the mall is an open community center where a great deal of community activity occurs. As such, it is a "public forum" of the sort previously provided by the government. Allowing the owners of these new community centers to control speech presents a threat similar to the threat identified by the framers of the Wisconsin Constitution. To be true to the framers' intent, the court should hold that the Constitution protects the freedom to speak in these new "public forums".

Justice Bablitch also wrote a separate opinion emphasizing his concern that government is not the only group that can substantially infringe on individual liberties. The use of economic power by a private group can pose as great a threat to individual liberty. Justice Heffernan joined in that opinion.

Harassment

Harassment, like pornography, is hard to define precisely, but people "know it when they see it." In 1984, the Wisconsin Legislature created both a harassment statute and a harassment injunction statute. The latter statute provides a procedure allowing a judge to order a person "to cease or avoid the harassment of another person." In *Bachowski v. Salamone*, 139 Wis. 2d 397 (1987), the Supreme Court was asked to decide if the harassment injunction statute is vague or overbroad.

The *Bachowski* case involved a dispute between neighbors. John Bachowski brought a harassment injunction petition in circuit court claiming that his neighbor, Margaret Salamone, repeatedly yelled at him and members of his family. She claimed the yelling was in response to his obscene gestures and comments. The circuit court judge acknowledged that she might have a separate claim against him, but in regard to his injunction request, the judge noted that "she has no right to stand out on her driveway and yell at another neighbor no matter what the relationship between the parties is." The judge granted the injunction enjoining Salamone from harassing or contacting Bachowski.

Salamone subsequently appealed the decision. The Court of Appeals affirmed the judge's order. The case came before the Supreme Court on a petition for review. Among other issues,

the court addressed challenges to the constitutionality of the statute because of alleged vagueness and overbreadth.

A statute must be clear enough to give law-abiding people sufficient notice of what is prohibited. The danger posed by a vague law is that it will be enforced arbitrarily. The court noted, however, that laws do not have to have the precision of mathematics or science. In this case, the statute defines harassment as "[e]ngaging in a course of conduct or repeatedly committing acts which harass or intimidate another person and which serve no legitimate purpose." The court found this clearly went beyond "bothersome or annoying behavior." The statute covers repeated acts or a course of conduct and the acts must "serve no legitimate purpose." Finally, the harassment must involve intentional and not inadvertent conduct. The court traced some of the legislative history of both the Wisconsin statute and a substantially similar New York statute. The court concluded that:

> It is clear from sec. 813.125, Stats., that chronic, deliberate behavior, with no legitimate purpose designed to harass another person is proscribed by the statute. We conclude that the legislature has defined the conduct proscribed by sec. 813.125 with sufficient specificity to meet constitutional requirements with respect to vagueness. (page 411)

Challenging a statute as being overbroad means that the law prohibits constitutionally protected behavior that the state may not regulate. Noting some of the earlier findings, the court cited both the intent requirement and the fact that the prohibited acts had to serve no legitimate purpose. The court found that the statute was "not directed at the exposition of ideas but at oppressing repetitive behavior which invades another's privacy interests in an intolerable manner." The overbreadth challenge was rejected and the court upheld the constitutionality of the statute. The decision was, however, reversed on other grounds.

Administration of Drugs

In *State ex. rel. Jones v. Gerhardstein*, 141 Wis. 2d 710 (1987), patients at the Milwaukee County Mental Health Complex brought a class action to stop the forced administration of psychotropic drugs to competent, involuntarily committed psychiatric patients. The plaintiffs argued that this forced administration of drugs in a nonemergency situation violated the equal protection clauses of the U.S. and Wisconsin Constitutions.

Prior to reaching the constitutional issue, the court had to decide if the case was moot because the 2 named plaintiffs had been released before the court's decision. The Supreme Court reviewed the mootness doctrine, saying a case is moot when a determination is sought that can have no practical effect on a controversy. However, an exception may be made if an issue has great public importance and is capable and likely of repetition but evades review. An issue can evade review if a court cannot act in time to have a practical effect on the rights of the parties. The court declared this action would fit the mootness exception since it involved an issue of statewide public importance and it evaded review because the administration of the drugs often ended before an individual could seek and receive judicial review.

The court then proceeded to rule on the constitutional issue. The court agreed with the plaintiff that equal protection clauses protect a person from unwarranted personal contact. The court held that the forced administration of psychotropic drugs infringes upon the right to bodily autonomy. The court, after reviewing expert testimony, also found that those drugs may cause actual harm due to adverse side effects.

The court recognized that if a person is incompetent to make a decision about medical treatment, the state is authorized to compel the type of treatment that will best meet the patient's needs. However, involuntary commitment does not mean a person is automatically incompetent to make a decision about medical treatment. According to the court, under Section 51.59 (1) of the Wisconsin Statutes, no person is deemed incompetent to exercise any civil right solely by reason of commitment. The court stated that forcing involuntarily committed patients to take drugs when they have not been found incompetent creates a class of patients based on no rational classification scheme, since patients who voluntarily commit themselves are not subject to forced administration. Therefore, forced administration of psychotropic drugs violates a patient's right to equal protection under the U.S. Constitution and Wisconsin Constitution. The court granted the plaintiffs' request to stop the administration of such drugs.

STATUTORY INTERPRETATION

Open Meeting Law

Wisconsin's open meeting law requires all governmental bodies to hold meetings in places accessible and open to all members of the public. The issue raised by *State ex. rel. Newspapers v. Showers*, 135 Wis. 2d 77 (1987), was what constitutes a meeting of a governmental body. Four members of an 11-member public commission met in a closed meeting to discuss the commission's capital budget. The full commission had held numerous unsuccessful public meetings regarding the budget. After the closed meeting the commission met once again and approved a budget. The court was asked to decide if this 4-member meeting violated the open meeting law.

The court found that the statutory definition of "meeting" was ambiguous. The definition was capable of being understood by a reasonably well-informed person in more than one way. Given this ambiguity, the court looked to the legislative history, purpose, and context of the open meeting law to determine the word's meaning. The purpose of the open meeting law, as stated in the statutory declaration of policy, Section 19.81 (1) of the Wisconsin Statutes, is to provide the public with "the fullest and most complete information regarding the affairs of government as is compatible with the conduct of governmental business."

Justice Bablitch, writing the opinion for the court, was a state senator at the time the events discussed in his opinion took place. Justice Bablitch said that 4 months before the legislature created the open meeting law involved in this case, the Supreme Court issued a decision in *State ex. rel. Lynch v. Conta*, 71 Wis. 2d 662 (1976), interpreting the old open meeting law. The Dane County district attorney initiated that case in response to a complaint from a state senator regarding private meetings held by some members of the Joint Committee on Finance. Those committee members met in private to discuss the pending budget bill.

The Supreme Court held in *Conta* that those private meetings did not violate the then-existing open meeting law because of the specific exception for partisan caucuses of legislators. The court did provide guidance regarding the application of the law. It said the law would apply when a committee quorum met or when the meeting in question involved a sufficient number of committee members to block passage of a proposal. The court said the law also applied to separate meetings of 2 or more groups, although each group had less than a quorum, if the multiple groups agreed to act and vote uniformly. The law did not apply, the court noted, if only 2 members met, since such a small number would have neither the power to pass, nor the power to block proposals. Dissenting in that case, Justice Hansen argued that the law should apply to any meeting of less than half of the members if that number had the ability to control the outcome of the full committee.

Justice Bablitch argued that the events of the *Conta* case had significant impact on the drafting of the current open meeting law which was created 4 months later. He recalled that it was continually cited during the legislative debate. From that historical analysis, Justice Bablitch concluded that the legislature specifically rejected either the "number of members" or the "purpose" as the single trigger for operation of the law. He recalled that the legislature also rejected the concepts of a "quorum" or "more than one-half the members" in defining a meeting subject to the open meeting law.

Bablitch found that the legislature required a "meeting" under the new open meeting law to have 2 components. The members meeting must engage in governmental business, and the number of members present must be sufficient to determine the parent body's course of action. In the present case, the parties had conceded that the meeting was called for the purpose of discussing the pending budget, thus fulfilling the first criterion. The budget proposal discussed required a two-thirds majority of the commission to pass, so a meeting of 4 of the 11-member commission was sufficient to defeat any proposal regarding the budget. This met the second criterion. Based on both criteria, the court held that the meeting in question was subject to the open meeting law.

Public Official — Right to Legal Representation

The courts are often asked to determine if a public official is entitled to payment of legal fees by his employer. In *Crawford v. City of Ashland*, 134 Wis. 2d 369 (Ct. App. 1986), a police officer, while on duty, shot and killed an injured seagull to eliminate a traffic hazard. The Department of Natural Resources issued the officer 3 forfeiture citations. The officer requested legal assistance from his employer to defend against the forfeiture action, but was denied. He hired his own

attorney. The trial court dismissed the charges because it concluded that the officer was acting within the scope of his employment when he shot the bird. The officer asked his employer to pay his legal fees, was denied, and sued for payment.

Section 895.46 (1) of the Wisconsin Statutes requires a city to pay the legal fees of an officer proceeded against because of acts committed while carrying out duties within the scope of employment. The Appellate Court said the statute was plain and unambiguous on its face, so the court must follow the statute's plain meaning. The statute, said the court, does not limit the type of civil case where legal fees are reimbursable.

In response to an attorney general's opinion saying no legal fees are reimbursable in a forfeiture action, the court said:

> The attorney general's narrow construction of sec. 895.46 (1) is contrary to the policy underlying the statute. The statute is designed to indemnify public employes from the cost of actions brought against them based upon acts performed in the scope of their duties and for a governmental unit's benefit. By providing this protection the statute encourages public employes to perform their duties without hesitation or fear that they will be personally liable. (page 377)

Because the officer was acting within the scope of his duties and pursued the claim for reimbursement in a proper and timely manner, the court required the city to pay his legal fees.

Liability — Discovery of an Injury

Wisconsin law requires an injured party to commence a lawsuit within a limited time after an injury. This time limit prevents persons from bringing fraudulent or stale claims. Otherwise, a person sued would have a difficult time finding and presenting the evidence necessary to support his or her position.

The Supreme Court, in *Hansen v. A. H. Robins Co.*, 113 Wis. 2d 550 (1983), established a delayed discovery rule providing that a tort claim "shall accrue on the date the injury is discovered or with reasonable diligence should be discovered, whichever occurs first."

In *Hammer v. Hammer*, 142 Wis. 2d 257 (Ct. App. 1987), the court was asked to determine when discovery occurs in a situation where a woman is sexually abused by her father throughout her youth. In that case, the father sexually abused his daughter and warned her never to tell anyone of the abuse. At age 15, she told her mother. However, her mother and father denied the conduct. The father convinced her that she was not injured by the conduct. He also convinced her siblings that she caused the family's problems. The woman sought legal and psychological advice when her father attempted to obtain legal custody of her minor sister. In an affidavit to the circuit court, her therapist said the woman was traumatized by the abuse and isolation and was unable to reveal and explore the damage she had suffered. He further stated that, as a normal post-traumatic stress reaction, she had developed denial and suppression coping mechanisms. The likelihood of her father abusing her younger sister broke down those barriers.

The Court of Appeals found that the woman was misinformed and intentionally misled as to the significance and cause of the abuse. A cause of action for incestuous abuse, said the court, will not begin until the abused victim discovers, or in the exercise of reasonable diligence should have discovered, the fact and cause of the injury. In this case, that point may not have been until the therapy began. The court held that the policy reasons for the statute of limitations are not appropriate in incestuous abuse cases. Protecting the abusing parent at the expense of the abused child would be an intolerable perversion of justice. The Court of Appeals concluded that the delayed discovery rule applied and remanded the case to the trial court to determine when the woman discovered the abuse.

Foreseeable Injuries

Negligence law requires a party to exercise that degree of care exercised by a reasonable individual in similar circumstances. Failure to exercise that care may result in liability for any injury that is a foreseeable result of that failure. In *Schuster v. Altenberg*, 144 Wis. 2d 223 (1988), the Supreme Court was asked to determine if this theory applies to third persons injured by a patient due to a psychiatrist's negligence. In this case, Robert Schuster's daughter was permanently injured in a single-car automobile accident caused by Gwendolyn Schuster, his wife, a patient of Barry Altenberg, M.D. The plaintiff alleged that the psychiatrist was negligent in his diagnosis and treatment due to his failure to warn the family of the patient's condition and to seek commitment of the patient.

Psychiatrists, the court said, should be compelled to meet the accepted standard of care established by other practitioners. The court, quoting *Shier v. Freedman*, 58 Wis. 2d 269 (1973), said a medical practitioner is negligent if that practitioner fails to exercise the degree of care and skill exercised by the average practitioner in the class to which he or she belongs. Based on that case, the court said that if the patient's condition and behavior could have been corrected or controlled by proper diagnosis and treatment, the failure to do so may constitute negligence. Failure to warn a patient of the risks associated with a condition, failing to advise the patient of appropriate conduct, and failing to advise the patient of the side effects of medication may also be negligence. The complaint alleged those failures, so the plaintiff's action may continue.

In the interest of judicial economy, the court reviewed the additional claims made in the complaint. The claims included allegations that the doctor failed to warn the patient's family of her condition and its dangerous implications, and failed to seek commitment of the patient. This case, said the court, is similar to those in which other professionals, such as attorneys and architects, have been found liable for failure to warn third parties. As stated in *A. E. Investment v. Link Builders, Inc.*, 62 Wis. 2d 479 (1974):

> The very essence of a profession is that the services are rendered with the understanding that the duties of the profession cannot be undertaken on behalf of a client without an awareness and a responsibility to the public welfare. (page 235)

Negligent parties, said the court, are liable for all foreseeable results of their acts except as limited by policy factors. To establish whether harm is foreseeable, psychiatrists must be held to the same degree of care and skill exercised by the average practitioner in the class to which he or she belongs.

Altenberg asked the court to make exceptions to liability for psychiatrists, but the court rejected that request, concluding:

> These arguments, including confidentiality, unpredictability of dangerousness of patients, concerns that patients are assured the least restrictive treatment and that imposition of liability will discourage physicians from treating dangerous patients, present significant issues of public policy. However, neither the possible impact that limited intrusions upon confidentiality might have upon psychotherapist-patient relations, nor the potential impact that the imposition of liability may have upon the medical community with respect to treatment decisions, warrants the certain preclusion of recovery in all cases by patients and by the victims of dangerous patients whose harm has resulted directly from the negligence of a psychotherapist. (page 262)

The court concluded that no public policy justification for holding that psychiatrists will never be held liable for failure to warn third parties or to commit a patient.

Justice Steinmetz, joined by Justices Abrahamson and Bablitch, wrote a concurring opinion agreeing that the defendant might be liable for negligence in diagnosing and treating the patient. However, he felt the court had insufficient facts to substantiate the broad pronouncements made by the majority, and he would have found for the psychiatrist. He said liability of the psychiatrist should depend on intentional behavior of the patient, not mere negligence.

Owner's Responsibilities

The Supreme Court, in *Wagner v. Continental Casualty Co.*, 143 Wis. 2d 379 (1988), was asked to clarify the responsibilities a property owner has to employes hired by an independent contractor.

In this case, Harold and Randy Klein, the owners of a factory, hired a contractor to demolish it. The contractor had no recent experience in demolishing buildings. The Klein brothers (called principal employer in the opinion) hired the contractor without investigating his background or qualifications. The contractor hired inexperienced workers for the job. An accident occurred and a worker fell through the roof of the building. Although the independent contractor paid worker's compensation to the injured worker, the worker also sued the Klein brothers, alleging negligence in their selection of the contractor.

The court first considered the relationship between the payment of worker's compensation and liability. The court decided that payment of worker's compensation by the independent contractor did not create statutory immunity to suit for the principal employer. It created immunity only for the employer who paid.

The court then reviewed the question of whether a principal employer is liable for a worker's injuries when the employer fails to investigate qualifications of an independent contractor. The court noted that Wisconsin follows the general rule that a principal employer is not liable for the torts of independent contractors. The court cited Wisconsin cases holding a principal employer liable only for injuries caused by that person's affirmative acts of negligence. Under Wisconsin law, said the court, an act of omission by a principal employer is not an affirmative act giving rise to liability. The court held that the failure to investigate the contractor's ability to perform the job is an act of omission, not an affirmative act. Therefore, the principal employer was not liable under that theory of law.

The court was also asked to determine if liability could attach because the employe was performing work that is inherently dangerous. The court differentiated between work that is "inherently dangerous unless special precautions are taken" and work that is "extrahazardous". The court defined "extrahazardous" work as work where the risk of harm remains unreasonably high no matter how many precautions are taken, such as transporting nuclear wastes and working with toxic gases The court concluded that the work involved in this case was not "extrahazardous".

After reviewing cases from other states, the court decided that principal employers should not be liable to a contractor's employes for the torts of that contractor in cases where the work is "inherently dangerous unless special precautions are taken." The court said:

> We are persuaded by the policy considerations advanced in these cases and today join the majority of jurisdictions that refuse to hold a principal employer vicariously liable to the independent contractor's employe for the torts of the contractor while performing inherently dangerous work. We are convinced that the vicarious liability exception cannot apply to employes of independent contractors involved in work that is inherently dangerous without special precautions. Any other holding would circumvent the bedrock principles of Wisconsin worker's compensation law. (pages 400-401)

This ruling, said the court, does not apply to a principal employer's liability where the work is extrahazardous, but only to cases involving work that is inherently dangerous unless special precautions are taken.

Justice Abrahamson, joined by Justices Heffernan and Bablitch, dissented, saying the majority incorrectly relied on cases that dealt with vicarious liability of a principal employer. In vicarious liability cases, the contractor, not the principal employer, is negligent. Here, the principal employer was negligent in selecting the contractor. An injured employe of the contractor should be able to obtain damages if the principal employer is negligent. The majority opinion that holds the opposite view, said Abrahamson, violates prior case law and the policies behind the tort and worker's compensation laws.

Punitive Damages

Compensatory damages are awarded to a party to compensate for injuries incurred as the result of another person's action or inaction. Punitive damages are awarded to an injured party to punish the other party for outrageous conduct. In *Tucker v. Marcus*, 142 Wis. 2d 425 (1988), the Supreme Court reviewed the relationship of these 2 types of damages under Wisconsin's comparative negligence law.

In this case, a boy's estate sued a pool owner for compensatory and punitive damages caused by the boy's drowning. The jury found the boy 70 percent negligent, his adult supervisor 20 percent negligent and the pool owner 10 percent negligent. The jury awarded both compensatory and punitive damages. The circuit court, acting under the state's comparative negligence law, Section 895.045 of the Wisconsin Statutes, awarded punitive damages but denied any compensatory damages.

The parties asked the Supreme Court to decide the relationship between punitive and compensatory damages. The court noted that the legislature is presumed to adopt the court's interpretation of a statute if the statute is reenacted. Prior to the reenactment of Section 895.045 of the statutes, court cases had held that punitive damages were not damages for negligence, so the Supreme Court maintained this interpretation after the statute was reenacted. Based on these cases, the court concluded that the language in Section 895.045 of the statutes relating to contributory negligence, was not intended to include punitive damages. The court noted that punitive

damages are intended to punish and deter outrageous conduct. This is quite different from the purpose of the law of negligence which is to equitably distribute loss based on fault. Including punitive damages within the comparative negligence law would require a reduction in punitive damages proportionate to comparative negligence. This, the court said, would require a mathematical formula for punitive damages, something the court has repeatedly rejected. For these reasons, the court rejected including punitive damages under the comparative negligence law.

The court also decided that punitive damages may not be awarded unless an award of actual or compensatory damages is made to the party. To do otherwise, argued the court, would entail the adoption of the doctrine of pure comparative negligence for punitive damages. This would mean that the person who was most at fault would be allowed to profit from his own wrong by recovering punitive damages.

Justice Heffernan, joined by Justices Abrahamson and Bablitch, dissented. He agreed with the majority that punitive damages are not included in the comparative negligence statute, but he argued that an award of punitive damages should be possible if actual damage exists, regardless of whether an award for that damage is granted by a court. The majority, Heffernan said, relied on cases that did not reach that issue. Heffernan contended that punitive damages arise from a different rationale than compensatory damages and should be considered separately. He felt that, if the defendant's behavior is so outrageous as to result in an award of punitive damages, and the plaintiff suffers actual damage due to that behavior, an award of punitive damages is appropriate.

CRIMINAL CASES

Automobile Searches

Both the U.S. Constitution and the Wisconsin Constitution prohibit unreasonable searches and seizures and provide that warrants may be issued only upon probable cause. Generally, warrantless searches are unreasonable unless there is some particular reason why a warrant could not be obtained. In *State v. Tomkins*, 144 Wis. 2d 116 (1988), the Wisconsin Supreme Court gave a definitive statement on the status of searches of automobiles.

The *Tomkins* case involved a warrantless search of a motor vehicle. The defendant was charged with possession (with intent to deliver) of cocaine. He sought to have the trial court suppress the evidence obtained during the search of a truck. The trial court denied the motion and the defendant subsequently pled guilty. The defendant appealed the suppression ruling, but the Court of Appeals affirmed the conviction.

On review, the key issue for the Supreme Court was the standard applicable in automobile search cases. The court found that there was probable cause to search the truck, and the question was whether the state had to show anything other than probable cause to justify the search.

The majority cited more recent cases put less emphasis on requiring exigent circumstances in which the need for immediate action justified warrantless automobile searches. The court noted that:

> These cases also indicate an increasing reliance by the court upon the proposition that the right against unreasonable searches and seizures derives not so much from the need to protect property rights, but rather from the expectation of privacy. Privacy in one's home, office, or other place of business is contrasted with the visual opportunity that a vehicle offers to the police and to the public, who in general can peer into the windows of every passing vehicle. Under the holding in .... [the most recent case], the diminished expectation of privacy in an automobile justifies permitting a warrantless search of a vehicle when there is probable cause to believe that the vehicle contains a controlled substance, even absent a showing of exigent circumstances. (pages 128 and 129)

The court said that, since the state and federal constitutional provisions are practically identical, the Wisconsin Supreme Court has traditionally found it advantageous to follow the U.S. Supreme Court's lead on search and seizure cases.

Chief Justice Heffernan, one of 3 dissenting justices, found no reason for following the reasoning of the U.S. Supreme Court, which, he noted, had been "anything but clear" on the issue. He thought the majority ruling was "contrary to the spirit and the plain meaning of our Constitu-

tion" (page 144). Citing more than 60 years of use of the exigent circumstances doctrine, Heffernan thought the search in this case was unreasonable because the agents had conducted a warrantless search of the truck and had no reason to justify immediate action.

Justice Bablitch also wrote a dissenting opinion, noting that although a warrantless search of a car might sound innocuous, the majority ruling would apply to a search of "suitcases, briefcases, purses and wallets" in a vehicle. He also pointed out that the use of an exigent circumstances standard was pretty simple — police merely had to ask whether there was "enough time to get a warrant." Bablitch felt that the ruling did little to help police and a lot to diminish the constitutional right to privacy.

Escape

In *State v. Sugden*, 143 Wis. 2d 728 (1987), the defendant had been convicted of the crime of escape. He had broken out of a secured building within a correctional institution but did not make it outside the final prison fence. The issue was whether the defendant's actions constituted an escape.

Richard Dean Sugden, Jr. was transferred within the state prison system to the Kettle Moraine Correctional Institution on July 3, 1984. That institution has a number of separate buildings with different security classifications. Sugden was confined in Wisconsin Cottage, pending placement within the general prison population. On July 8, 1984, he pretended to be sick. When 2 correctional officers came to check out Sugden's problem, he and 2 other inmates took them hostage.

The inmates proceeded to take a station wagon and sped toward the double fence at the main gate. The station wagon crashed through the inner fence but was upended short of the outer fence. Sugden was convicted in court of 3 crimes: taking hostages, operating a vehicle without consent and escape. He appealed the escape conviction.

The Court of Appeals examined the state's charge against Sugden which said:

> after having .... been duly transferred by order of the Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services to the Kettle Moraine Correctional Institution, [he] did feloniously and intentionally escape from said custody, contrary to sec. 946.42 (3) (a) of the Wisconsin Statutes.... (volume 137, page 372)

The Court of Appeals interpreted this to be a charge of escape from an institution. The court concluded that escape from an institution occurs only when the escapee gets "beyond the prison walls or physical boundaries."

The state petitioned the Supreme Court to review the decision of the Court of Appeals. On review, the Supreme Court found that the Court of Appeals had incorrectly stated what the charge was. Critically, the charge was escape from the custody of an institution, not escape from an institution. The question then became whether "custody" under the statute pertains only to the institution's outer boundaries or whether it also covers custodial facilities within the institution. The court noted a variety of different types of custodial settings, all occurring within a prison's walls. Sugden was within the custody of an institution when he was inside Wisconsin Cottage and escaped from custody when he intentionally left the cottage, even though he had not gone beyond the final physical boundary at Kettle Moraine Correctional Institution. The Supreme Court reversed the decision of the Court of Appeals.

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: NATHAN S. HEFFERNAN
Justices: ROLAND B. DAY
SHIRLEY S. ABRAHAMSON
WILLIAM G. CALLOW
DONALD W. STEINMETZ
LOUIS J. CECI
WILLIAM A. BABLITCH

Director of State Courts: J. DENIS MORAN, 266-6828.

Clerk: MARILYN L. GRAVES, 266-1880.

Court Commissioners: GREGORY POKRASS, NANCY KOPP, JOSEPH M. WILSON, 266-7442; WILLIAM MANN, 266-6708.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1688, Madison 53701-1688; location: Room 231 East, State Capitol, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-1880.

Number of Positions: 36.00.

Total Budget 1987-89: $4,211,900.

Statutory Reference: Article VII, Section 2 *et seq., Wisconsin Constitution;* Chapter 751, Statutes.

Organization: The Supreme Court consists of 7 justices elected for 10-year terms at the nonpartisan April election. Only one justice may be elected at each such election, so that some Supreme Court vacancies are filled by appointment for several years until there is an open April election date at which a full-term successor can be chosen by the people. The term of office begins in August following the April election. Any 4 justices constitute a quorum for conducting the court's business.

The justice with the greatest seniority on the court serves as chief justice unless he or she declines the position, in which event the justice with the next greatest seniority serves as chief justice.

The courtroom and offices of the court are located in the State Capitol. The justices' salaries are fixed by statute. The current annual salary for the chief justice is $85,336 and for the other 6 justices it is $76,859.

The Supreme Court is in session for oral arguments from September through June. The court hears matters during July and August upon call of the chief justice.

The court's staff includes the director of state courts, who assists the court in its administrative functions; 4 commissioners, who assist the court in its judicial functions; a clerk, who keeps the court's records; and a marshal. Each justice has a private secretary and a law examiner.

Functions: Under the Constitution the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in certain cases of statewide concern and discretionary appellate jurisdiction in all other cases. It is the final authority on the State Constitution and the highest judicial tribunal for any action begun in the state courts, except for federal questions, which can be appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court. The court in its discretion hears cases on appeal from the Court of Appeals, cases permitted to bypass the Court of Appeals, and cases certified to it by the Court of Appeals. The court does not take testimony, but decides cases on the basis of printed briefs and, in some instances, oral argument. The court determines whether there is a need for oral arguments. The court considers cases in the order briefs are filed, giving preference to criminal cases. All cases are placed on a calendar which is heard every 4 weeks.

The court's decisions are delivered in writing and are published in the *Wisconsin Reports* and the *North Western Reporter*. During calendar year 1988, 268 matters were pending from 1987, 1,002 new matters were filed and 1,050 matters were terminated. At the beginning of calendar year 1989, 220 matters were pending before the court.

The Constitution provides that the Supreme Court has "superintending and administrative authority over all courts" in the state. The chief justice is the administrative head of the state judicial system, and the court's administrative authority is exercised according to rules adopted by the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court appoints the Board of Attorneys Professional Competence, the Board of Attorneys Professional Responsibility, and the state law librarian. It licenses attorneys to practice law and, after a hearing, may disbar attorneys for cause. Since 1929, it has promulgated rules of pleading, practice, and procedure for all courts in the state. The Judicial Council acts in an advisory capacity in matters of pleading, practice and procedure and proposes rule changes to the court.

The chief justice, acting through the director of state courts, keeps informed of the status of judicial business in the courts of the state and designates and assigns circuit judges and reserve judges to serve temporarily in other circuit courts when a calendar is congested; when a judge is on vacation, disqualified, or unable to act; or when a vacancy occurs.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF STATE COURTS

Director of State Courts: J. DENIS MORAN, 266-6828, Room 213 Northeast, State Capitol, Madison 53701-1688.

Deputy Director for Court Operations: KATHLEEN MURPHY, 266-3121, Room 315, 110 East Main Street, Madison 53703.

Deputy Director for Management Services: MARY T. RIDER, 266-8914, Room 430, 110 East Main Street, Madison, 53703.

Fiscal Officer: KEN TIMPEL, 266-6865, Room 430, 110 East Main Street, Madison 53703.

Judicial Education: V. KNOPPKE-WETZEL, 266-7807, Room 420, 110 East Main Street, Madison 53703.

Medical Malpractice Mediation System: RANDY SPROULE, 266-7711, Room 210, 110 East Main Street, Madison 53703.

Court Information System: CHARLES MILLER, 266-5750, Room 303, 110 East Main Street, Madison 53703.

District Court Administrators: District 1, RONALD WITKOWIAK, Room 500-A, Milwaukee County Courthouse, Milwaukee 53233, (414) 278-5113; *District 2,* KERRY CONNELLY, Racine County Courthouse, Racine 53403, (414) 636-3133; *District 3,* vacancy, Room 345B, Waukesha County Courthouse, Waukesha 53188, (414) 548-7209; *District 4,* JERRY LANG, Winnebago County Courthouse, P.O. Box 2808, Oshkosh 54903-2808, (414) 424-0028; *District 5,* MARY KAY BAUM, Room 234, City-County Building, Madison 53709, (608) 267-8820; *District 6,* SAMUEL SHELTON, 101 Division, North, Stevens Point 54481, (715) 345-5296; *District 7,* STEVEN STEADMAN, La Crosse County Courthouse, La Crosse 54601, (608) 785-9546; *District 8,* WILLIAM SUCHA, Suite 221, 414 E. Walnut St., Green Bay 54301, (414) 436-3915; *District 9,* JAMES SEIDEL, 740 Third Street, Wausau 54401, (715) 842-3872; *District 10,* GREGG T. MOORE, Suite 3, 1102 Regis Court, Eau Claire 54701, (715) 839-4826.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1688, Madison 53701-1688; location: Room 213 Northeast, State Capitol, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-6828.

Publications: Workload Statistics.

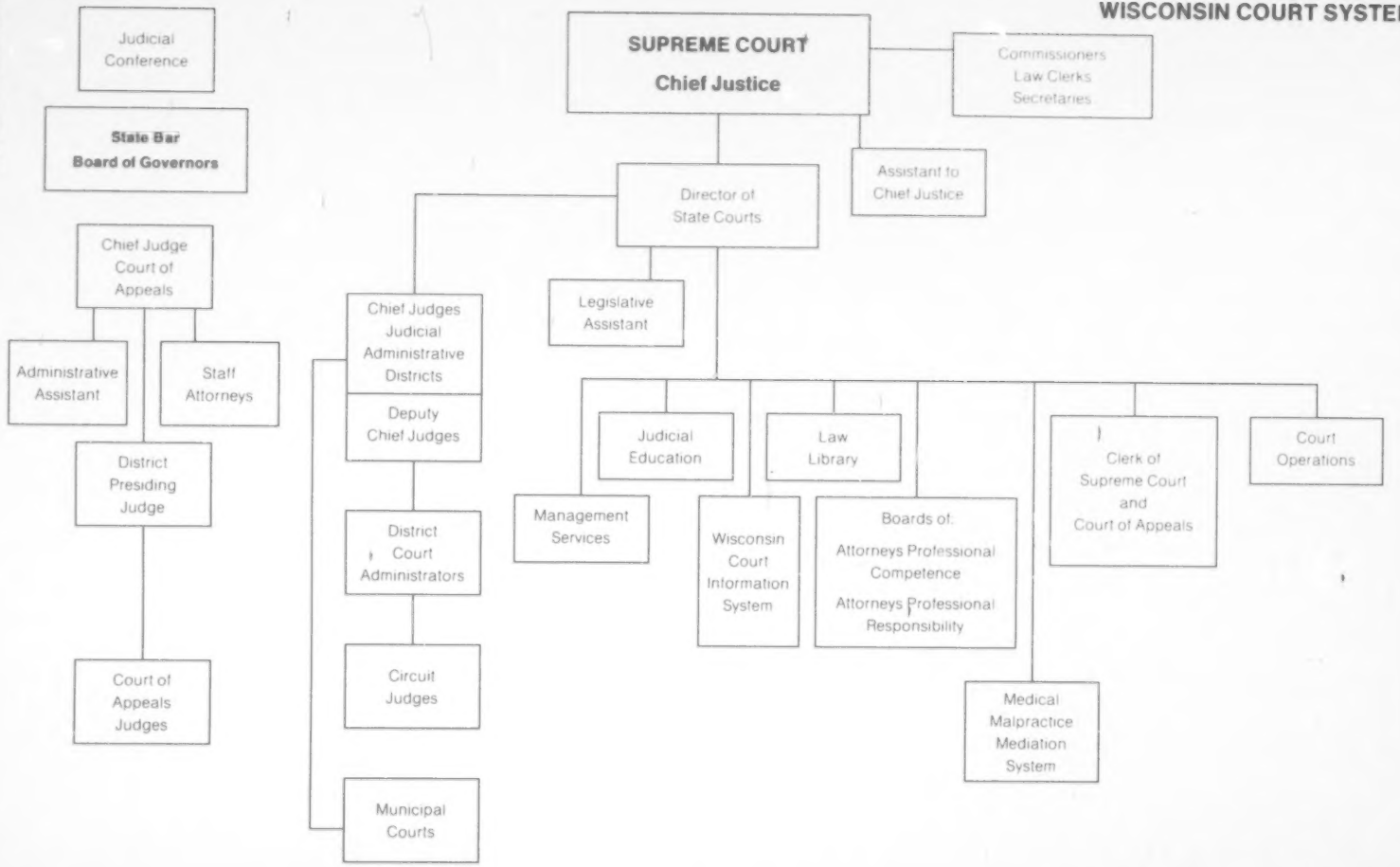
Number of Employes: 64.50.

Total Budget 1987-89: $7,785,800.

Statutory Reference: Section 758.19; Supreme Court Rule 70.01.

History: The position of director of state courts was created by the Rule of Judicial Administration promulgated by the Supreme Court and issued under an order dated October 30, 1978, and a further order dated February 19, 1979. This position replaced that of administrative director of courts, which was created by Chapter 261, Laws of 1961.

WISCONSIN COURT SYSTEM



Organization: The director of state courts is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the supreme court. At the direction of the chief justice, the director administers the nonjudicial business of the court system in cooperation with the appointed chief judges and staff. The director is a member of the Judicial Council and the Judicial Education Committee.

Functions: The director of state courts keeps the chief justice and the supreme court informed of the status of judicial business in the state courts and assists in court administration. The director's specific functions, as set out by Supreme Court Rule, are supervision of state-level court personnel; development and supervision of the budget for the court system; legislative liaison and public information; development and maintenance of the court information system; judicial education; interdistrict assignment of active and reserve judges; development and supervision of judicial planning and research; advising the supreme court regarding improvements within the system; fiscal control; allocation of space and equipment; collection, compilation and utilization of judicial system statistics; supervision of the law library and the supreme court clerk; administration of the medical mediation panels system under statutory Chapter 655; and performance of other duties as required by the supreme court.

STATE LAW LIBRARY

State Law Librarian: MARCIA J. KOSLOV.

Reader Services (reference, circulation, government documents): DENNIS AUSTIN, JANE COLWIN, CHERYL O'CONNOR, JANICE PENA.

Technical Services: LAUREL ZIMMERMAN, ELAINE SHARP, JULIE TESSMER, JANET OBERLA.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7881, Madison 53707; location: Room 310 East, State Capitol, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-1424 (office); (608) 266-1600 (reader services).

Number of Employes: 8.00.

Total Budget 1987-89: $1,186,400.

Statutory Reference: Section 758.01; Supreme Court Rule 82.01.

Organization: The State Law Library is administered by the Supreme Court, which appoints the librarian and the library staff and promulgates and enforces rules governing the use of the library.

Functions: The library is a public library, but it serves primarily as the legal resource center for the Wisconsin Supreme Court, the Department of Justice, the legislature, the Office of the Governor and the various executive agencies, and members of the State Bar.

The library provides reference and basic legal research services and legal-related database searches. Through a circulation policy instituted in 1976, much of the collection is now available on an overnight or 5-day loan basis. Wisconsin reference materials are usually noncirculating. Circulation is open to judges, attorneys, legislators and state agency personnel.

Holdings: The State Law Library collection consists of approximately 135,000 bound volumes, 3,500 reels of microfilm, and 85,000 microfiche. The collection features the session laws, statutory codes, court reports, administrative rules, legal indexes and digests of the U.S. government, all 50 states, and the U.S. territories. General reference materials include legal and bar periodicals (950 titles, of which 650 are current), legal treatises and legal encyclopedias. The federal government documents collection covers the U.S. Statutes at Large, U.S. Code, Congressional Record, Federal Register, Code of Federal Regulations, U.S. Congressional bills and reports, and various federal agency reports and administrative decisions. The library also makes available various appeal papers for almost all Wisconsin Supreme Court and Court of Appeals cases, including cases, briefs, and appendices.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEES AND BOARDS

Board of Attorneys Professional Competence

Members: SHARREN B. ROSE, *chairperson;* JEAN BRAUCHER, DENNIS D. CONWAY, RUTH S. DOWNS, JOHN A. KIDWELL, JOHN J. KIRCHER, JOSEPH E. MOEN, ROBERT B. PEREGRINE, WALTER H. WHITE, JR.

Director: ERICA MOESER, 266-9760.

Mailing Address: Room 405, 119 Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd., Madison 53703-3355.

Number of Employes: 4.50.

Total Budget 1987-89: $418,800.

Reference: Supreme Court Rules 30, 31 and 40.

History: The Board of Continuing Legal Education, created in 1975 by rule of the Supreme Court, became the Board of Attorneys Professional Competence on January 1, 1978.

Organization: The board consists of 9 members appointed by the Supreme Court for 3-year terms. Five members of the board must be members of the State Bar and 4 members must be selected from the judiciary of the state, the faculty of the law schools of the state, and the public.

Functions: The board implements and enforces the rules of continuing legal education for attorneys, administers the State Bar examination, and processes all requests for readmission and for admission to the State Bar based on foreign licensure.

Board of Attorneys Professional Responsibility

Members: PATRICIA M. HEIM, *chairperson;* JOHN E. SHANNON, JR., *vice chairperson;* JACQUELINE BOHMAN, MICHAEL FAUERBACH, LISE LOTTE GAMMELTOFT, PATRICIA GROVE, EDWARD E. HALES, ROBERT J. KAY, CELIA SERAPHIM, MICHAEL R. WHERRY, GEORGE WILLIAMS, DIANE ZORE.

Administrator: GERALD C. STERNBERG.

Deputy Administrator: ELSA P. GREENE.

Deputy Administrator, Milwaukee Office: JEANANNE L. DANNER.

Mailing Addresses: Room 410, 110 East Main Street, Madison 53703; Room 301, 210 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee 53202.

Telephone: Madison (608) 267-7274; Milwaukee (414) 227-4623.

Number of Employes: 14.00.

Total Budget 1987-89: $1,353,600.

Reference: Supreme Court Rule 21.01.

History: The Board of Attorneys Professional Responsibility was created on January 1, 1977, by order of the Wisconsin Supreme Court and assumed the attorney disciplinary function of the former Board of State Bar Commissioners on January 1, 1978.

Organization: The board consists of 12 members appointed by the Supreme Court, 8 of whom are attorneys and 4 who are not. The board is assisted by its administrator and staff.

Agency Responsibility: Upon request of the Supreme Court or the Board of Attorneys Professional Competence, the board investigates the moral character of a person seeking admission to the State Bar. The board makes findings and recommendations to the Supreme Court on a petition for reinstatement of a lawyer's license to practice. It investigates complaints of attorney misconduct and takes disciplinary action ranging from private reprimand to the filing of a formal complaint with the supreme court seeking public reprimand, suspension or revocation. The board also investigates and files petitions with the court for cases involving an attorney's medical incapacity.

Judicial Conference

Statutory Reference: Section 758.17; Supreme Court Rule 70.15.

The Judicial Conference is made up of the justices of the Supreme Court, the judges of the Court of Appeals, judges of the circuit courts, reserve judges and 3 municipal judges representing the municipal courts. It meets at least once a year at a place and time designated by a joint meeting of its executive committee and the Judicial Education Committee.

The conference considers the administration of justice and makes recommendations for improvement, conducts educational programs to assist members in performing their judicial duties, and adopts forms necessary for the administration of certain proceedings.

Sections, formally established by the conference in 1979, deal with family and children's law, probate and mental health, appellate practice and procedures, civil law, and criminal law and traffic. The conference also maintains a standing committee on legislation.

Judicial Education Committee

Members: CHIEF JUSTICE NATHAN S. HEFFERNAN, *chairperson;* J. DENIS MORAN (director of state courts), FRANK C. DEGUIRE (dean, Marquette University Law School), CLIFF F. THOMPSON (dean, University of Wisconsin Law School), V. KNOPPKE-WETZEL (director of judicial education); ANN WALSH BRADLEY, R. THOMAS CANE, PATRICIA S. CURLEY, JAMES EATON, FREDERIC FLEISHAUER, THOMAS J. GALLAGHER, MORIA G. KREUGER, LEAH M. LAMPONE, NEAL P. NETTESHEIM, PATRICK L. SNYDER.

Director of Judicial Education: V. KNOPPKE-WETZEL.

Mailing Address: Room 420, 110 East Main Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-7807.

Reference: Supreme Court Rule 32.01.

The Supreme Court Judicial Education Committee approves the educational programs which are conducted or recommended for all court personnel by the director of judicial education.

In 1976 the Wisconsin Supreme Court issued SCR Chapter 32 establishing a mandatory program of continuing education for the Wisconsin judiciary. This rule, effective January 1, 1977, as amended November 25, 1980, applies to all supreme court justices and commissioners, court of appeals judges and staff attorneys, circuit court judges, and reserve judges. Each individual subject to the rule must obtain a designated number of hours of continuing education within a period of 6 years. The committee also sponsors educational programs, conducted by the director of judicial education, for clerks of circuit court and municipal judges.

JUDICIAL COMMISSION

Members: FRANK T. CRIVELLO (circuit court judge), WILLIAM EICH (appeals court judge), GERALD M. O'BRIEN, ADRIAN P. SCHOONE (attorneys); ROGER D. BIDDICK, ROCKNE G. FLOWERS, ELIZABETH G. KING, FRANK MEYER, MARILYNN WEILAND (public members appointed by governor).

Executive Director: ELENA A. CAPPELLA.

Administrative Assistant: EDITH P. WILIMOVSKY.

Mailing Address: Suite 606, Tenney Building, 110 East Main Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-7637.

Publications: Annual Report.

Number of Employes: 2.00.

Total Budget 1987-89: $291,400.

Statutory Reference: Section 757.83.

History: By rules effective January 1, 1972, the Supreme Court created a 9-member commission to implement the Code of Judicial Ethics adopted by the court, effective January 1, 1968. The code enumerated standards of personal conduct for the "ideal judge". It also set specific rules of conduct, the violation of which would subject a judge to discipline. The commission had authority to reprimand or censure a judge, subject to review by the Supreme Court.

In April 1977, the electorate ratified a constitutional amendment that granted the Supreme Court power to reprimand, censure, suspend, or remove any justice or judge for cause or disability, pursuant to procedures enacted by the legislature. Chapter 449, Laws of 1977, created the Judicial Commission as an independent agency, not subject to the administrative supervision of the Supreme Court. The court then abolished its own commission as of July 31, 1978.

Organization: The commission is comprised of 9 members serving 3-year terms (limited to not more than 2 consecutive full terms). The governor appoints, with the advice and consent of the senate, 5 members who are neither judges nor lawyers. The Supreme Court appoints one circuit court judge, one court of appeals judge and 2 lawyers.

Agency Responsibility: The commission investigates any possible misconduct or permanent disability of a judge or justice. If the commission finds probable cause that a judge has engaged in misconduct it files a formal complaint with the Supreme Court. A finding of probable cause of permanent disability results in a petition to the court. Proceedings prior to the filing of a complaint or petition are confidential. The commission prosecutes the action before a 3-judge panel unless it requests a jury trial. The Supreme Court reviews the verdict for findings of fact, conclusions of law and recommended disposition and determines appropriate action.

District 5 Chief Judge Angela Bartell prepares to sentence after examining the sentencing guideline form (photo courtesy of Bruce C. Stark, Sentencing Commission)

JUDICIAL COUNCIL

Members: EVA M. SOEKA (designated by dean, Marquette University Law School), *chairperson;* PETER G. PAPPAS (representing Judicial Conference), *vice chairperson;* DONALD W. STEINMETZ (representing Supreme Court); RICHARD S. BROWN (representing Court of Appeals); THOMAS P. DOHERTY, RAYMOND E. GIERINGER, THOMAS S. WILLIAMS (representing Judicial Conference); SENATOR ADELMAN (chairperson, Senate Judiciary and Consumer Affairs Committee), REPRESENTATIVE RUTKOWSKI (chairperson, Assembly Judiciary Committee); DAVID E. SCHULTZ (designated by dean, University of Wisconsin Law School); JAMES D. JEFFRIES (designated by attorney general); ORLAN L. PRESTEGARD (revisor of statutes); JOHN DECKER (president-elect, State Bar); J. DENIS MORAN (director of state courts); ERIC SCHULENBURG (designated by state public defender); JAMES A. DRILL, DON M. HERRLING, JOAN KESSLER (representing State Bar); SHERRI MCNAMARA, STEPHEN D. WILLETT (public members appointed by governor).

Executive Secretary: JAMES L. FULLIN, JR.

Mailing Address: Room 777 Anchor Building, 25 West Main Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1319.

Number of Employes: 2.00.

Total Budget 1987-89: $218,900.

Statutory Reference: Section 758.13.

History: The Judicial Council was created by Chapter 392, Laws of 1951. It succeeded to the functions of the Advisory Committee on Rules of Pleading, Practice and Procedure, created by Chapter 404, Laws of 1929. Chapter 247, Laws of 1967, provided for the administrator of courts (or the deputy or assistant) to serve as executive secretary of the council. This was changed by Chapter 154, Laws of 1969, which made the administrator of courts a member of the council but not its executive secretary. Chapter 187, Laws of 1977, added a Court of Appeals judge to council membership. A Supreme Court Order of October 30, 1978, replaced the administrator of courts with the director of state courts. 1983 Wisconsin Act 377 increased the council membership to 20 by adding the state public defender.

Organization: The council appoints the executive secretary outside the classified service. Council membership includes a Supreme Court justice selected by the Supreme Court, a Court of Appeals judge selected by the Court of Appeals, and 4 circuit court judges selected by the Judicial Conference. The 9 *ex officio* members (or their designees) are: the attorney general, the state public defender, the chairpersons of the Senate Judiciary and Consumer Affairs Committee and the Assembly Judiciary Committee, the director of state courts, the revisor of statutes, the deans of the Wisconsin and Marquette Law Schools, and the president-elect of the State Bar of Wisconsin. Other council members include 2 citizen members appointed by the governor and 3 members elected by the State Bar, all of whom serve 3-year terms. The council meets monthly, except in July and August. The various committees of the council meet regularly and are composed of council and ad hoc members.

Functions:

The Judicial Council studies the rules of pleading, practice and procedure, and advises the Supreme Court as to changes which will simplify procedure and promote a speedy determination of litigation. It is also responsible for surveying and studying the organization, jurisdiction and methods of administration and operation of all the courts of this state.

The council can advise the Supreme Court and legislature on any matter affecting the administration of justice in Wisconsin, and it may recommend to the legislature any changes in procedure, jurisdiction or organization of the courts which can require legislative action. It assists in preparing the Supreme Court rules for biennial publication.

STATE BAR OF WISCONSIN

Board of Governors: Officers: G. LANE WARE, *president;* JOHN R. DECKER, *president-elect;* JOHN WALSH, *past president;* DIANE S. DIEL, *secretary;* PAUL G. SWANSON, *treasurer;* LINDA S. BALISLE, *chairman of the board. District 1:* DONALD E. MAYEW; *District 2:* PAMELA E. BARKER, KAREN A. CASE, JAMES E. COLLIS, MARGADETTE M. DEMET, JOHN A. FIORENZA, ROBERT L. HABUSH, THEODORE J. HODAN, JOHN V. KITZKE, DAVID A. SAICHEK, ANNE B. SHINDELL, DANIEL L. SHNEIDMAN, ROBERT E. TEHAN, JR., ARTHUR J. VLASAK; *District 3:* STEVEN R. SORENSON; *District 4:* ELDON L. BOHROFEN; *District 5:* THOMAS S. SLEIK; *District 6:* CORNELIUS ANDRINGA; *District 7:* FRANCIS J. PODVIN; *District 8:* TERRENCE M. GHERTY; *District 9:* MILO G. FLATEN, CATHERINE J. FURAY, DANIEL W. HILDEBRAND, DANIEL A. ROTTIER, JAMES D. SWEET, HARVEY L. WENDEL; *District 10:* A. GERARD PATTERSON; *District 11:* GARY E. SHERMAN; *District 12:* JOHN W. ROETHE; *District 13:* ERIC L. BECKER; *District 14:* JOHN A. EVANS; *District 15:* JOHN F. KERSCHER; *District 16:* JOHN H. SCHIEK; *Young Lawyers Division:* ROBERT R. GOEPEL; *Non-Resident Lawyers Division:* ROBERT W. HANSEN, RICHARD O'MELIA, W. SCOTT VAN ALSTYNE, JR.; *Government Lawyers Division:* WILLIAM A.J. DRENGLER; *Nonlawyer Members:* MORRIS D. ANDREWS, MERNA JARVIS, BONNIE L. SCHWID.

Executive Director: STEPHEN L. SMAY.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7158, Madison 53707-7158; location: 402 West Wilson Street, Madison, 53703

Telephone: (608) 257-3838.

Publications: *Wisconsin Lawyer; Consumer's Guide to Wisconsin Law; Legal Guide for Wisconsin Farmers;* various audiocassettes and publications issued by State Bar Continuing Legal Education (CLE) Books and State Bar CLE Seminars; staff training and client education videotapes from the Law Office Videotape Series; section and division newsletters; general membership newsletter; information reports, pamphlets, and brochures, including Wisconsin Personal

---

STATE BAR DISTRICTS
as promulgated in 1972

Injury Jury Verdict Survey Report, Wisconsin News Reporters Legal Handbook, public service announcements on legal issues.

History: In 1956 the Supreme Court ordered organization of the State Bar of Wisconsin, effective January 1, 1957. This organization acquired the facilities, records, property, and staff of the former Wisconsin Bar Association, a voluntary association organized in 1877.

Organization: Subject to rules prescribed by the Supreme Court, the State Bar is governed by a 47-member board of governors, consisting of the officers and 33 members selected by the members of the State Bar from the 16 districts of the state. In addition, the Government Lawyers Division and Young Lawyers Division each select one member while the Non-Resident Lawyers Division selects 3 representatives. Three nonlawyers appointed by the supreme court have floor and voting privileges. The Board of Governors selects the executive director and the chairman of the board.

Thirteen standing committees, most consisting of 12 State Bar members, appointed by the State Bar president to 3-year terms, are prescribed by the Supreme Court. These are committees on: Bench and Bar, Assistance for Lawyers, Communications, Convention and Entertainment, Insurance for Members, Interprofessional and Business Relations, Legal Assistance, Legal Education and Bar Admission, Legislation, Post-Graduate Education, Professional Ethics, Research Planning, and Unauthorized Practice of Law.

The State Bar consists of all attorneys and judges entitled to practice before the state courts. (Beginning July 1, 1988, the Wisconsin Supreme Court temporarily suspended its mandatory membership rule pending the disposition of a lawsuit in the U.S. Supreme Court.) Attorneys are admitted to the bar by the full court or by a single justice of the supreme court. As of June 1988, there were 15,451 lawyers eligible to be members of the State Bar. Once admitted, members of the bar are subject to the rules of ethical conduct prescribed by the Supreme Court, whether they practice before a court, administrative body or in consultation with clients not involving court appearances.

The Wisconsin Bar Foundation, a nonprofit corporation serving as an adjunct of the State Bar, is dedicated to public service, to promoting good will between the legal profession and the general community and to providing public law education.

Functions of the Bar:

The bar works toward raising professional standards, improving the administration of justice, and furnishing continuing legal education to lawyers through its advanced training seminars division. It carries on a continuing program of legal research in the technical fields of substantive law, practice, and procedure, and provides reports and recommendations based on its research. The bar promotes improvement, development, and innovation in the delivery of legal services in Wisconsin, with an emphasis on adequate quantity and superior quality at reasonable cost.

COURT OF APPEALS

Clerk of Court of Appeals: MARILYN L. GRAVES, P.O. Box 1688, Madison 53701-1688; location: Room 231 East, State Capitol, Madison; (608) 266-1880.

Chief Staff Attorney: EARL HAZELTINE, 119 Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd., 7th Floor, Madison 53703; (608) 266-9321.

Number of Positions: 63.00.

Total Budget 1987-89: $6,719,800.

Statutory Reference: Art. VII, *Wisconsin Constitution;* Statutory Chapter 752.

History: A constitutional amendment ratified by the electorate on April 5, 1977, created the Court of Appeals. Chapter 187, Laws of 1977, implemented the amendment.

Organization: The Court of Appeals consists of 13 judges. It is divided into 4 districts, with 3 judges per district elected in Districts I, II and III, and 4 judges elected in District IV. Judges are elected for 6-year terms at the nonpartisan April election and must reside in the district from which they are elected. The term of office begins in August succeeding the election. Only one judge may be elected in a district in any one year. The Supreme Court appoints a Court of Appeals judge to be chief judge of the Court of Appeals for a 3-year term. The chief judge is also the administrative head of the court.

The court usually sits in panels of 3 judges to dispose of cases on their merits. Certain categories of cases can be disposed of by one judge.

The judges' salaries are fixed by statute. The current annual salary is $72,439.

The clerk of the Supreme Court is also the clerk of the Court of Appeals. The court's staff includes 13 staff attorneys. Each judge has a private secretary and a law examiner.

Functions: The Court of Appeals has appellate jurisdiction, supervisory jurisdiction and original jurisdiction to issue prerogative writs. Final judgments and orders of a circuit court may be appealed as a matter of right to the Court of Appeals. A judgment or order not appealable as a matter of right may be appealed to the Court of Appeals upon leave granted by the court. The Supreme Court may review the final decisions of the Court of Appeals.

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS
April 4, 1989

District	Judicial Circuits Comprising Districts	Court Location	Judges	Term Expires July 31
I	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Michael T. Sullivan	1990
			William R. Moser[1]	1992
			Ralph Adam Fine	1994
II	Kenosha, Racine, Walworth Waukesha, Washington, Ozaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Winnebago, and Calumet	Waukesha (also Fond du Lac, Racine)	Neal P. Nettesheim	1990
			Burton A. Scott[2]	1992
			Richard S. Brown[1]	1994
III	Door, Kewaunee, Brown, Oconto, Marinette, Forest and Florence (a combined 2-county circuit), Outagamie, Menominee and Shawano (a combined 2-county circuit), Langlade, Marathon, Lincoln, Oneida, Vilas, Taylor, Price, Iron, Ashland, Bayfield, Sawyer, Rusk, Chippewa, Eau Claire, Trempealeau, Buffalo and Pepin (a combined 2-county circuit), Dunn, Pierce, St. Croix, Barron, Polk, Burnett, Washburn, and Douglas	Wausau (also Eau Claire, Superior, Green Bay)	Daniel L. LaRocque	1991
			Gordon Myse	1993
			R. Thomas Cane	1995
IV	Rock, Green, Jefferson, Dodge, Dane, Lafayette, Iowa, Grant, Richland, Crawford, Sauk, Columbia, Marquette, Waushara, Waupaca, Portage, Wood, Adams, Juneau, Jackson, Clark, Monroe, Vernon, and La Crosse	Madison (also La Crosse Stevens Point)	Paul C. Gartzke[1]	1990
			Robert D. Sundby	1991
			Charles P. Dykman	1992
			William Eich	1993

[1]Presiding judge.

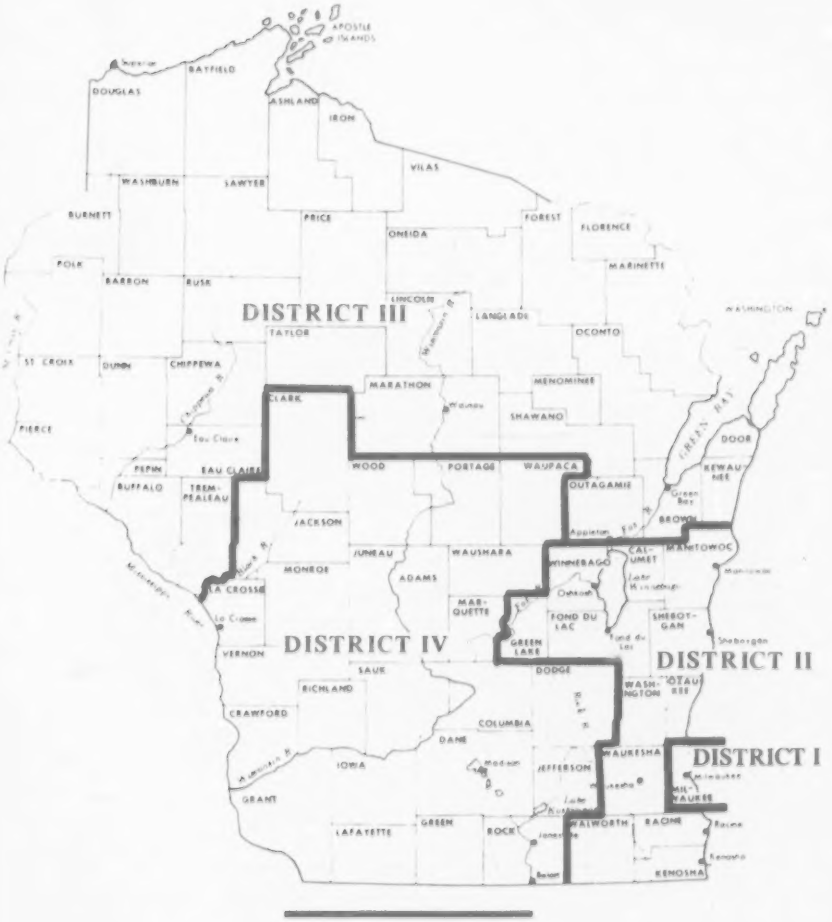
[2]Chief judge.

Source: Official records of the Court of Appeals, April 1989; State Elections Board; *1987-88 Wisconsin Statutes;* governor's appointment notices.

No testimony is taken in the Court of Appeals. It can dispose of appeal cases using printed briefs and the record made in the trial court. The court prescreens all cases to determine whether there is the need for oral argument. It takes up cases in the order in which the appeals are filed. When possible and without undue delay in civil cases, criminal cases are given preference. Both oral argument and briefs only cases are placed on a regularly issued calendar. Decisions are in writing, and the publication committee of the court determines which of the court's decisions will be published in the *Wisconsin Reports* and in the *North Western Reporter*.

The calendar year 1988 began with 1,290 cases carried over from 1987. During the 1988 calendar year 2,375 new cases were filed and 2,530 cases were terminated. There were 1,189 cases pending at the end of calendar year 1988 (40 cases were reinstated in 1988).

COURT OF APPEALS DISTRICTS



CIRCUIT COURTS

State Funded Positions: 437.00.

Total Budget 1987-89: $53,965,100.

Statutory Reference: Article VII, Sections 2, 6-9, *Wisconsin Constitution;* Chapter 753, Statutes.

Circuit court is the trial court of general jurisdiction under the Wisconsin Constitution. Pursuant to Chapter 449, Laws of 1977, the jurisdiction, powers, duties, functions and compensation of county courts and judges were made identical to that of circuit courts and judges.

Every county is a circuit except for 3 combined county circuits: Pepin-Buffalo, Menominee-Shawano, and Forest-Florence. Thus, there are 69 judicial circuits. Where judicial caseloads are heavy, a single circuit may have several branches of court with a judge presiding in each branch. As of June 1, 1989, there were 35 circuits containing multiple branches and 210 authorized circuit judgeships.

Circuit judges are elected on a nonpartisan basis for a 6-year term at the April election. The term of office begins in August following the election. The state pays each judge an annual salary of $67,910. Salaries of court reporters are also paid entirely by the state. Although the state pays travel expenses for judges and court reporters, most other expenses for operating the circuit courts are borne by the respective counties.

The circuit court has original jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters unless exclusive jurisdiction is given to another court. Administrative reviews of state administrative agency decisions and orders are heard in the circuit court. Appeals from municipal courts are to the circuit court, and appeals from the circuit court are to the court of appeals, unless otherwise provided by law.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURT

Circuits[1]	Court Location	Judges	Term Expires July 31
		As of April 4, 1989	
Adams	Friendship	Raymond E. Gieringer	1991
Ashland	Ashland	William E. Chase	1990
Barron			
Branch 1	Barron	James C. Eaton	1992
Branch 2	Barron	Edward R. Brunner	1994
Bayfield	Washburn	Thomas J. Gallagher	1989
Brown			
Branch 1	Green Bay	Richard G. Greenwood	1991
Branch 2	Green Bay	Vivi L. Dilweg	1989
Branch 3	Green Bay	William J. Duffy	1992
Branch 4	Green Bay	Alexander R. Grant	1989
Branch 5	Green Bay	Peter Naze	1993
Branch 6	Green Bay	N. Patrick Crooks	1991
Branch 7	Green Bay	Richard Dietz[2]	1989
Buffalo-Pepin	Alma	Gary B. Schlosstein	1990
Burnett	Siren	Harry F. Gundersen	1992
Calumet	Chilton	Hugh F. Nelson	1992
Chippewa			
Branch 1	Chippewa Falls	Roderick A. Cameron	1990
Branch 2	Chippewa Falls	Richard H. Stafford	1991
Clark	Neillsville	Michael W. Brennan	1991
Columbia			
Branch 1	Portage	Earl J. McMahon	1991
Branch 2	Portage	Lewis W. Charles	1993
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Michael T. Kirchman	1989
Dane			
Branch 1	Madison	Robert DeChambeau	1993
Branch 2	Madison	Michael B. Torphy, Jr.	1993
Branch 3	Madison	P. Charles Jones	1989
Branch 4	Madison	John Aulik	1992
Branch 5	Madison	Robert R. Pekowsky	1990
Branch 6	Madison	James C. Boll	1992
Branch 7	Madison	Moria Krueger	1991
Branch 8	Madison	Susan R. Steingass	1992
Branch 9	Madison	Gerald C. Nichol	1994
Branch 10	Madison	Angela B. Bartell	1991
Branch 11	Madison	Daniel R. Moeser	1991
Branch 12	Madison	Mark A. Frankel	1991
Branch 13	Madison	Michael Nowakowski	1991
Branch 14	Madison	George Northrup	1991

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURT—Cont.

Circuits[1]	Court Location	Judges	Term Expires July 31
Dodge			
Branch 1	Juneau	Daniel Klossner	1990
Branch 2	Juneau	Joseph E. Schultz	1991
Branch 3	Juneau	Thomas W. Wells	1989
Door	Sturgeon Bay	John D. Koehn	1994
Douglas			
Branch 1	Superior	Michael T. Lucci	1991
Branch 2	Superior	Joseph McDonald	1989
Dunn			
Branch 1	Menominee	Donna J. Muza	1992
Branch 2	Menominee	James A. Wendland	1991
Eau Claire			
Branch 1	Eau Claire	Thomas H. Barland	1994
Branch 2	Eau Claire	William D. O'Brien	1990
Branch 3	Eau Claire	Gregory Peterson	1990
Branch 4	Eau Claire	Benjamin Proctor	1994
Florence, see Forest-Florence			
Fond du Lac			
Branch 1	Fond du Lac	John W. Mickiewicz	1990
Branch 2	Fond du Lac	John P. McGalloway, Jr.	1994
Branch 3	Fond du Lac	Henry B. Buslee	1992
Branch 4	Fond du Lac	Steven W. Weinke	1992
Forest-Florence	Crandon	James W. Karch	1992
Grant			
Branch 1	Lancaster	John R. Wagner	1991
Branch 2	Lancaster	William L. Reinecke	1992
Green	Monroe	John Callaghan	1994
Green Lake	Green Lake	David C. Willis	1994
Iowa	Dodgeville	James P. Fiedler	1992
Iron	Hurley	Patrick John Madden	1993
Jackson	Black River Falls	Robert Radcliffe	1990
Jefferson			
Branch 1	Jefferson	John B. Danforth	1991
Branch 2	Jefferson	Arnold K. Schumann	1989
Branch 3	Jefferson	Harold H. Eberhardt	1991
Juneau	Mauston	Wallace A. Brady	1992
Kenosha			
Branch 1	Kenosha	David Bastian	1991
Branch 2	Kenosha	Paul F. Wokwicz[2]	1989
Branch 3	Kenosha	Bruce Schroeder	1990
Branch 4	Kenosha	Michael S. Fisher	1993
Branch 5	Kenosha	Robert V. Baker	1993
Branch 6	Kenosha	Jerold W. Breitenbach	1991
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	S. Dean Pies	1992
La Crosse			
Branch 1	La Crosse	Peter G. Pappas	1989
Branch 2	La Crosse	Michael Mulroy	1989
Branch 3	La Crosse	Dennis G. Montabon	1991
Branch 4	La Crosse	John J. Perlich	1991
Lafayette	Darlington	William Johnston	1991
Langlade	Antigo	James P. Jansen	1993
Lincoln	Merrill	John Michael Nolan	1992
Manitowoc			
Branch 1	Manitowoc	Allan J. Deehr	1993
Branch 2	Manitowoc	Darryl Deets[2]	1989
Branch 3	Manitowoc	Fred H. Hazlewood	1993
Marathon			
Branch 1	Wausau	Michael W. Hoover	1994
Branch 2	Wausau	Raymond F. Thums[2]	1989
Branch 3	Wausau	Ann Walsh Bradley	1992
Branch 4	Wausau	Vincent K. Howard	1989
Marinette			
Branch 1	Marinette	Charles D. Heath	1990
Branch 2	Marinette	William M. Donovan	1990
Marquette	Montello	Donn H. Dahlke	1989
Menominee, see Shawano-Menominee			
Milwaukee			
Branch 1	Milwaukee	Charles B. Schudson	1989
Branch 2	Milwaukee	George A. Burns, Jr.	1993
Branch 3	Milwaukee	Patricia S. Curley	1991
Branch 4	Milwaukee	Leah M. Lampone	1991
Branch 5	Milwaukee	Patrick T. Sheedy	1992
Branch 6	Milwaukee	Robert W. Landry	1991
Branch 7	Milwaukee	John F. Foley	1991
Branch 8	Milwaukee	Michael J. Barron	1992
Branch 9	Milwaukee	Russell W. Stamper, Sr.	1990
Branch 10	Milwaukee	Rudolph T. Randa	1989

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURT—Cont.

Circuits[1]	Court Location	Judges	Term Expires July 31
Branch 11	Milwaukee	Dominic Amato[4]	1989
Branch 12	Milwaukee	Michael J. Skwierawski	1991
Branch 13	Milwaukee	Victor Manian	1994
Branch 14	Milwaukee	Christopher Foley	1992
Branch 15	Milwaukee	Ronald S. Goldberger[2]	1989
Branch 16	Milwaukee	William D. Gardner	1991
Branch 17	Milwaukee	Francis Wasielewski	1990
Branch 18	Milwaukee	Patricia McMahon	1993
Branch 19	Milwaukee	John E. McCormick	1993
Branch 20	Milwaukee	William J. Shaughnessy	1992
Branch 21	Milwaukee	Clarence R. Parrish	1993
Branch 22	Milwaukee	William J. Haese	1993
Branch 23	Milwaukee	Janine Geske	1994
Branch 24	Milwaukee	David V. Jennings	1992
Branch 25	Milwaukee	John A. Franke	1993
Branch 26	Milwaukee	Michael P. Sullivan	1990
Branch 27	Milwaukee	Thomas P. Doherty	1993
Branch 28	Milwaukee	Robert J. Miech	1991
Branch 29	Milwaukee	Gary A. Gerlach	1989
Branch 30	Milwaukee	Frank Crivello	1991
Branch 31	Milwaukee	Patrick J. Madden	1990
Branch 32	Milwaukee	Michael D. Guolee	1990
Branch 33	Milwaukee	Laurence C. Gram	1993
Branch 34	Milwaukee	Ted E. Wedemeyer, Jr.[2]	1989
Branch 35	Milwaukee	Lee E. Wells	1994
Branch 36	Milwaukee	Joseph P. Callan	1991
Branch 37	Milwaukee	Arlene D. Connors	1992
Branch 38	Milwaukee	Jeffrey A. Wagner	1994
Branch 39	Milwaukee	Michael Malmstadt	1994
Monroe	Sparta	James W. Rice	1990
Oconto	Oconto	John M. Wiebusch	1993
Oneida			
Branch 1	Rhinelander	Robert E. Kinney	1990
Branch 2	Rhinelander	Mark A. Mangerson	1994
Outagamie			
Branch 1	Appleton	James T. Bayorgeon	1990
Branch 2	Appleton	Dennis C. Luebke	1991
Branch 3	Appleton	Joseph Troy	1993
Branch 4	Appleton	Harold Froehlich	1994
Branch 5	Appleton	Michael W. Gage	1991
Branch 6	Appleton	Dee R. Dyer	1994
Ozaukee			
Branch 1	Port Washington	Walter J. Swietlik	1991
Branch 2	Port Washington	Warren A. Grady	1992
Branch 3	Port Washington	Joseph D. McCormack	1991
Pepin, see Buffalo-Pepin			
Pierce	Ellsworth	Robert W. Wing	1992
Polk	Balsam Lake	James Erickson	1990
Portage			
Branch 1	Stevens Point	Frederick Fleishauer	1993
Branch 2	Stevens Point	John V. Finn	1989
Price	Phillips	Douglas Fox	1990
Racine			
Branch 1	Racine	Gerald P. Ptacek[4]	1989
Branch 2	Racine	Stephan A. Simanek	1992
Branch 3	Racine	Jon B. Skow	1990
Branch 4	Racine	Emmanuel J. Vuvanas	1992
Branch 5	Racine	Dennis J. Barry	1993
Branch 6	Racine	Wayne J. Marik	1991
Branch 7	Racine	James Wilbershid	1990
Branch 8	Racine	Dennis J. Flynn	1994
Richland	Richland Center	Kent C. Houck	1991
Rock			
Branch 1	Janesville	James P. Daley[2]	1990
Branch 2	Janesville	John H. Lussow	1992
Branch 3	Janesville	Gerald W. Jaeckle	1994
Branch 4	Janesville	Edwin C. Dahlberg	1990
Branch 5	Janesville	J. Richard Long	1992
Branch 6	Janesville	Patrick J. Rude	1991
Branch 7	Ladysmith	James E. Welker	1994
Rusk	Ladysmith	Frederick Henderson	1992
St. Croix			
Branch 1	Hudson	John G. Bartholomew	1992
Branch 2	Hudson	Phillip Todryk	1989
Sauk			
Branch 1	Baraboo	Robert Curtin	1994
Branch 2	Baraboo	James Evenson	1992
Branch 3	Baraboo	Virginia Wolfe	1994
Sawyer	Hayward	Alvin L. Kelsey	1989

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURT—Cont.

Circuits[1]	Court Location	Judges	Term Expires July 31
Shawano-Menominee			
Branch 1	Shawano	Earl W. Schmidt	1990
Branch 2	Shawano	Thomas G. Grover	1989
Sheboygan			
Branch 1	Sheboygan	L. Edward Stengel	1991
Branch 2	Sheboygan	John G. Buchen	1989
Branch 3	Sheboygan	Gary Langhoff	1993
Branch 4	Sheboygan	Daniel P. Anderson	1991
Taylor	Medford	Gary Lee Carlson	1992
Trempealeau	Whitehall	Richard Galstad	1990
Vernon	Viroqua	Michael Rosborough	1993
Vilas	Eagle River	James B. Mohr	1990
Walworth			
Branch 1	Elkhorn	Robert J. Kennedy	1994
Branch 2	Elkhorn	James L. Carlson	1992
Branch 3	Elkhorn	John Race	1991
Washburn	Shell Lake	Dennis C. Bailey	1991
Washington			
Branch 1	West Bend	J. Tom Merriam	1990
Branch 2	West Bend	James B. Schwalbach	1991
Branch 3	West Bend	Richard T. Becker	1990
Branch 4	West Bend	Leo F. Schlaefer	1994
Waukesha			
Branch 1	Waukesha	Harry G. Snyder	1993
Branch 2	Waukesha	Mark S. Gempeler	1990
Branch 3	Waukesha	Roger P. Murphy	1993
Branch 4	Waukesha	Patrick L. Snyder	1991
Branch 5	Waukesha	Harold J. Wollenzien	1990
Branch 6	Waukesha	Robert T. McGraw	1990
Branch 7	Waukesha	Clair H. Voss	1991
Branch 8	Waukesha	James R. Kieffer	1991
Branch 9	Waukesha	Willis J. Zick	1991
Branch 10	Waukesha	Marianne Becker	1991
Branch 11	Waukesha	Robert G. Mawdsley	1994
Branch 12	Waukesha	Kathryn W. Foster	1994
Waupaca			
Branch 1	Waupaca	Philip M. Kirk	1993
Branch 2	Waupaca	John P. Hoffmann	1992
Waushara	Wautoma	Jon P. Wilcox	1991
Winnebago			
Branch 1	Oshkosh	William E. Crane	1994
Branch 2	Oshkosh	Robert Haase	1994
Branch 3	Oshkosh	Thomas S. Williams	1992
Branch 4	Oshkosh	Robert Hawley	1994
Branch 5	Oshkosh	William H. Carver	1992
Wood			
Branch 1	Wisconsin Rapids	Dennis D. Conway	1991
Branch 2	Wisconsin Rapids	James M. Mason	1992
Branch 3	Wisconsin Rapids	Edward F. Zappen, Jr.	1991

Elected April 4, 1989
for Term Commencing August 1, 1989

Bayfield	Washburn	Thomas J. Gallagher	1995
Brown			
Branch 2	Green Bay	Vivi L. Dilweg	1995
Branch 4	Green Bay	Alexander R. Grant	1995
Branch 7	Green Bay	Richard J. Dietz	1995
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Michael T. Kirchman	1995
Dane			
Branch 3	Madison	P. Charles Jones	1995
Dodge			
Branch 3	Juneau	Andrew P. Bissonnette	1995
Douglas			
Branch 2	Superior	Joseph A. McDonald	1995
Jefferson			
Branch 2	Jefferson	Arnold K. Schumann	1995
Kenosha			
Branch 2	Kenosha	Barbara A. Kluka	1995
La Crosse			
Branch 1	La Crosse	Peter G. Pappas	1995
Branch 2	La Crosse	Michael J. Mulroy	1995
Manitowoc			
Branch 2	Manitowoc	Darryl W. Deets	1995
Marathon			
Branch 2	Wausau	Raymond F. Thums	1995
Branch 4	Wausau	Vincent H. Howard	1995
Marquette	Montello	Donn H. Dahlke	1995

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURT—Cont.

Circuits[1]	Court Location	Judges	Term Expires July 31
Milwaukee			
Branch 1	Milwaukee	Charles B. Schudson	1995
Branch 10	Milwaukee	Rudolph T. Randa	1995
Branch 11	Milwaukee	Dominic S. Amato	1995
Branch 15	Milwaukee	Ronald S. Goldberger	1995
Branch 29	Milwaukee	Gary A. Gerlach	1995
Branch 34	Milwaukee	Ted E. Wedemeyer, Jr.	1995
Branch 40[3]	Milwaukee	Louise M. Tesmer	1995
Portage			
Branch 2	Stevens Point	John V. Finn	1995
Racine			
Branch 1	Racine	Gerald P. Ptacek	1995
St. Croix			
Branch 2	Hudson	Conrad A. Richards	1995
Sawyer	Haywood	Alvin L. Kelsey	1995
Shawano-Menominee			
Branch 2	Shawano	Thomas G. Grover	1995
Sheboygan			
Branch 2	Sheboygan	Timothy M. Van Akkeren	1995

[1]Circuits are comprised of one county each, with the exception of Buffalo-Pepin, Forest-Florence and Shawano-Menominee.

[2]Appointed by governor to fill a vacancy.

[3]1987 WisAct 75 created Milwaukee, Branch 40, effective August 1, 1989.

Source: 1987-88 Wisconsin Statutes, "Appendix"; Director of State Courts, departmental data; State Elections Board, departmental data; and governor's appointment notices.

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS

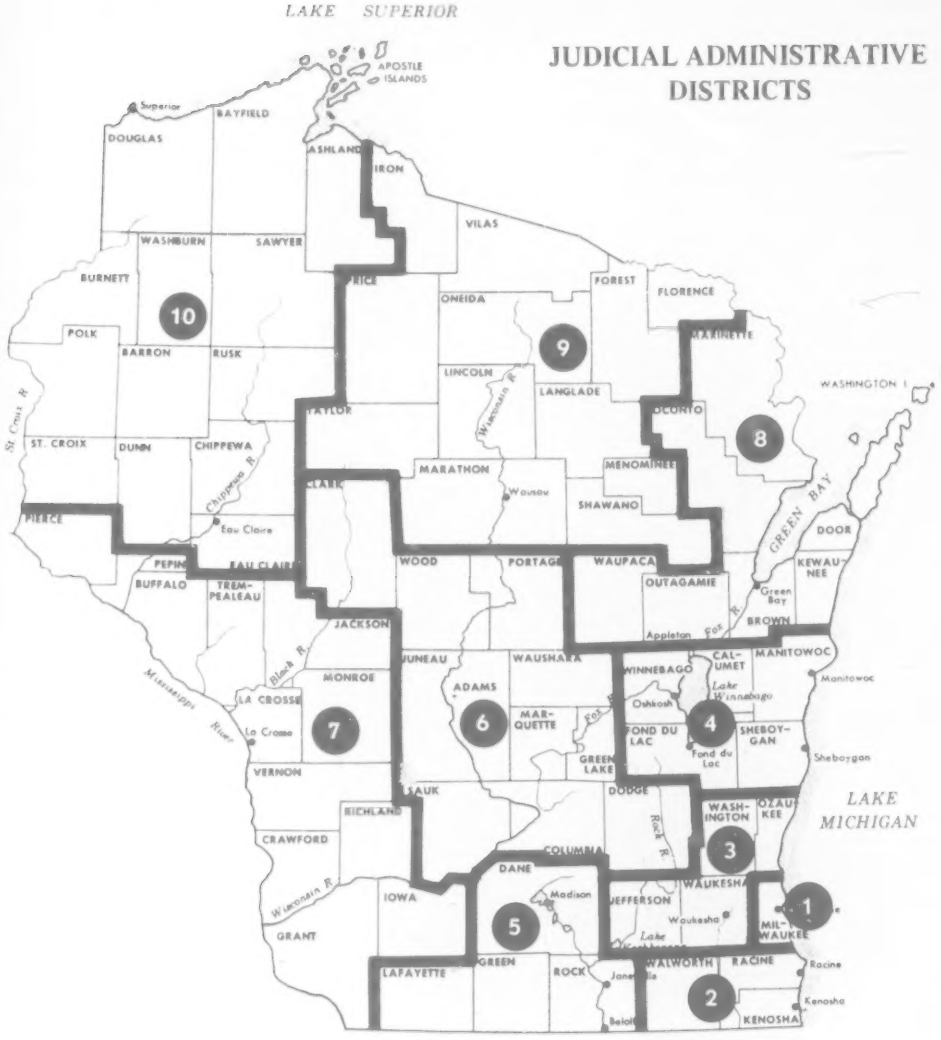
Chief Judges: District 1: MICHAEL BARRON; *District 2:* MICHAEL FISHER; *District 3:* PATRICK L. SNYDER; *District 4:* WILLIAM E. CRANE; *District 5:* ROBERT PEKOWSKY; *District 6:* JON P. WILCOX; *District 7:* JAMES P. FIEDLER; *District 8:* HAROLD V. FROEHLICH; *District 9:* GARY L. CARLSON; *District 10:* WILLIAM O'BRIEN.

Statutory Reference: Section 757.60 *et seq;* Supreme Court Rule 70.17 *et seq.*

The state is divided into 10 judicial administrative districts for the purpose of administering the court system. Each district includes all the circuit courts within the district and has a designated chief judge appointed by the Supreme Court.

The chief judge is the administrative chief of the judicial administrative district. He or she has the power to assign judges and manage caseflow throughout the district and to supervise personnel and financial planning. The chief judge exercises the full administrative power of the judicial branch subject to the administrative control of the Supreme Court. Failure to comply with an order of the chief judge is grounds for discipline. A chief judge serves a 2-year term, commencing on August 1 of the year of appointment, and cannot serve more than 3 successive terms of office. To assist with administrative duties the chief judge selects a deputy chief judge. Where a circuit court is divided into branches, the chief judge may select a division presiding judge to serve as the administrative head of that circuit. The presiding judge administers the circuit in accordance with the policies established by the chief judge.

The chief judge is also responsible for transferring cases between municipal judges in the district where a substitution, disqualification, illness, or vacancy is involved. If no municipal judge is available, cases are transferred to the circuit court.



COURT COMMISSIONERS

Statutory Reference: Sections 757.68 *et seq.*, 767.13, 48.065.

Court commissioners must be attorneys licensed to practice in Wisconsin. They may be appointed on a full- or part-time basis depending on the population of the county. In counties having a population of 100,000 or more, the county board may establish one or more full-time court commissioner(s), to be appointed by the chief judge who has supervisory and removal powers. The county board determines the salary for the office. State law requires the Milwaukee County Board to create at least one full-time court commissioner to administer small claims cases. In counties with populations of 100,000 to 500,000, the county board may create full- or part-time commissioners to administer small claims.

In every county, a circuit judge may appoint one or more part-time court commissioner(s), based on that judge's assessment of the requirements of court business, but the appointment must be approved by the majority of the circuit court judges in that county. In some cases, there are statutory limits on the number of part-time commissioners which a county may have.

The powers and duties of court commissioners were substantially expanded by Chapter 323, Laws of 1977. With the approval of the chief judge, a judge may authorize a court commissioner to issue summonses and arrest warrants, conduct uncontested probate proceedings, conduct initial appearances, set bail in criminal matters, receive noncontested forfeiture pleas and impose monetary penalties in traffic cases, conduct initial return appearances and conciliation conferences in small claims actions, and hear petitions for commitment under the mental health act. Under their own authority, commissioners may perform marriages and transfer any matter to a court if it appears justice would be better served by the transfer. Every judge has the powers and duties of a court commissioner.

In each county under 500,000 population, the circuit judges may appoint a *family court commissioner*, subject to the approval of the chief judge of the administrative district. In Milwaukee County the chief judge appoints the family court commissioner. Family court commissioners have the powers of court commissioners.

Any county board may authorize the chief judge to appoint one or more part- or full-time *juvenile court commissioner(s)* who must have been licensed to practice law at least 2 years prior to appointment. In certain matters, if authorized by the judge assigned juvenile jurisdiction, a juvenile court commissioner may issue summonses and conduct hearings, appearances and other proceedings.

In counties having a population of 500,000 or more, the chief judge must appoint a *probate court commissioner*. In counties of 100,000 to 500,000 population the county board may create the office of probate court commissioner. The chief judge shall appoint and may remove for cause the probate court commissioner. Probate court commissioners have the powers of court commissioners.

MUNICIPAL COURTS

Statutory Reference: Article VII, Sections 2 and 14, *Wisconsin Constitution*; Statutory Chapters 755 and 800.

The governing bodies of cities, villages and towns are authorized by statute to establish municipal courts. The municipal judge is elected for a 2-year to 4-year term, as determined by the municipality, beginning on May 1. The salary is fixed by the local governing body. There is no requirement that the office be filled by a lawyer. There are approximately 210 municipal courts in Wisconsin.

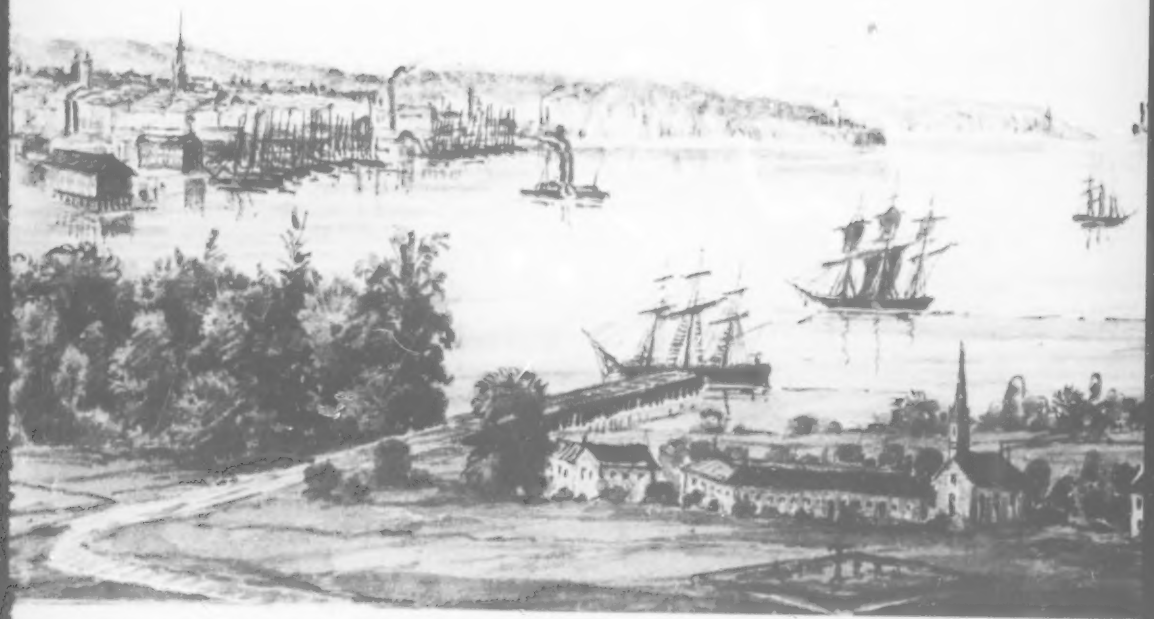
The municipal court is not a court of record. These courts have exclusive jurisdiction over offenses against ordinances of the town, village or city where legal relief only is sought. If equitable relief is demanded, the action must be brought in a court of record. Jurisdiction is limited to the violation of ordinances enacted by the municipality which created the municipal court. A municipal court may render judgment by ordering payment of a forfeiture plus court costs or may order community service work in lieu of a forfeiture if the defendant agrees. Where local ordinances conform with state drunk driving laws, a municipal judge may suspend or revoke a driver's license. Appeals from municipal court are to the circuit court for the county where the offense occurred.

If a municipal judge requires a substitution or is disqualified, ill or unavailable, the chief judge of the judicial administrative district in which the municipality lies may transfer the case to another municipal judge, or, if none is available, to the circuit court.

Statistics

8

Statistical information on Wisconsin: agriculture, associations, commerce and industry, conservation and recreation, education, employment and income, geography, history, local government, military and veterans affairs, news media, population and vital statistics, post offices, revenue, social services, transportation



"A View of Milwaukee, Wisconsin by Lake Michigan — from the Salesianum", St. Francis of Sales Seminary. Plate no. 9, from the original watercolor sketch book kept by Austrian Franz Hoelzlhuber, 1856-1860. Courtesy Iconographic Collections, State Historical Society of Wisconsin (WHi(X3)29313).

HIGHLIGHTS OF AGRICULTURE IN WISCONSIN

Farm Production — Wisconsin leads the nation in the production of a number of agricultural commodities, particularly dairy products. In 1988, Wisconsin ranked first in the production of milk, butter and cheese. Wisconsin also ranked among the leading producers of condensed milk, buttermilk, nonfat dry milk and whey products. In crop production, Wisconsin ranked first among the 50 states in sweet corn for processing, corn for silage, and snap beans for processing. The state is among the top 5 producers of carrots, tart cherries, cranberries, cucumbers for pickles, mint oil, oats, and green peas for processing. As befits the state known as "America's Dairyland", Wisconsin raises more dairy cattle, over 1.7 million head, than any state in the nation.

Cash Receipts and Income — Total net farm income in Wisconsin in 1987 increased by about $282 million over 1986 to $1.74 billion. The 1987 figure was about $650 million higher than the 1985 total of $1.09 billion. Wisconsin ranked seventh nationally in total net income; California led the nation with $5.68 billion, while Alaska, with $15 million in net farm income, ranked last.

Total cash receipts for Wisconsin farm products marketed in 1987 amounted to about $5 billion, a $150 million increase over 1986 but a $64 million decrease from the 1985 figure. Overall, cash receipts have remained relatively steady during the period 1983-1987, with the 1987 total about $2 million less than the 1983 figure. In 1987 California led the nation in total cash receipts from farm marketings with over $15.5 billion, while Wisconsin ranked ninth. Dairy products accounted for 59.2 percent of Wisconsin's cash receipts from farm marketings, with meat animals providing 21.2 percent and field crops accounting for the third largest share, 7.6 percent.

Number and Size of Farms — From 1982 to 1987, there was a decrease of 226,960 farms nationally, with a corresponding loss of 36,067,000 acres devoted to cropland. In 1987, Texas had the most farms, 160,000, and the most land in farms, 133,200,000 acres, of any state. Wisconsin ranked ninth with 80,000 farms and ranked 18th with about 17,500,000 acres of farmland.

The long term trends in Wisconsin are toward fewer farms and less acreage devoted to farmland although the size of the average farm has increased. The 80,000 Wisconsin farms in 1987 is 2,000 less than in 1986 and 3,000 less than the 1985 figure. The number of acres in farmland declined about 200,000 during that 2-year period, to 17,500,000. The size of the average farm increased from 213.3 acres in 1985 to 218.8 acres in 1987.

Of the 80,000 farms in Wisconsin in 1987, the largest number were located in Marathon and Dane Counties. Marathon County had 3,200 farms, 410 less than in 1982, and Dane County had 3,100 farms, a loss of 330 farms since 1982. Grant County had 678,000 acres in farmland in 1987, the most of any county. The county with the largest average farm size, 359 acres, was Oneida County, followed by Buffalo County with 352 acres per farm. Milwaukee County farms, averaging 82 acres, were the smallest.

Value of Farms and Farmland — Land and buildings on Wisconsin farms were valued at a little under $11 billion in 1987, a decrease of $1.57 billion from 1986 and about $4 billion less than 1985. The average value of land and buildings per acre decreased by $85 in 1986 to $626 in 1987. The 1987 figure is $526 less than the all-time highest average value of land and buildings per acre of $1,152 in 1981.

The average price for agricultural land sold in Wisconsin during 1986 was $831 per acre. This represents a $156, or nearly 16 percent, decrease from the $987 selling price in 1985. The county with the highest average sale price for farmland in 1987 was Waukesha County, at $3,360 per acre. Douglas County had the lowest average price, $252 per acre. Land continuing in agricultural use sold for an average of $794 per acre in 1986 while agricultural land sold for other uses brought an average per acre price of $1,093.

Farm Assets and Debts — Wisconsin farms had total assets of $18.25 billion in 1987, total farm debt of $5.13 billion, and a net equity of $13.12 billion. This resulted in a debt-to-asset ratio of 28.1 percent, the highest rate in the nation. Rhode Island had the lowest debt-to-asset ratio, 5.7 percent, of any state. Texas led the nation in total farm assets with over $72 billion, while California's total of over $12 billion in farm debt was the highest among the 50 states.

Farm Ownership — In 1987, about 58 percent of the farms in Wisconsin were operated by full owners and about 33 percent were run by part owners. Only about 8 percent of Wisconsin farms were operated by tenants. The vast majority of farms in Wisconsin are individual or family organizations and partnerships with only a small minority organized as family or non-family corporations.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information about agriculture.

HOW WISCONSIN RANKS AMONG THE STATES IN AGRICULTURE, 1988

Commodity	% of U.S. Production	Rank Among States	1988 Production		Leading State
DAIRYING					
Butter	24.5	1	295,576,000	lbs.	Wisconsin
Cheese, all (excluding cottage)	34.1	1	1,901,379,000	lbs.	Wisconsin
American	36.2	1	998,056,000	lbs.	Wisconsin
Blue	55.3	1	20,898,000	lbs.	Wisconsin
Brick	34.0	1	8,489,000	lbs.	Wisconsin
Italian	34.3	1	664,114,000	lbs.	Wisconsin
Muenster	86.7	1	71,879,000	lbs.	Wisconsin
Swiss	21.4	2	53,581,000	lbs.	Ohio
Condensed milk, bulk					
Sweetened, skim	98.6	1	57,699,000	lbs.	Wisconsin
Sweetened, whole	94.1	1	69,615,000	lbs.	Wisconsin
Unsweetened, skim	15.4	2	148,306,000	lbs.	California
Unsweetened, whole	34.1	1	90,418,000	lbs.	Wisconsin
Dry products					
Buttermilk	6.7	2	3,914,000	lbs.	California
Nonfat dry milk for human use	6.2	4	60,595,000	lbs.	California
Nonfat dry milk for animal feed	3.7	2	697,000	lbs.	California
Whey products					
Lactose for human use	37.6	1	57,345,000	lbs.	Wisconsin
Whey, dry	39.2	1	492,979,000	lbs.	Wisconsin
Whey protein concentrate, human use	26.6	1	30,465,000	lbs.	Wisconsin
Ice cream	2.4	15	21,103,000	gal.	California
Milk production	17.5	1	25,400,000,000	lbs.	Wisconsin
CROPS					
Apples	0.5	21	45,000	lbs.	Washington
Barley	0.9	17	2,550,000	bu.	Idaho
Beans, snap for processing	37.4	1	225,000	tons	Wisconsin
Carrots	4.8	5	1,184,000	cwt.	California
Cherries, tart	3.8	5	8,900,000	lbs.	Michigan
Corn for grain	2.7	10	130,650,000	bu.	Iowa
Corn for silage	12.7	1	10,005,000	tons	Wisconsin
Corn, sweet for processing	24.1	1	573,300	tons	Wisconsin
Cranberries	36.1	2	1,450,000	bbl.	Massachusetts
Cucumbers for pickles	7.2	5	46,900	tons	Michigan
Hay	3.9	9	4,925,000	tons	California
Mint for oil	2.7	5	190,000	lbs.	Oregon
Oats	9.0	4	19,720,000	bu.	Iowa
Onions	0.8	12	351,000	cwt.	Oregon
Peas, green for processing	17.5	2	54,300	tons	Washington
Potatoes	5.7	6	20,000,000	cwt.	Idaho
Rye	0.8	24	120,000	bu.	South Dakota
Soybeans	0.6	23	8,970,000	bu.	Iowa
Strawberries	0.4	11	41,000	cwt.	California
Tobacco	0.5	12	7,080,000	lbs.	North Carolina
Wheat	0.3	35	5,152,000	bu.	Kansas
OTHER PRODUCTS					
Eggs	1.3	24	873,000,000	eggs	California
Wool	0.8	24	705,000	lbs.	Texas
Honey	3.8	8	8,118,000	lbs.	Florida
Mink pelts[1]	27.7	1	1,094,800	pelts	Wisconsin
LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY					
Cattle and calves, all[2]	4.1	8	4,130,000	head	Texas
Milk cows[2]	17.0	1	1,740,000	head	Wisconsin
Chickens[3]	1.1	25	4,060,000	head	California
Hogs and pigs[3]	2.3	11	1,275,000	head	Iowa
Sheep[2]	0.8	26	84,000	head	Texas

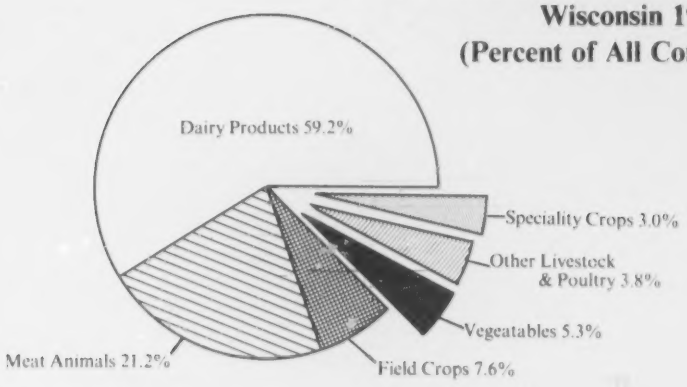
[1]1987 production.

[2]January 1, 1989 inventory.

[3]December 1, 1988 inventory.

Source: Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service, *Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics, 1988*; and Statistics Service data.

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MARKETINGS
Wisconsin 1987
(Percent of All Commodities)



WISCONSIN CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MARKETINGS
By Commodities, 1983-87
(In Thousands)

Commodity	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
ALL LIVESTOCK, DAIRY, AND POULTRY	$4,140,416	$4,074,506	$4,055,188	$4,021,962	$4,221,897
Meat animals	894,735	863,124	886,125	889,368	1,064,449
Cattle and calves	628,370	611,528	639,215	635,699	770,046
Hogs and pigs	262,417	248,503	242,527	249,898	289,433
Sheep and lambs	3,948	3,093	4,383	3,771	4,970
Dairy products	3,075,808	3,007,555	2,973,747	2,926,196	2,968,593
Poultry and eggs	125,450	151,925	147,482	146,747	126,515
Eggs	36,709	45,312	31,350	34,583	31,426
Turkeys	51,641	66,977	76,162	67,586	50,402
Broilers	12,707	14,973	13,171	16,565	16,909
Farm chickens	1,323	1,563	939	1,003	718
Miscellaneous poultry	23,070	23,100	25,860	27,010	27,060
All other livestock	44,423	51,902	47,834	59,651	62,340
Mink	32,160	36,615	33,020	46,785	47,076
Wool	313	387	294	296	396
Honey and beeswax	—[1]	—[1]	—[1]	2,210	4,348
Miscellaneous livestock	11,950	14,900	14,520	10,360	10,520
ALL CROPS	877,629	866,776	1,025,613	844,549	795,086
Field crops	522,021	469,024	623,227	473,661	380,839
Corn	331,183	255,043	418,093	327,127	229,102
Oats	14,503	15,990	14,564	10,133	16,885
Hay	50,669	51,710	77,777	51,519	49,907
Tobacco	20,981	17,615	17,398	18,086	10,302
Soybeans	80,356	95,853	66,474	45,198	57,742
Wheat	19,798	28,619	25,527	18,008	10,919
Barley	2,920	2,721	2,121	2,397	3,005
Rye	455	343	359	279	152
Miscellaneous field crops	1,156	1,130	914	914	2,825
All vegetables	228,548	266,272	262,808	225,166	265,804
Potatoes	89,308	94,234	89,065	64,845	72,924
Sweet corn	32,051	36,589	40,330	37,863	44,275
Green peas	23,684	28,323	36,359	23,743	24,886
Snap beans	29,495	35,740	37,821	35,378	39,956
Cucumbers	—[2]	6,446	7,748	8,640	7,461
Carrots	7,055	9,171	7,287	9,891	10,504
Onions	4,228	6,380	1,502	3,712	3,076
Miscellaneous vegetables	42,727	49,389	42,696	41,094	62,722
Specialty crops	127,060	131,480	139,578	145,722	148,443
Apples	8,494	10,626	8,553	9,799	12,890
Cherries	2,222	2,922	1,549	788	295
Cranberries	50,090	64,960	66,051	65,664	64,843
Strawberries	3,135	3,129	2,970	3,648	2,508
Greenhouse and nursery	45,500	39,872	52,041	58,172	61,233
Mint	5,434	6,384	4,505	5,072	4,669
Miscellaneous specialty crops	3,185	3,587	3,909	2,599	2,005
ALL COMMODITIES	$5,018,045	$4,941,282	$5,080,801	$4,866,511	$5,016,983

[1]Included in miscellaneous livestock.

[2]Included in miscellaneous vegetables.

Source: Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service, *1987 Cash Receipts*, October 1988.

CASH RECEIPTS AND INCOME FROM FARMING
By State, 1987

State	Farm Marketings (in thousands)			Government Payments (in thousands)	Income (in millions)[2]		Rank[3]
	Livestock and Products	Crops[1]	Total		Gross	Net	
Alabama	$ 1,559,653	$ 588,402	$ 2,148,055	$ 125,228	$ 2,558	$ 808	21
Alaska	10,685	18,749	29,434	2,378	38	15	50
Arizona	774,110	1,006,660	1,780,770	97,338	2,065	601	30
Arkansas	2,116,476	1,026,918	3,143,394	397,644	3,884	1,197	13
California	4,740,981	10,780,851	15,521,832	462,011	16,786	5,682	1
Colorado	2,321,104	870,342	3,191,446	341,991	4,014	769	23
Connecticut	195,780	170,053	365,833	4,517	444	155	41
Delaware	370,322	114,229	484,551	12,176	525	145	42
Florida	1,101,730	4,125,268	5,226,998	42,532	5,472	2,306	4
Georgia	1,826,053	1,260,834	3,086,887	245,184	3,748	1,215	12
Hawaii	87,973	470,529	558,502	377	598	178	39
Idaho	926,475	1,120,047	2,046,522	234,373	2,564	624	28
ILLINOIS	2,261,845	3,912,632	6,174,477	1,477,640	7,725	1,577	9
Indiana	1,856,250	2,016,113	3,872,363	670,244	4,840	930	18
IOWA	5,270,416	3,509,853	8,780,269	1,987,685	11,060	2,777	3
Kansas	3,914,297	1,807,212	5,721,509	966,320	7,286	1,687	8
Kentucky	1,505,707	912,904	2,418,611	178,338	2,950	870	20
Louisiana	520,531	899,176	1,419,707	209,299	1,828	388	32
Maine	243,325	169,933	413,258	8,110	532	137	43
Maryland	734,210	393,589	1,127,799	48,963	1,345	378	33
Massachusetts	124,268	268,388	392,656	4,833	505	182	38
MICHIGAN	1,285,179	1,218,705	2,503,884	391,143	3,284	731	26
MINNESOTA	3,644,652	2,164,613	5,809,265	1,193,845	7,409	1,999	6
Mississippi	1,040,150	938,877	1,979,027	302,538	2,582	736	25
Missouri	2,173,329	1,517,275	3,690,604	489,800	4,476	995	15
Montana	760,269	587,140	1,347,409	352,330	1,851	349	34
Nebraska	4,847,955	1,975,098	6,823,053	1,274,843	8,674	2,064	5
Nevada	167,393	75,787	243,180	3,887	256	49	46
New Hampshire	65,962	37,915	103,877	2,808	148	33	48
New Jersey	139,678	423,285	562,963	11,386	768	288	36
New Mexico	816,741	330,520	1,147,261	93,346	1,324	292	35
New York	1,800,193	726,307	2,526,500	109,304	2,874	612	29
North Carolina	2,081,057	1,634,133	3,715,190	190,172	4,563	1,418	10
North Dakota	759,708	1,548,394	2,308,102	719,783	3,143	754	24
Ohio	1,614,110	1,807,664	3,421,774	431,877	4,192	956	17
Oklahoma	2,052,402	699,817	2,752,219	362,769	3,493	925	19
Oregon	655,216	1,205,524	1,860,740	127,438	2,373	789	22
Pennsylvania	2,319,173	905,047	3,224,220	71,766	3,758	1,050	14
Rhode Island	11,919	63,386	75,305	119	88	46	47
South Carolina	460,966	470,189	931,155	114,086	1,204	282	37
South Dakota	1,909,696	812,952	2,722,648	504,827	3,383	963	16
Tennessee	1,106,790	825,905	1,932,695	156,745	2,653	642	27
Texas	6,059,064	3,027,418	9,086,482	1,441,175	12,534	3,726	2
Utah	462,471	133,612	596,083	44,513	751	176	40
Vermont	376,903	35,475	412,378	7,067	479	124	44
Virginia	1,244,029	448,150	1,692,179	87,285	2,139	499	31
Washington	981,852	1,859,572	2,841,424	292,170	3,711	1,314	11
West Virginia	168,959	51,978	220,937	10,584	318	29	49
WISCONSIN	4,221,897	795,086	5,016,983	405,969	5,826	1,741	7
Wyoming	528,396	113,600	641,996	35,976	746	62	45
United States	$76,218,300	$61,876,106	$138,094,406	$16,746,732	$169,766	$46,265	

[1]Includes Commodity Credit Corporation loans.

[2]Includes operator households. Gross farm income includes the value of inventory adjustment.

[3]Rank based on net income, calculated by the Legislative Reference Bureau.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, *Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector: State Financial Summary, 1987*, November 1988.

INCOME FROM FARMING IN WISCONSIN, 1983-1987[1]

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
	(In Million Dollars)				
Cash receipts from farm marketings	$5,018.0	$4,941.3	$5,080.8	$4,866.5	$5,017.0
Government payments	166.0	237.8	152.2	266.4	406.0
Other farm income[2]	136.3	166.1	186.3	187.9	194.5
Cash income	5,320.3	5,345.2	5,419.4	5,320.8	5,617.4
Non-cash income[3]	577.6	518.2	422.0	353.5	312.6
Value of inventory adjustment[4]	-331.3	294.0	-166.5	-18.7	-103.8
Gross farm income total	5,566.6	6,157.4	5,674.8	5,655.6	5,826.2
Total production expenses	5,065.9	5,031.7	4,584.1	4,197.0	4,085.1
TOTAL NET FARM INCOME	$ 500.7	$1,125.7	$1,090.7	$1,458.6	$1,741.1
	(In Dollars)				
Net farm income per farm[5]	$ 5,690	$13,090	$13,141	$17,788	$21,763
Net cash income per farm[6]	16,298	16,217	20,993	23,532	28,244
Net business income per farm[7]	5,951	6,555	12,688	15,898	21,438
Returns to operators per farm[8]	2,739	19,569	11,216	16,141	20,515
Returns to operators/Total assets[9]	0.90%	3.85%	4.54%	7.15%	8.99%

[1]The Economic Research Service of the USDA developed these accounting methods for farm income. Current data are preliminary and not directly comparable to publications previous to 1982. All data are subject to revision.

[2]Includes machine hire/custom work, forest product sales, recreational income, and other farm business-related income.

[3]Includes value of home consumption and rental value of operator's and hired laborer's dwellings.

[4]Measures change in quantity of inventory between January 1 and December 31 as adjusted by the normal tax valuation process.

[5]Net farm income includes net operator household income.

[6]Net cash income includes only cash transactions. Cash income measures cash available to farms for payment of asset purchases, loan retirement, and operator cash income.

[7]Net business income is similar to net cash income but includes capital consumption expenses.

[8]Gross receipts of farms less intermediate product expenses, capital consumption, business taxes and interest (all excluding operator household expenses), and less wages to hired labor and net rent to non-operator landlords.

[9]Total returns to operator for year divided by total assets at end of year. This can be interpreted as the percentage return on the operator's capital investment.

Source: Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service, *1987 Cash Receipts*, October 1988.

NUMBER, SIZE AND VALUE OF FARMS IN WISCONSIN 1950-1987

Year	Number of Farms*	Land in Farm (acres)	Avg. Size of Farms (acres)	Value of Land and Buildings		
				Total (in millions)	Average per Farm	Average per Acre
1950	174,000	23,600,000	135.6	$ 2,057	NA	$ 89
1955	155,000	23,200,000	149.7	2,255	NA	101
1960	138,000	22,200,000	160.9	2,795	$ 21,700	133
1965	124,000	21,400,000	172.6	3,124	26,900	155
1970	110,000	20,100,000	182.7	4,201	42,400	232
1971	108,000	19,900,000	184.3	4,594	47,000	257
1972	107,000	19,800,000	185.0	5,425	50,700	274
1973	106,000	19,700,000	185.8	6,462	61,000	328
1974	105,000	19,600,000	186.7	7,624	72,600	389
1975	100,000	19,300,000	193.0	8,376	83,800	434
1976	98,000	19,100,000	194.9	9,476	96,700	496
1977	96,000	18,900,000	196.9	11,303	117,700	598
1978	95,000	18,800,000	197.9	13,504	142,100	718
1979	94,000	18,700,000	198.9	16,007	170,300	856
1980	93,000	18,600,000	200.0	18,674	200,800	1,004
1981	92,000	18,600,000	202.2	21,427	232,900	1,152
1982	90,000	18,500,000	205.6	21,164	235,200	1,144
1983	88,000	18,200,000	206.8	20,257	230,200	1,113
1984	86,000	18,000,000	209.3	18,832	219,000	1,046
1985	83,000	17,700,000	213.3	14,992	180,600	847
1986	82,000	17,600,000	214.6	12,522	152,700	711
1987	80,000	17,500,000	218.8	10,957	134,400	626

*The number of farms in Wisconsin peaked at 200,000 in 1935.

Source: Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service, *Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics*, June 1988; and Statistics Service data.

NUMBER AND SIZE OF FARMS IN WISCONSIN
By County, 1982 and 1987

County	1982 No. of Farms	1982 Avg. Size of Farms (acres)	1982 Land in Farms (acres)	1982 Rank	1987 No. of Farms	1987 Avg. Size of Farms (acres)	1987 Land in Farms (acres)	1987 Rank
Adams	430	298	128,200	56	410	290	119,000	57
Ashland	340	222	75,300	63	280	246	69,000	64
Barron	2,130	196	416,600	10	1,830	218	398,000	11*
Bayfield	530	217	115,100	58	420	264	111,000	58
Brown	1,650	156	257,400	36	1,340	173	232,000	36
Buffalo	1,230	310	380,800	18	1,070	352	377,000	15
Burnett	520	215	111,600	60	490	216	106,000	60
Calumet	1,210	152	183,500	47	1,020	168	171,000	46
Chippewa	1,960	226	443,500	6	1,730	250	432,000	6
Clark	2,830	183	517,800	4	2,400	197	472,000	4
Columbia	1,800	215	386,100	15	1,560	231	360,000	18
Crawford	1,190	254	302,700	28	1,130	252	285,000	28
Dane	3,430	186	637,200	3	3,100	197	612,000	2*
Dodge	2,680	174	465,300	5	2,280	193	441,000	5
Door	1,180	147	173,600	48	1,000	157	157,000	49
Douglas	330	226	74,600	64	350	246	86,000	63
Dunn	1,950	222	433,600	8	1,630	261	425,000	7
Eau Claire	1,230	188	231,000	38	1,030	215	221,000	37
Florence	110	244	26,800	68	100	245	24,500	68
Fond du Lac	2,070	187	386,600	14	1,860	201	373,000	16
Forest	180	232	41,800	66	130	235	30,500	67
Grant	2,820	229	645,900	2	2,520	269	678,000	1
Green	1,690	214	362,400	22	1,480	232	343,000	21
Green Lake	780	212	165,000	50	690	238	164,000	47
Iowa	1,550	268	415,700	11	1,400	300	420,000	9
Iron	60	240	14,400	69*	65	215	14,000	69*
Jackson	1,130	239	270,500	33	890	287	255,000	32
Jefferson	1,830	156	285,400	31	1,540	180	277,000	29
Juneau	900	210	188,900	45	800	245	196,000	40
Kenosha	570	199	113,600	59	530	185	98,000	61
Kewaunee	1,250	157	196,500	44	1,080	169	183,000	45
La Crosse	970	223	216,300	40	850	244	207,000	39
Lafayette	1,550	244	378,400	19	1,390	286	398,000	11*
Langlade	610	248	151,100	52	560	266	149,000	51
Lincoln	630	222	139,900	55	570	218	124,000	55
Manitowoc	1,940	161	312,600	27	1,640	174	286,000	26*
Marathon	3,610	192	693,300	1	3,200	191	612,000	2*
Marinette	890	209	185,900	46	820	226	185,000	44
Marquette	580	269	155,800	51	520	290	151,000	50
Menominee[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milwaukee	200	72	14,400	69*	170	82	14,000	69*
Monroe	1,870	206	384,800	16	1,740	218	380,000	14
Oconto	1,380	188	259,500	34	1,200	210	252,000	33
Oneida	120	308	36,900	67	110	359	39,500	66
Outagamie	2,020	156	314,900	26	1,640	177	291,000	25
Ozaukee	550	178	97,800	62	520	167	87,000	62
Pepin	530	233	123,300	57	450	267	120,000	56
Pierce	1,550	208	322,900	25	1,370	220	302,000	24
Polk	1,900	201	381,800	17	1,670	208	348,000	20
Portage	1,290	233	300,400	29	1,070	267	286,000	26*
Price	740	192	142,300	54	540	244	132,000	54
Racine	790	184	145,300	53	770	173	133,000	53
Richland	1,470	225	330,400	23	1,220	250	305,000	23
Rock	1,840	215	394,600	13	1,600	233	372,000	17
Rusk	930	234	217,800	39	790	243	192,000	42
St. Croix	1,820	203	370,000	20	1,690	211	356,000	19
Sauk	1,930	224	433,000	9	1,570	255	400,000	10
Sawyer	250	270	67,600	65	190	263	50,000	65
Shawano	1,970	185	363,900	21	1,740	195	339,000	22
Sheboygan	1,610	150	241,300	37	1,300	168	218,000	38
Taylor	1,370	210	287,500	30	1,090	239	260,000	31
Trempealeau	1,890	213	402,800	12	1,580	251	397,000	13
Vernon	2,540	172	435,900	7	2,360	180	424,000	8
Vilas	40	190	7,600	71	45	167	7,500	71
Walworth	1,140	238	271,600	32	1,010	242	244,000	34
Washburn	450	245	110,400	61	390	274	107,000	59
Washington	1,200	164	197,000	43	1,080	147	159,000	48
Waukesha	980	175	171,300	49	950	153	145,000	52
Waupaca	1,760	186	326,500	24	1,460	188	275,000	30
Waushara	920	223	205,000	41	750	248	186,000	43
Winnebago	1,200	168	201,600	42	1,020	190	194,000	41
Wood	1,410	184	259,200	35	1,210	201	243,000	35
STATE	92,000	201	18,500,000	—	80,000	219	17,500,000	—

*Tied.
[1]Menominee County farms included in Shawano County statistics.
Source: Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service, *Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics*, June 1983 and June 1988.

NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS[1]
By State, 1982 and 1987

State	Farms (number)		Land in Farms (1,000 acres)	
	1982	1987[2]	1982	1987[2]
Alabama	56,000	49,000	12,300	11,000
Alaska[3]	420	660	1,530	1,400
Arizona	7,200	8,400	39,000	37,000
Arkansas	57,000	49,000	16,400	15,400
California	80,000	77,000	33,700	32,600
Colorado	25,800	26,800	35,800	34,000
Connecticut	4,300	3,700	490	440
Delaware	3,400	3,100	660	630
Florida	41,000	39,000	13,000	13,000
Georgia	58,000	48,000	15,200	13,000
Hawaii	4,400	4,200	1,960	1,950
Idaho	24,200	23,000	15,100	13,800
ILLINOIS	104,000	84,000	28,700	28,600
Indiana	88,000	72,000	16,900	16,200
IOWA	117,000	107,000	33,800	33,500
Kansas	76,000	70,000	48,500	47,900
Kentucky	102,000	99,000	14,500	14,500
Louisiana	37,500	36,000	10,200	9,700
Maine	7,900	7,800	1,560	1,520
Maryland	18,000	17,000	2,750	2,400
Massachusetts	5,300	6,000	630	680
MICHIGAN	65,000	58,000	11,500	11,300
MINNESOTA	103,000	92,000	30,400	30,000
Mississippi	53,000	45,000	14,500	13,800
Missouri	118,000	114,000	31,400	30,600
Montana	24,000	23,300	62,100	60,800
Nebraska	63,000	56,000	47,600	47,200
Nevada	2,900	2,400	8,900	8,800
New Hampshire	3,200	3,200	540	520
New Jersey	9,500	7,600	1,030	850
New Mexico	13,500	13,500	47,400	44,600
New York	50,000	40,500	9,500	8,600
North Carolina	88,000	72,000	11,100	10,800
North Dakota	38,000	32,500	41,700	40,500
Ohio	93,000	84,000	16,200	15,600
Oklahoma	71,000	70,000	34,300	33,000
Oregon	36,000	37,000	18,200	17,900
Pennsylvania	60,000	56,500	8,800	8,500
Rhode Island	750	750	80	73
South Carolina	33,000	26,000	6,100	5,200
South Dakota	37,000	35,000	44,500	44,500
Tennessee	95,000	96,000	13,400	12,600
Texas	185,000	160,000	138,400	133,200
Utah	12,900	13,600	12,300	11,300
Vermont	7,500	7,200	1,700	1,600
Virginia	60,000	50,000	9,800	9,600
Washington	39,000	37,000	16,300	15,800
West Virginia	20,600	21,000	4,300	3,700
WISCONSIN	92,000	80,000	18,500	17,500
Wyoming	9,100	8,700	35,300	34,800
United States	2,400,370	2,173,410	1,038,530	1,002,463

[1]A farm is a place that sells or could sell $1,000 of agricultural products during the year.
[2]Preliminary.
[3]Exclusive of grazing land leased from U.S. Government, Alaska farmland totals about 70,000 acres.
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Agricultural Statistics*, 1983 and 1987.

WISCONSIN AGRICULTURAL LAND SALES
By County, 1985-86
(Average Dollars Per Acre)

County	Land Continuing in Agricultural Use		Agricultural Land Diverted to Other Uses		Average Total Sales	
	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986
Adams	$ 989	$ 836	$1,046	$ 672	$1,002	$ 818
Ashland	326	579	355	349	336	516
Barron	657	572	623	465	655	558
Bayfield	334	315	724	303	366	314
Brown	1,394	969	2,616	1,750	1,655	1,144
Buffalo	654	575	1,125	1,540	680	601
Burnett	402	444	456	342	409	425
Calumet	1,111	924	1,067	1,741	1,107	979
Chippewa	731	550	562	377	726	521
Clark	716	614	312	214	712	608
Columbia	1,191	985	2,849	1,067	1,248	999
Crawford	765	535	1,720	439	775	533
Dane	1,333	955	2,537	1,868	1,457	1,182
Dodge	1,254	1,084	1,373	1,382	1,257	1,122
Door	1,092	917	1,453	2,371	1,151	1,102
Douglas	313	245	150	294	309	252
Dunn	605	600	990	813	625	617
Eau Claire	684	648	1,315	903	740	669
Florence	310	373	350	252	312	346
Fond du Lac	1,221	975	1,761	1,086	1,251	991
Forest	359	403	584	345	372	391
Grant	885	669	400	389	851	655
Green	963	863	2,775	1,369	971	878
Green Lake	989	1,009	1,174	718	1,043	959
Iowa	965	834	992	871	968	842
Iron	210	112	—	393	210	262
Jackson	661	551	566	406	644	542
Jefferson	1,263	982	836	1,608	1,212	1,037
Juneau	943	668	2,702	595	1,072	665
Kenosha	1,647	1,800	3,451	3,716	2,029	1,913
Kewaunee	1,017	840	2,222	654	1,100	837
La Crosse	1,024	784	2,060	1,443	1,123	843
Lafayette	1,040	887	1,048	536	1,040	854
Langlade	743	595	591	329	742	580
Lincoln	564	625	952	348	591	581
Manitowoc	1,024	802	1,107	642	1,050	789
Marathon	903	699	675	808	894	710
Marinette	727	494	970	471	747	490
Marquette	885	605	758	739	820	623
Menominee[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milwaukee	2,197	1,125	—	2,606	2,197	1,704
Monroe	836	724	686	879	818	730
Oconto	831	627	1,375	731	876	635
Oneida	2,550	421	320	485	2,211	441
Outagamie	1,262	1,083	3,042	2,179	1,582	1,232
Ozaukee	1,881	1,788	2,208	3,461	1,906	2,149
Pepin	571	533	1,588	385	601	530
Pierce	870	648	1,458	945	938	707
Polk	825	582	1,283	543	873	577
Portage	721	871	1,157	477	779	789
Price	607	430	842	496	633	441
Racine	1,909	1,644	5,666	4,235	2,409	1,829
Richland	843	609	956	592	847	604
Rock	1,332	1,074	2,606	1,748	1,373	1,121
Rusk	484	440	160	285	480	389
St. Croix	972	709	1,379	1,031	1,053	788
Sauk	1,101	825	844	845	1,050	828
Sawyer	505	380	539	271	512	365
Shawano	846	842	1,982	581	942	829
Sheboygan	1,029	937	1,309	1,309	1,049	1,020
Taylor	577	477	556	367	576	467
Trempealeau	685	524	468	548	676	525
Vernon	888	755	978	577	889	738
Vilas	641	762	843	577	806	659
Walworth	1,760	1,454	3,960	2,933	1,774	1,497
Washburn	492	448	510	516	495	462
Washington	1,788	2,082	2,864	2,327	1,943	2,119
Waukesha	1,979	2,631	2,703	4,981	2,123	3,360
Waupaca	955	832	2,599	726	1,039	819
Waushara	814	672	836	798	823	695
Winnebago	1,061	858	1,213	2,424	1,075	1,268
Wood	756	613	655	733	743	632
STATE	$ 945	$ 794	$1,358	$1,093	$ 987	$ 831

[1]Menominee County farms included in Shawano County statistics.

Source: Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service, *Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics*, June 1988.

FARM ASSETS AND DEBTS, BY STATE, 1987*

State	Number of Farms	Total Farm Assets (in millions)	Total Farm Debt (in millions)	Equity (in millions)	Debt/Assets Ratio
Alabama	49,000	$ 9,318.8	$ 1,542.5	$ 7,776.0	16.6%
Alaska	660	408.1	28.2	379.8	6.9
Arizona	8,400	8,784.7	1,641.9	7,142.8	18.7
Arkansas	49,000	12,521.9	2,975.5	9,546.4	23.8
California	78,000	49,910.2	12,468.3	37,441.8	25.0
Colorado	27,000	15,437.7	3,060.5	12,377.2	19.8
Connecticut	3,700	2,032.5	169.6	1,862.9	8.3
Delaware	3,100	1,343.8	264.7	1,079.1	19.7
Florida	39,000	22,482.7	3,415.3	19,067.4	15.2
Georgia	48,000	13,665.7	3,049.0	10,616.7	22.3
Hawaii	4,300	3,993.1	340.7	3,652.4	8.5
Idaho	23,000	10,404.6	2,460.8	7,943.8	23.7
ILLINOIS	84,000	39,425.7	7,365.7	32,060.0	18.7
Indiana	72,000	20,607.0	4,770.9	15,836.1	23.2
IOWA	107,000	40,964.5	9,700.3	31,264.2	23.7
Kansas	70,000	24,284.8	5,364.3	18,920.5	22.1
Kentucky	99,000	14,423.9	2,654.4	11,769.4	18.4
Louisiana	36,000	8,837.2	2,210.1	6,627.0	25.0
Maine	7,800	2,009.2	319.2	1,690.0	15.9
Maryland	16,500	5,511.6	861.6	4,650.0	15.6
Massachusetts	6,000	2,180.5	212.4	1,968.1	9.7
MICHIGAN	58,000	12,531.6	2,998.7	9,532.8	23.9
MINNESOTA	92,000	25,660.3	6,971.9	18,688.4	27.2
Mississippi	45,000	11,311.4	2,967.8	8,343.7	26.2
Missouri	114,000	23,320.2	4,644.3	18,675.8	19.9
Montana	23,300	13,074.9	2,870.7	10,204.2	22.0
Nebraska	56,000	24,727.6	6,196.9	18,530.7	25.1
Nevada	2,400	2,080.7	320.5	1,760.1	15.4
New Hampshire	3,200	1,014.4	61.8	952.6	6.1
New Jersey	7,600	4,893.1	344.8	4,548.3	7.0
New Mexico	13,500	6,917.7	1,045.8	5,871.9	15.1
New York	40,500	10,882.4	2,194.6	8,687.8	20.2
North Carolina	72,000	13,473.7	2,660.1	10,813.6	19.7
North Dakota	32,500	16,564.9	3,622.1	12,942.8	21.9
Ohio	84,000	20,012.6	3,276.9	16,735.7	16.4
Oklahoma	70,000	18,051.0	4,042.2	14,008.8	22.4
Oregon	37,000	10,124.5	2,404.4	7,720.1	23.7
Pennsylvania	56,500	17,776.6	2,180.8	15,595.9	12.3
Rhode Island	750	430.8	24.5	406.4	5.7
South Carolina	26,000	5,660.1	1,050.6	4,609.5	18.6
South Dakota	35,000	13,278.9	3,332.1	9,946.8	25.1
Tennessee	96,000	15,755.2	2,009.2	13,746.0	12.8
Texas	160,000	72,624.0	10,721.3	61,902.7	14.8
Utah	13,600	5,500.0	741.1	4,758.9	13.5
Vermont	7,100	2,443.4	294.7	2,148.7	12.1
Virginia	50,000	12,505.4	1,799.4	10,706.0	14.4
Washington	38,000	13,029.9	2,832.7	10,197.2	21.7
West Virginia	21,000	2,370.5	267.1	2,103.4	11.3
WISCONSIN	81,000	18,250.9	5,129.1	13,121.8	28.1
Wyoming	8,700	6,130.5	803.3	5,327.2	13.1

*Includes farms with sales of $1,000 or more annually.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, *Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector — State Financial Summary, 1987*, November 1988.

WISCONSIN FARM OPERATORS, BY COUNTY, 1987

County	Tenure of Operator				Type of Organization			
	Total	Full Owners	Part Owners	Tenants	Individual or Family	Partnership	Corporation	
							Family	Non-Family
Adams	382	222	137	23	318	47	15	1
Ashland	250	151	93	6	240	10	—	—
Barron	1,659	907	632	120	1,501	113	42	2
Bayfield	396	244	145	7	352	33	7	—
Brown	1,263	667	498	98	1,102	133	18	5
Buffalo	1,036	673	281	82	882	127	24	1
Burnett	427	244	161	22	393	30	2	—
Calumet	941	518	357	66	800	88	50	1
Chippewa	1,647	972	566	109	1,476	138	30	1
Clark	2,195	1,338	729	128	2,018	137	32	1
Columbia	1,513	892	469	152	1,276	181	47	2
Crawford	1,033	690	266	77	881	129	21	—
Dane	2,849	1,596	895	358	2,308	421	100	8
Dodge	2,151	1,157	774	220	1,789	264	89	5
Door	911	590	290	31	821	69	15	2
Douglas	312	210	94	8	291	17	4	—
Dunn	1,515	913	508	94	1,324	139	50	1
Eau Claire	1,001	659	292	50	919	64	13	2
Florence	83	50	30	3	73	9	1	—
Fond du Lac	1,738	921	645	172	1,460	219	50	7
Forest	135	89	43	3	125	9	1	—
Grant	2,470	1,558	590	322	1,973	433	48	—
Green	1,418	824	364	230	1,114	280	17	—
Green Lake	711	388	246	77	609	78	23	1
Iowa	1,351	795	380	176	1,066	241	32	3
Iron	57	39	16	2	52	2	1	2
Jackson	793	491	240	62	686	72	32	2
Jefferson	1,440	845	453	142	1,222	165	40	7
Juneau	762	454	262	46	669	84	8	1
Kenosha	505	267	190	48	408	72	22	—
Kewaunee	991	538	403	50	886	94	8	—
La Crosse	821	522	232	67	698	103	12	1
Lafayette	1,341	787	337	217	1,066	246	18	—
Langlade	510	271	205	34	411	52	46	—
Lincoln	507	275	209	23	446	42	17	2
Manitowoc	1,529	770	642	117	1,365	127	31	1
Marathon	3,078	1,847	964	267	2,698	254	107	8
Marinette	716	408	278	30	629	64	22	—
Marquette	502	303	163	36	432	51	14	—
Menominee	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Milwaukee	132	63	49	20	102	10	15	4
Monroe	1,642	1,084	451	107	1,454	148	34	1
Oconto	1,119	639	416	64	1,027	62	27	2
Oneida	106	77	19	10	78	7	13	3
Outagamie	1,584	852	600	132	1,362	156	59	7
Ozaukee	483	239	186	58	414	42	22	2
Pepin	446	264	145	37	383	52	8	2
Pierce	1,240	752	409	79	1,075	103	60	—
Polk	1,467	826	574	67	1,343	102	19	1
Portage	1,081	632	395	54	909	119	48	3
Price	485	302	170	13	448	29	7	—
Racine	710	360	251	99	573	97	38	1
Richland	1,165	699	379	87	983	159	18	3
Rock	1,518	835	471	212	1,230	188	85	6
Rusk	713	404	244	65	646	41	24	1
St. Croix	1,576	921	541	114	1,346	175	51	2
Sauk	1,502	839	517	146	1,273	155	65	5
Sawyer	204	116	80	8	169	25	7	—
Shawano	1,631	941	604	86	1,459	120	44	1
Sheboygan	1,213	631	472	110	1,067	104	34	1
Taylor	1,079	629	400	50	993	57	23	4
Trempealeau	1,498	962	400	136	1,314	150	29	1
Vernon	2,193	1,428	592	173	1,916	244	19	1
Vilas	46	27	13	6	38	1	7	—
Walworth	980	488	343	149	769	113	89	2
Washburn	372	208	146	18	331	26	13	—
Washington	967	468	386	113	832	95	38	1
Waukesha	818	445	273	100	674	111	27	4
Waupaca	1,365	764	518	83	1,195	127	42	—
Waushara	705	426	239	40	598	64	35	4
Winnebago	994	526	377	91	837	105	43	3
Wood	1,157	727	370	60	1,024	85	40	3
STATE	75,131	43,660	25,109	6,362	64,642	7,909	2,192	130

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1987 Census of Agriculture*, Vol. I, Pt. 4.

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN

Listed by Key Word

Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, Wis.
LeRoy R. Lee, Exec. Dir.
1922 University Ave., Madison 53705

Accountants, Inc., Wis. Assn. of
Frank Wanner
P.O. Box 25801, Milwaukee 53225

Accountants, Wis. Inst. of Certified Public
Joe Sperstad, Exec. Dir.
P.O. Box 1010, Brookfield 53008-1010

Advertising Assn., Inc., Wis.
Tom Derse, Exec. Secy.
P.O. Box 826, Brookfield 53008-0826

Advertising Assn. of Wis., Outdoor
Thomas Lavey
2 E. Mifflin Street, Suite 400
Madison 53703

Advertising Executive Assn., Wis. Newspaper
James A. Wendt, Secy.-Treas.
c/o Madison Newspapers, Inc.
P.O. Box 8056, Madison 53705

Advertising Publishers Assn., Inc., Wis.
Bart Olson, Secy.-Treas.
327 Palisade St., Merrimac 53561

Aging Groups, Coalition of Wis.
Thomas L. Frazier
1245 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703

Aging, Inc., Wis. Assn. of Homes and Services for the
John Sauer, Exec. Dir.
6400 Gisholt Drive, Suite 203, Madison 53711

Agri-Business Council, Inc., (Wis.)
Russel R. Weisensel, Exec. Dir.
Suite 185, 1400 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703

Agricultural Students, Postsecondary (PAS)
Sam Amacher, VSO Coord.
310 Price Place
P.O. Box 7874, Madison 53707

Agriculture, Wis. Women for
6121 Rockwood Rd., Manitowoc 54220

Agronomy, Amer. Soc. of,
677 S. Segoe Rd., Madison 53711

Air Force Assoc., Wisconsin
Gil M. Kwiatkowski, Pres.
8260 W. Sheridan Avenue, Milwaukee 53218-3548

Air Patrol, Wis. Wing, Civil
Wing Commander
5001 N. 91st Street, Milwaukee 53225

Aircraft Assn., Experimental
Paul H. Poberezny, Pres.
Wittman Airfield, Oshkosh 54903-3086

Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse, Inc., Wis. Assn. on
Jennifer Schiffmacher, Exec. Dir.
Suite 235, 2801 W. Beltline Hwy, Madison 53713

Allergy Soc., Wis.
Martin J. Voss, M.D., Pres.
P.O. Box 1510, Eau Claire 54702-1510

Alumni Assn. Inc., Wis.
Arlie M. Mucks, Jr., Exec. Dir.
650 N. Lake St., Madison 53706

Ambulance Assn., Wis. Professional
Joan E. Gardner, Secy.-Treas.
123 N. 7th Street, La Crosse 54601

American Assoc. of University Women (Wisconsin Division)
Judith Kneece, Pres.
1705 Eastwood Avenue, Janesville 53545

American Bowling Congress
Roger H. Tessman, Exec. Secy.-Treas.
5301 S. 76th St., Greendale 53129

AFL-CIO, Wis. State
Jack B. Reihl, Pres.
6333 W. Bluemound Rd., Milwaukee 53213

AFL-CIO Women's Committee, Wis. State
Ann Crump, Chairperson
6525 W. Bluemound Road, Milwaukee 53213

American Fed. of State, County and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO, Wis. Area Office
Sandra L. Bloomfield, International Union Area Dir.
5 Odana Ct., Madison 53719

American Legion, Wis.
Rick Barnett, State Adj.
812 E. State St., Milwaukee 53202

American Legion Aux. (Dept. of Wis.)
Mrs. June Benishek, Exec. Secy.-Treas.
812 E. State St., Milwaukee 53202

Amusement and Music Operators, Inc., Wis.
Joe Phillips, Exec. Dir.
11801 W. Janesville Road, Hales Corners 53130

Amvets (Dept. of Wis.)
Ed De Nomie, State Cmdr.
8884 K N. 95th Street, Milwaukee 53224

Amvets Aux. (Dept. of Wis.)
Kitty Stys, State Pres.
5657 S. Melinda Street, Milwaukee 53221

Anesthesiologists, Wis. Soc. of
Stuart Sykes, B.M., Secy.
1005 Columbia Rd., Madison 53705

Anesthetists, Wis. Assn. of Nurse
Stephen S. Dougherty, Pres.
1830 Metcalf Place, Wisconsin Rapids 54494

Angus Assn. Coop., Wis.
Mrs. Ardel Quam, Secy.-Treas.
N706 Hwy 113, Lodi 53555

Angus Assn., Wis. Junior
Douglas Spooner, Pres.
1372 Bullard Rd., Evansville 53536

Animal Life, Inc., Protect
Mrs. Evelyn Hughes, Pres.
4512 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53704

Animal Protective League Inc.
Mrs. Joseph Romais, Pres.-Treas.
2130 N. 106th St., Milwaukee 53226

Animals, Alliance for
Douglas Frieden, Director
111 King St., Suite 26, Madison 53703

Apartment Assn., Wis.
Leigh C. Hanson, Executive Officer
1510 Brynwood Drive, Madison 53716-1812

Apple Growers Assn., Wis.
Myra Hann, Secy.
850 Tipperary Rd., Oregon 53575

Arborist Assn., Inc., Wis.
Richard Haas, Secy.-Treas.
7300 Chestnut St., Wauwatosa 53213

Archeological Soc., Wis.
Paul Turney, Pres.
P.O. Box 1292, Milwaukee 53201

Source: This list was compiled from a questionnaire mailed to all known statewide associations other than religious, cooperative and similar organizations on November 7, 1988.

Architects, Amer. Inst. of
(Wis. Soc.)
William Babcock, Exec. Dir.
321 S. Hamilton St., Madison 53703

Architectural Historians, Wis. Society of
Carlen Hatala, Secy.
4468 N. Oakland Ave., Milwaukee 53211

Arthritis Foundation, Wis. Chapter
Cheryl Boehmke, Exec. Dir.
8556 W. National Ave., West Allis 53227

Arts, Inc., Wis. Citizens for the
Pamela J. Garvey, Exec. Dir.
P.O. Box 1812, Madison 53701

Arts, Wis. Foundation for the
Gerald A. Bartell, Chm.
6441 Enterprise Lane, Madison 53719

Arts, Wisconsin Women in the
Hermeine D. Ehlers, Pres.
12530 W. Tremont Street, Brookfield 53005

Arts Assn., Wis. Regional
Edith Miller, Pres.
Rt. 1, Box 86, Brodhead 53520

Asphalt Pavement Assn., Wis.
Gerald J. Waelti, Exec. Dir.
25 W. Main St., Suite 529, Madison 53703

Athletes, Wis. Assoc. for Blind
Paul Sokolowski, Treas.
7828 W. North Avenue, Wauwatosa 53213

Athletic Assn., Wis. Interscholastic
Douglas E. Chickering, Exec. Dir.
41 Park Ridge Dr., Stevens Point 54481

Athletic Congress (Wis. Division)
Maury Cox, Treas.
P.O. Box 400, Hortonville 54944

Athletic Union, Wis. Amateur
Larry Lederman, Secy.
4161 N. 104 Street, No.2, Milwaukee 53222

Attractions, League of
Maxine D. O'Brien, Exec. Dir.
P.O. Box 631, 311 E. Wisconsin
Portage 53901

Auctioneers Assn., Inc., Wis.
Robert Massart, Secy-Treas.
2545 Finger Rd., Green Bay 54302

Audubon Council, Inc., Wis.
Rebecca Leighton, Pres.
1539 Cedar St., Green Bay 54302

Auto Recyclers of Wis., Concerned
Linda Segersin, Exec. Secy.
P.O. Box 11065, Green Bay 54307-1065

Automatic Merchandising Council, Wis.
Lyle Watson, Govt. Affairs Chm.
2335 Union Ave., Sheboygan 53081

Automobile and Truck Dealers Assn., Inc., Wis.
Gary D. Williams, Pres.
25 W. Main St., P.O. Box 5345, Madison 53705-5345

Automobile Assn. (AAA), Amer. (AAA Wis.)
Richard C. Hanko, Gen. Mgr.
P.O. Box 33, Madison 53701

Automobile Clubs in Assn., Inc., Wis.
Ray Schirmer, Newsletter Editor
2805 E. Wausau Ave., Wausau 54401

Automotive Historians, Soc. of, (Wis. Ch.)
Robert J. Gary, Dir.
1316 Fourth Avenue, Stevens Point 54481-1801

Automotive Parts Assn., Inc., Wis.
Richard Wilkinson, Exec. Vice-Pres.
583 D'Onofrio Drive, Madison 53719

Ayrshire Breeders Assoc., Wis.
Dave Kamholz, Vice Pres.
W3224 Norton Road, Juda 53550

Bakers Assn., Inc., Wis.
Judith K. Sorenson, Exec. Secy.
Room 5110, 161 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203

Bandmasters' Assn., Inc., Wis.
Donald O. Braatz, Exec. Secy.
3318 S. 17th St., Sheboygan 53081

Bankers Assn., Wis.
Bryan K. Koontz, Pres. and CEO
1^0 N. Hamilton St., Madison 53703

Bankers Assn., Wis. Installment
James P. Buckley, Exec. Dir.
2430 N. Grandview Blvd., Waukesha 53188

Bankers Assn., Wis. Mortgage
John Clanton, Admin. Dir.
P.O. Box 1606, Madison 53701

Bar of Wis., State
Stephen L. Smay, Exec. Dir.
402 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703

Barbers of Wis., Inc., United
Steve Both, Treas.
5500 W. Capitol Dr., Milwaukee 53216

Beef Council, Inc., Wis.
Dan Nusbaum, Pres.
Rt. 2, Hwy 57, De Pere 54115

Beef Improvement Assn., Wis.
Keith Vander Velde, Pres.
P.O. Box 590, Madison 53701

Beer Distributors Assn., Inc., Wis. Wholesale
Thomas R. Sheforgen, Exec. Vice Pres.
2805 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53704

Berry Growers Assn., Wis.
Myra Hann, Secy.
850 Tipperary Rd., Oregon 53575

Beverage Licensees Assn., Wis.
James P. Buckley, Exec. Secy.
2430 N. Grandview Blvd., Waukesha 53188

Blind, Inc., Badger Assn. of the
Gordon Haldiman, Pres.
912 N. Hawley Rd., Milwaukee 53213

Blind, Inc., Wis. Council of the
Jack Malin, Exec. Secy.
1245 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703

Blindness — Wis., Inc., Natl. Soc. to Prevent
Jerry W. Knuth, Exec. Dir.
759 N. Milwaukee St., Milwaukee 53202

Blood Banks, Wis. Assn. of
Mary C. Baldauf, M.D., Pres.
c/o Marshfield Clinic
1000 North Oak Avenue, Marshfield 54449

Blue Star Mothers of America
Evelyn Vallery, Nat'l. Pres.
Rt. 2, Box 335, Iola 54945

Botanical Club of Wis.
John Christy, Pres.
Milwaukee Public Museum
800 W. Wells Street, Milwaukee 53233

Bowhunters Assn., Inc., Wis.
Karen Siewert, Admin. Secy.
P.O. Box 240, Clintonville 54929

Bowling Assn., Wis. State Men's
Theodore M. Jaskie, Secy.-Treas.
164 S. Main St., Box 0036, Thiensville 53092-0036

Bowling Assn., Wis. Women's
Betty M. Baye, Secy.-Treas.
1548 Western Ave. N., Green Bay 54303

Bowling Proprietors Assn. of Wis.
Attn: Gary Hartel
21140 W. Capitol Dr., Pewaukee 53072

Brain-Injured Children, Inc., Wis. Soc. for
Ronald M. Goergen, Pres.
6700 N. Port Washington Rd., Milwaukee 53217

Brain Trauma Assn., Inc., Wis.
Beth Alt
Suite 701, 735 N. Water, Milwaukee 53132

Breeders Assn., Wis. Ayrshire
Lorraine Dalton, Secy.-Treas.
9210 Hwy 83, Hartland 53029

Breeders Assn., Wis. Chester White
Carl R. Peterson, Secy.-Treas.
20617 State Line Rd., Harvard, Ill. 60033

Breeders Assn., Wis. Duroc
Arlen Butts, Pres.
Rt. 1, Evansville 53563

Breeders' Assn., Wis. Live Stock
Elmer Kohlstedt, Exec. Secy.
P.O. Box 144, Darlington 53530

Brewers Assn. of the Americas, Master
Daniel C. Sommers, Exec. Secy.
Suite 202, 4513 Vernon Blvd., Madison 53705

Brewers Assn., Wis. State
Robert G. Marotz, Pres.
4470 Imperial Drive, Brookfield 53005

Broadcasters Assn., Wis.
John Laabs, Pres.
44 E. Mifflin Street, No. 205, Madison 53703

Brown Swiss Assn., Wis.
Jill Armbruster, Secy.-Treas.
1726 Morningside Drive, No.7, Janesville 53545

Builders and Contractors of Wis., Inc., Associated
Stephen L. Stone, Exec. Dir.
4797 Hayes Road, Madison 53704

Builders Assn., Wis.
Gerald J. Diemer, Exec. Vice Pres.
1438 N. Stoughton Rd., Madison 53714-1296

Builders Assn. of Wis., Master
Jerry Kommer, Pres.
P.O. Box 551, Menomonee Falls 53051

Burial Vault Assn., Wis.
Mark Lipscomb, Jr., Lobbyist
1234 N. Prospect Avenue, Milwaukee 53202

Business Assn. of Wis., Independent
Catherine Hesness, Exec. Secy.
Tenney Plaza, 3 S. Pinckney Street, Suite 26
Madison 53703

Business Education Assn., Wis.
Barb Dougal, Pres.
3125 Mineral Point Ave., Janesville 53545

Business Professionals of America
Sam Amacher, VSO Coordinator
310 Price Place, Box 7874, Madison 53707

Business Women's Coalition, Inc., Wis.
Gene Boyer
P.O. Box 455, Beaver Dam 53916

Businesses, Inc., Wis. Independent
Thomas Dohm, Pres.
302 E. Washington Avenue, Madison 53703

Button Soc., Wis. State
Lynn Marifke, Pres.
133 Larkspur Lane, Burlington 53104

Cable Communications Assn., Wis.
Tom Hanson, Exec. Dir.
44 E. Mifflin Street, Madison 53703

Campground Owners, Inc., Wis. Assn. of
Dennis G. Jenson
P.O. Box 1770, Eau Claire 54702

Camping Assn., Amer. (Wis. Sec.)
Jack Weiner, Exec. Dir.
1400 N. Prospect Ave., Milwaukee 53202

Cancer Soc., Inc., Amer. (Wis. Div.)
William L. McCracken
P.O. Box 8370, Madison 53708

Car Wash Assn., Badger State
Maxine D. O'Brien, Exec. Dir.
3702 Nathan Hale Court
Middleton 53562

Cardiology, Amer. College of, Wis. Ch.
Lanny L. Hardy
330 E. Lakeside Street, Madison 53715

Carpenters, Wis. State Council of
Gregory G. Shaw, Secy.-Treas.
115 W. Main St., Madison 53703

Cattlemen's Assn., Wis.
Dan Nusbaum, Pres.
Rt. 2, Hwy 57, De Pere 54115

Cemetery Officials, Wis.
Vincent Schmitt
1857 Ashford Hy. 67, Campbellsport 53010

Cemetery Soc., Wis. State Old
Carlyn Kraemer, Corresponding Secy.
4875 N. 90th St., Milwaukee 53225

Cerebral Palsy of Wis., Inc., United
Connie Bodden, Development Coordinator
P.O. Box 1605, Madison 53701

Cheese Assn., Am. Producers of Italian Type
Jim Sartori, Treas.
c/o S & R Cheese Corp., P.O. Box 758
Plymouth 53073

Cheese Exchange, Inc., National
R.J. Gould, Pres.
P.O. Box 1097, Green Bay 54305

Cheese Makers Assn., Wis.
James E. Tillison, Exec. Dir.
P.O. Box 2133, Madison 53701

Cherry Growers Assn., Wis.
Robert C. Lautenbach, Vice Pres.
9197 Hwy 42, Fish Creek 54212

Child Care Center
Marshfield Clinic
1000 N. Oak Ave., Marshfield 54449

Child Passenger Safety Assn., Inc., Wis.
Cathy Johnson
173 Sheboygan Street, Fond du Lac 54915

Children and Adults with Learning Disabilities, Wis. Assn. for
Terry Fero
6213 Middleton Springs Dr., Suite 107, Middleton 53562

Children of the American Revolution, Wis. St. Soc.
Dr. Donald E. Gradeless, Senior Pres.
1721 Edgewood Ave., Racine 53404-2306

Children's Service Soc. of Wis.
E. Lamar Cosby, Exec. Dir.
1212 S. 70th St., West Allis 53214

Chimney Sweeps, Wis. Guild of
Jim Scott, Pres.
2024 N. 57th Street, Milwaukee 53208

Chiropractic Assn., Wis.
Mary Lou McClain, Exec. Dir.
521 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703

Chiropractic Aux., Wis.
Auxiliary President
521 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703

Christians and Jews, Nat'l. Conference of (Wis. Region)
John C. Arey, Regional Director
759 N. Milwaukee Street, Milwaukee 53202

Christmas Tree Producers Assn., Inc., Wis.
Virginia Mountford, Exec. Secy.
N1651 Hwy 51, Arlington 53911

Churches, Wis. Conference of
Rev. John Fischer, Exec. Dir.
Suite 104, 1955 W. Broadway, Madison 53713

Cities, Inc., Wis. Alliance of
Edward J. Huck, Exec. Dir.
Suite 202, 128 E. Wilson St., Madison 53703

Citizens for Legal Reform, Inc., Wis.
Dorothy T. Seidl, St. Dir./Pres.
2016 W. Howard Ave., Milwaukee 53221

City Management Assn., Wis.
Mark E. Grams, Pres.
100 W. Grand Avenue, Port Washington 53074

Civil Liberties Union of Wis., American
Eunice Edgar, Exec. Dir.
No. 325, 207 E. Buffalo St., Milwaukee 53202

Civil Trial Counsel of Wis.
John Clanton, Exec. Dir.
P.O. Box 1691, Madison 53701

Clerks of Circuit Court Assn., Wis.
Jane A. Schetter, Pres.
Sheboygan County Courthouse, Sheboygan 53081

Coaches Assn., Federation of Wis. High School
Bill Graf, Pres.
Brookfield Central High School
16900 W. Gebhardt Road, Brookfield 53005

Coaches Assn., Wisconsin High School Football
Cal Callaway, Exec. Secy.
258 Hayler Court, Oregon 53575

Coalition for Advocacy, Inc., Wis.
Lynn Breedlove, Exec. Dir.
Suite 400, 16 N. Carroll St., Madison 53703

Collectors Assn., Inc., Wis.
W.O. Eklund, Exec. Secy.
P.O. Box 816, Janesville 53547

Colleges, Inc., Wis. Foundation of Independent
Thomas E. Meilinger, Pres.
741 N. Milwaukee Street, Milwaukee 53202

Colleges and Universities, Wis. Assn.
of Independent
Robert E. McCarthy, President
121 E. Wilson St., Madison 53703

Colonial Dames of Amer. in the State of
Wis., The Natl. Soc. of the
Mrs. Belford E. Hogoboom, Pres.
2228 Eton Ridge, Madison 53705

Colonial Dames of the XVII Century, Wis. Society
Mrs. Arthur Leible
910 Huntington Pl., Oshkosh

Colonial Wars in the State of Wis.,
Society of
Thomas Pelham Curtis, Gov.
758 E. Day Avenue, Whitefish Bay 53217

Colored People, National Assn. for the
Advancement of (Wis. Conference of Branches)
Selmers Chaney, Pres.
2218 N. Martin Luther King Dr., Milwaukee 53212

Common Cause in Wis.
William Hauda, Exec. Dir.
16 N. Carroll St., Madison 53703

Communication, International Training In
Priscilla W. Bartoloth, Chm.
8728 Jackson Park Blvd., Wauwatosa 53226

Communications Resellers and Sharers, Wis.
Assn. of
Edward M. Parsons, Jr., Counsel
P.O. Box 949, Madison 53701

Communications Workers of Amer., AFL-CIO
(Wis. Office)
J. Andrietsch or H. Walsh, Reps.
633 W. Wisconsin Ave., Suite 405
Milwaukee 53203

Community Action Program Assn., Wis.
Jacqueline Lawrence, Exec. Dir.
1045 E. Dayton Street, No. 202E, Madison 53703

Community Development Society, Wis. Chapter
Dean Baumgartner, Pres.
c/o Wisconsin Power and Light
222 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53701

Community Human Services Program, Inc., Wis.
Assn. of
Larry Gleasman, Pres.
6400 Gisholt Drive, Suite 102, Madison 53713

Concrete and Products Assn., Wis.
Richard H. Walter, Exec. Dir.
N80 W13388 River Park Dr., Menomonee Falls 53051

Concrete Assn., Wis. Precast
Jim Morgan, Exec. Secy.
Suite 120, 6515 Grand Teton Plaza, Madison 53719

Concrete Assn., Wis. Ready Mixed
Barbara Wesener, Exec. Dir.
9415 W. Forest Home Ave., Hales Corners 53130

Concrete Masonry Assn., Wis.
Executive Director
N80 W13385 River Park Dr., Box 881
Menomonee Falls 53051

Concrete Pavement Assn., Wis.
Dennis Brush, Pres.
5011 Monona Dr., Monona 53716

Construction Employers Assn., Allied
Henry S. Hunt, Exec. Dir.
180 Executive Dr., P.O. Box 507, Brookfield 53005

Contractors Assn., Wis. Independent
Tom Callahan, Pres.
13205 Oakhurst Dr., Elm Grove 53122

Contractors Assn. of Wis., Mechanical
Caryl Keip, Exec. Secy.
1245 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703

Contractors Association, Inc., Wis. Underground
Richard W. Wanta, Exec. Dir.
2835 North Mayfair Rd., Milwaukee 53222

Contractors of Amer., Inc., The Associated General
(Wis. Chap.)
Lynn E. LeGault, Exec. Vice-Pres.
4814 E. Broadway, Madison 53716

Convenience Stores, Wis. Assn. of
Raymond G. Karnes, Exec. Vice-Pres.
P.O. Box 8518, Madison 53708

Cooperatives, Wis. Fed. of
Rod Nilsestuen, Exec. Secy.
Suite 401, 30 W. Mifflin, Madison 53703

Corn Growers Assn., Wis.
Scott Stone, Exec. Dir.
2976 Triverton Pike, Madison 53711

Corn Promotion Board, Inc., Wisconsin
Scott Stone, Exec. Dir.
2976 Triverton Pike Road, Madison 53711

Coroners' and Medical Examiners' Assn., Wis.
Richard C. McCaul, Secy.-Treas.
County Building, 250 Garden Lane, Beloit 53511

Correctional Service, Wis.
Erwin Heinzelmann, Exec. Dir.
436 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203

Cosmetology Assn., Inc., Wis.
Allen Schoonover, Pres.
5160 Anton Drive, No. 107
Madison 53719

Counseling and Development, Wis. Assn. for
Sherry Andrews, Admin. Asst.
4426 Indian Trail, Green Bay 54313

Counties Assn., Wis.
Mark Rogacki, Exec. Dir.
Suite 308, 802 W. Broadway, Madison 53713

Counties Mineral Resources Assn.,
Inc., Wis.
Erhard Huettl
R.R. 1, Box 805, Wabeno 54566

Counties Utility Tax Assn., Wis.
Michael R. Vaughan, Exec. Dir.
P.O. Box 2038, Madison 53701-2038

County Agents Assn., Wis.
John Biese, Pres.
Courthouse, Rm. C103, Appleton 54911-5936

County and Municipal Employes, AFSCME, AFL-CIO, Wis. Council of
Robert W. Lyons, Exec. Dir.
5 Odana Court, Madison 53719

County Clerks' Assn., Wis.
Joyce A. Buechel, Fond du Lac County Clerk
160 S. Mason St., Box 1557, Fond du Lac 54936

County Code Administrators, Wis.
Mark Palmer, Pres.
Trempealeau County Courthouse, Whitehall 54773

County Constitutional Officers Assn., Wis., Inc.
Ronald J. De Lain, Pres.
305 E. Walnut St., Green Bay 54301

County Corp. Counsels, Wis. Assn. of
Thomas A. Schroeder, Pres.
51 S. Main St., Janesville 53545

County Executives and Administrators, Wis.
John Collins, Pres.
Kenosha County Courthouse, Kenosha 53141

County Forests Assn., Wis.
Linda M. Windmoeller, Exec. Secy.
1205 Pine Ridge Road, Phillips 54555-9561

County Officers, Wis. Assn. of
Jo Ann Gilberg, Secy.-Treas.
Courthouse, Rm. 103, La Crosse 54601

County Planning Directors Assn., Wis.
Arnold L. Clement, Pres.
14200 Washington Ave., Sturtevant 53177

County Police Assn. Ltd., Wis.
Peter Tubbs, Secy.
352 Shady Dr., Oneida 54155

County Surveyors Assn., Wis.
Patrick L. Worden, Pres.
Rt. 3, Barbara Way, Plymouth 53073

County Treasurers Assn., Wis.
Marla K. Thompson, Secy.-Treas.
330 E. LaSalle Ave., Barron 54812

County Veterans Service Officers Assn. of Wis.
Joseph R. Pastor
Courthouse, Jefferson 53549

Cranberry Growers' Assn., Wis. State
Nodji Van Wychen
Warrens 54666

Credit Union League, Wis.
John P. Hill, Pres.
10025 W. Greenfield Ave., West Allis 53214

Crop Improvement Assn., Wis.
E.A. Brickbauer, Secy.-Treas.
554 Moore Hall, UW College of Agricultural and Life Sciences, UW-Madison, Madison 53706

Crop Science Society of America
677 S. Segoe Road, Madison 53711

Cystic Fibrosis Foundation, Wis. Chapter
Terese Milligan, Exec. Dir.
2323 N. Mayfair Road, Suite L30, Milwaukee 53226

Dahlia Soc., Badger State
Bernard Bartel, Secy.
4221 Odana Rd., Madison 53711

Dairy Cattle Assn., Wis. Purebred
Clarence Olson, Secy.-Treas.
Room 279, 1675 Observatory Dr., Madison 53706

Dairy Council of Wis., Inc.
Laura Wilford, R.D., M.S.
250 N. Patrick Blvd., Brookfield 53005

Dairy-Deli Assn., International
Carol L. Christison, Exec. Dir.
313 Price Pl., P.O. Box 5528, Madison 53705

Dairy Products Assn., Inc., Wis.
Norm E. Kirschbaum, Exec. Dir.
Suite 185, 1400 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703

Dairy Technology Soc., Wis.
R.L. Bradley, Secy.
216 Babcock Hall, UW-Madison, Madison 53706

Dance Council, Wis.
Karen E. Cowan, Exec. Dir.
Rm. 722, Lowell Hall, 610 Langdon St., Madison 53703

Daughters of the American Revolution, Wis. Soc.
Dr. Marilynn R. Baxter, State Regent
3812 Fifth Ave., Kenosha 53140

Deaf, Wis. Assn. of the
Tom Harbison, Pres.
1119 Cottonwood Street, Delavan 53115

Democratic Party of Wis.
Jeff Neubauer, Chp.
126 S. Franklin St., Madison 53703

Democrats of Wis., Young
Clark Williams, Pres.
126 S. Franklin St., Madison 53703

Dental Assn., Wis.
Dennis J. McGuire, CAE, Exec. Dir.
No. 523, 633 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203

Dental Hygienists' Assn., Wis.
Nancy McKenney, Pres.
801 S. Kensington, Appleton 54915

Dental Laboratories of Wis., Associated
William H. Albright, C.D.T., Pres.
c/o A & B Dental Studio
2007 16th Street, Racine 53403

Dermatological Society, Wis.
Donald Miech, M.D., Pres.
Marshfield Clinic, Marshfield 54449

Developmental Disabilities, Wis. Assn. for
2564 Branch Street,
Middleton 53562

Diabetes Assn., Inc., Amer., (Wis. Affiliate)
Marvin Kuperstein, Exec. Dir.
10721 W. Capitol Dr., Milwaukee 53222

Dietetic Assn., Inc., Wis.
Carol B. Rooney, M.S., R.D., Pres.
c/o Association Management Services
330 E. Lakeside Street, Madison 53715

District Attorneys Assn., Wis.
Eric Lundell, Pres.
911 4th St., Hudson 54016

Domestic Violence, Wis. Coalition Against
Rebecca Westerfelt, Admin.
No. 202, 1051 Williamson St., Madison 53703

Downtown Action Council, Wis.
Edward L. Wendland, Pres.
P.O. Box 904, Madison 53703-904

Drainage Districts, Wis. Assn. of
Edward M. Wegner, Pres.
N9548 Co. Hwy Q, Watertown 53094

Driver and Traffic Safety Education Assn., Inc., Wis.
Robert Wing, Business Manager
Madison Metropolitan School District
545 W. Dayton Street, Madison 53703

Driver Education Assn., Wis. Professional
Miles H. Barker, Leg. Rep.
3610 University Ave., Madison 53705

Eagle Forum-Wis.
Mrs. Mary Dietrich, Pres.
5238 N. 48th St., Milwaukee 53218

Early Childhood Assn./Assn. for the Education of Young Children, Wis.
Mary Babula, Exec. Dir.
1245 E. Washington, Rm. 260, Madison 53703

Easter Seal Soc. of Wis., Inc.
Roy M. Campbell, Exec. Dir.
1409 Emil St., Madison 53713

Economic Development Assn., Wis.
James E. Hough, Exec. Dir.
P.O. Box 1230, Madison 53701

Education, Wis. Assn. for Adult and Continuing
William C. Braun
975 Observatory Drive, Madison 53706

Education, Wis. Assn. for Bilingual
Dr. Paul Yvarra, Pres.
401 Buckingham Blvd., Whitewater 53190

Education, Wis. Council for Independent
Maritza Samoorian, Pres.
1300 N. Jackson St., Milwaukee 53202-2608

Education Assn. Council, Wis.
Morris D. Andrews, Exec. Secy.
P.O. Box 8003, Madison 53708

Education Association, Creation
Rt. 1, Box 161, Pine River 54965

Education in Wis., Joint Com. on
John Gehn
Rt. 2, Box 171, Mazomanie 53560

Educational Professionals, State of Wisconsin
Michael Moore, Pres.
2021 Atwood Avenue, Madison 53704

Egg Producers Assn., Wis.
David E. Staples, Pres.
N5505 Crossman Rd., Lake Mills 53551

Electric Cooperative Assn., Wis.
Leroy L. Rose, Gen. Mgr.
P.O. Box 686, Madison 53701

Electric Utilities of Wis., Municipal
Robert O. Stuhlmacher, Secy.-Treas.
1940 First St. N., Wisconsin Rapids 54494

Electrical Contractors Assn., Inc., National (Wis. Chap.)
Ron Steiner, Exec. Vice-Pres.
Suite 101, 6200 Gisholt Dr., Madison 53713

Electronic Sales and Service Assn., Wis.
Tom Cyganek, CET, Pres.
P.O. Box 09091, Milwaukee 53209

Emergency Management Assn., Inc., Wis.
Robert J. Rude, Pres.
Wood County Courthouse
400 Market Street, Wisconsin Rapids 54494

Emergency Medical Technicians Assn., Wis.
William J. Tefft, Pres.
527 Kelly St., Sun Prairie 53590

Employees Union, Wis. State (AFSCME Council 24, AFL-CIO)
Marty Beil, Exec. Dir.
5 Odana Ct., Madison 53719

Engine Service Assn.
D.M. Morris, Exec. Secy.
710 N. Plankinton Ave., Milwaukee 53203

Engineering Assn., State
Bernard Kranz, Pres.
4510 Regent St., Madison 53705

Engineers, Amer. Society of Mechanical
Cass Frank Hurc, State Gov't. Coordinator
1501 Main Street, Cross Plains 53528

Engineers, Society of Fire Protection (Wis. Chapter)
Robert Metrish, Chm.
1230 Highland View Drive, West Bend 53095

Engineers, Wis. Assn. of Consulting
Larry Jorgensen, Exec. Dir.
P.O. Box 9553, Madison 53715

Engineers, Wis. Soc. of Professional
Judith A. Whalen, Exec. Dir.
6425 Odana Road, Madison 53719

Environment, Citizens for a Better
Bernard H. Mueller, State Canvass Dir.
647 W. Virginia, No. 303, Milwaukee 53204

Environment Wis., Inc.
Room 29
111 King St., Madison 53703

Environmental Decade, Inc., Wisconsin's
Bill Davis, Pres.
Suite 5, 14 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703

Environmental Education, Inc., Wis. Assn. for
Executive Secretary
2428 Downy St., Green Bay 54303

Environmental Health Assn., Inc., Wis.
James P. Clark, Secy.
835 Jenifer St., Madison 53703

Environmental Laboratories Assn., Inc., Wis.
Jerry Lech, Pres.
P.O. Box 9154, Madison 53715

Epilepsy Assn., Inc., Wis.
Madelyn L. Glaeden, Exec. Dir.
Suite 100, 6400 Gisholt Rd., Madison 53713

Euro-American Alliance, Inc.
Maj. Donald V. Clerkin, Pres.
P.O. Box 21776, Milwaukee 53221

Ex-Prisoners of War, Amer. (Dept. of Wis.)
Clifford Omtvedt, State Cmdr.
Rt. 2, Vale Lane, Eau Claire 54703

Ex-Smokers, Inc., Wis. Assn. of
James Kestol, Pres.
306 Clark St., Janesville 53545

Fabricare Institute, Wisconsin
Joe Philipps, Exec. Dir.
11801 W. Janesville Road, Hales Corners 53130

Fairs, Wis. Assn. of
Jane L. Grabarski, Secy.-Treas.
Rt.1, Box 427, Grand Marsh 53936

Family and Children's Agencies, Wis. Assn. of
John Grace, Exec. Dir.
3 S. Pinckney Street, No. 706, Madison 53703

Family Court Commissioners Assn., Inc., Wis.
Kevin Van Kampen, Pres.
Courthouse
730 Wisconsin Avenue, Racine 53403

Family Ties, Wis.
Maggie Mazera, Exec. Dir.
16 N. Carroll Street, Suite 410, Madison 53703

Farm Bureau Federation Cooperative, Wis.
Donald Haldeman, Pres.
P.O. Box 5550, Madison 53705

Farm Bureau Service Cooperative, Wis.
Debbi Raemisch, Mgr. Direct Sales
P.O. Box 5550, Madison 53705

Farm Equipment Assn., Inc., Wis.
Terry L. Willborn, Exec. Vice-Pres.
13 Odana Ct., Madison 53719

Farm Health and Safety Council of Wis., Inc.
William Sheeley
3518 Memorial Drive., Building 4
Madison 53704

Farm Unity Alliance, Wis.
Thomas Quinn, Exec. Dir.
Box 303, Glenwood City 54013

Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, Wisconsin Div.
Dennis Rosen, Pres.
117 W. Spring St., Chippewa Falls 54729

Feed, Seed and Farm Supply Assn., Inc., Wis.
Eldon H. Roesler, Exec. Secy.
P.O. Box 90, Nashotah 53058

Fertilizer and Chemical Assn., Inc., Wis.
Jo Ann Prust, Exec. Secy.
Suite 186, 1414 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703

Financial Institutions, Ltd., Wis. League of
William D. Brouse, Pres.
20875 Crossroads Circle, Suite 100
P.O. Box 1427, Waukesha 53187-1427

Financial Services Assn., Wis.
Thomas Hanson, Exec. Dir.
44 E. Mifflin Street, Madison 53703

Finance Officers Assn., Wis. Govt.
Darrell Dillman, Pres.
Room 405, City-County Building, Madison 53710

Fire Chiefs Assn., Wis. State
Brian R. Mayer
325 N. 8th Ave., West Bend 53095

Fire Fighters of Wis., Professional
Gary L. Vokovitch, Pres.
7 N. Pinckney Street, Madison 53703

Fire Inspectors Assn., Wis.
Daniel E. Anderson, Pres.
6526 Cardinal Lane, Lake Tomahawk 54539

Firefighter's Assn., Inc., Wis. State
Larry Plumer, Pres.
P.O. Box 606, Spring Green 53588

Fisheries Soc., Amer. (Wis. Chap.)
Alan B. Hauber, Pres.
5301 Rib Mountain Dr., Wausau 54401

Food and Commercial Workers, United Local 73A
Paul F. Petranech, Pres.-Business Rep.
3510 W. St. Paul Ave., Milwaukee 53208

Food and Sanitation Officials, Wis. Assn. of
Bud Kinyon, Secy.
730 Washington Ave., Racine 53403

Food Processors Assn., Inc., Midwest
Alvin H. Randall, Exec. Dir.
P.O. Box 1297, Madison 53701

Forage Council, Wis.
Dan Undersander, Secy.-Treas.
1575 Linden Dr., Madison 53706

Foresters, Wis. Soc. of Amer.
P. J. Pedersen, Chm.
U.S.D.A., 1170 S. 4th Avenue, Park Falls 54552

40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux, La Societe des
Arthur Jacoby, Grand Corres.
9270 N. Bethanne Dr., Brown Deer 53223

Foster Parent Organizations, Inc., Wis. Fed. of
Cora E. White, Pres.
2706 Badger Lane, Madison 53713

Founders and Patriots of Amer., Wis. Society of the Order of
William V. DeLind, Gov.
801 N. Jefferson St., Milwaukee 53202

Foundrymen of Wis., United
Harry Franke, Counsel
660 E. Mason St., Milwaukee 53202

4-H Foundation, Wis.
Barbara Tensfeldt, Exec. Dir.
Lowell Hall, 610 Langdon, Madison 53703

Fox Assn., American
Joseph E. Rane, Agent
4439 Libby Road, Madison 53711

Frame Builders Assoc., Wis.
Gary Nimmer, Pres.
P.O. Box 620, Kaukauna 54130-0620

Friends of WHA-TV, Inc.
Miriam Boegel, Exec. Dir.
Suite 401, 222 State St., Madison 53703

Funeral Directors Assn., Wis.
Wilma Morris, Exec. Dir.
Suite 595, 2300 N. Mayfair Rd., Wauwatosa 53226

Fur Breeders Assn., Inc., Wis.
David Frisch, Secy.-Treas.
N5209 Rosedale Road, Deerbrook 54424

Furniture Assn., Wis. Retail
Chris Tackett
Suite 710, 30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703

Future Farmers of Amer., Wis. Assn. of
Dean P. Gagnon, State Advisor
P.O. Box 7841, Madison 53707

Future Homemakers of America-Home Economics Related Occupations, Wis. Assn. of
Elaine Staaland, St. Advisor
P.O. Box 7841, Madison 53707

Garden Club Federation, Wis.
Elaine Seeliger, Pres.
Olbrich Gardens
3330 Atwood Avenue, Madison 53704

Gas Assn., Wis. LP
Kay Lamptson
1856 Dotty St., Oshkosh 54901

Gasoline and Automotive Repair Assoc., Wis. Retail
Thomas Coenen, Assoc. Consultant
P.O. Box 6, McFarland 53558

Genealogical Soc., Inc., Wis. State
Mrs. John M. Irvin, Treas.
2109 20th Ave., Monroe 53566

Gift Cheese Assn., Wis.
Holly Cremer, Exec. Secy.
302 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703

Gifted and Talented, Wis. Council for the
Mrs. Toini Mandelin, Secy.
3621 W. Allerton Ave., Greenfield 53221

Gold Star Mothers, Inc., Amer. (Dept. of Wis.)
Alberta Teresinski
917 Riverdale Drive, Oneida 54155

Golf Assn. of Wis., Inc., Senior
Linda Hughes, Pres.
5349 Comanche Way, Madison 53704

Golf Assn., Wis. State
Eugene R. Haas, Exec. Dir.
333 Bishops Way, Suite 104, Brookfield 53005

Golf Assn., Wis. Women's State
Linda Hughes, Pres.
5349 Comanche Way, Madison 53704

Golf Course Supts. Assn., Inc., Wis.
Roger Bell, Pres.
333 Bishops Way, Suite 104, Brookfield 53005

Golfers Assn. of Wis., Professional
Tony Coleman, Exec. Dir.
P.O. Box 885, Brookfield 53008

Grain Dealers Assn., Inc., Wis.
John W. Freitag, Exec. Dir.
P.O. Box 958, New Glarus 53574

Grandparents Rights of Wis., Inc.
Mrs. Anita Jacobs
6055 W. Fond du Lac Ave., P.O. Box 18673
Milwaukee 53218

Grange, Wis. State
Bonnie Foster, Secy.
202 N. Main, Apt. 204, Plainfield 54966

Greyhound Assn., Wisconsin
Edward W. Wing, Secy.-Treas.
P.O. Box 248, McFarland 53558

Grocers Assn., Wis.
John H. Ellingson, Pres.
Suite 203, 802 W. Broadway, Madison 53713

Gun Collectors Assn., Inc., Wis.
Lulita L. Zellmer, Secy.
P.O. Box 181, Sussex 53089

Hatcheries Assn., Wis.
John L. Skinner, Secy.
Poultry Science Dept., 1675 Observatory Dr.,
UW-Madison, Madison 53706

Hay Assn., Wis.
Edward J. Ort, Jr., Exec. Secy.
2201 N. Elinor St., Appleton 54911

Head Start Directors, Wis. Assn. of
Timothy M. Nolan, Ph.D., Chp.
P.O. Box 871, Waukesha 53187

Health Agencies, National Voluntary
Thomas Heine, Exec. Dir.
6400 Gisholt Dr., Suite 100, Madison 53713

Health Appeal, Wis. Combined, Inc.
Thomas Heine, Exec. Dir.
Suite 100, 6400 Gisholt Drive, Madison 53713

Health Care, United Prof. for Quality
Tracy Suprise, Pres.
1045 E. Dayton, Rm. 210, Madison 53703-2427

Health Care Facilities, Inc., Wis.
Assn. of
Thomas Bergen, Exec. Secy.
212 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203

Health Occupations Students of Amer. — Wis.
Sam Amacher, VSO Coord.
310 Price Place, Box 7874, Madison 53707

Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance,
Wis. Assn. for
A.B. Culver, Exec. Dir.
218 Mitchell Hall, 1725 State Street
UW-La Crosse, La Crosse 54601

Hearing Professionals, Wis. Alliance of
Douglas Q. Johnson, Exec. Secy.
30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703

Heart Assn., Inc., Amer. (Wis. Affiliate)
Kenneth R. Haver, Exec. Vice-Pres.
795 N. Van Buren St., Milwaukee 53202

Hereford Assn., Wis.
Diane Geffert, Secy.-Treas.
E6374 High View Road, Reedsburg 53959

Heritages Inc., Wisconsin
Nancy A. Lindberg, Admin. Dir.
2000 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee 53233

Highway Commissioners and Committee Members Assn.,
County
Thomas Coyne, Pres.
Rt. 1, Box 318, Fond du Lac 54935

Highway Users Conference, Wis.
Charles W. Elliott, Secy.-Treas.
25 W. Main St., Madison 53703

Historic Preservation, Wisconsin
Trust for, Inc.
Vivian Gyzniczak, Pres.
P.O. Box 32002, Franklin 53132

Historic Preservation Commissions, Wis. Assn.
Lois Feldman, Pres.
4008 Sunset Fork, Stevens Point 54481

Historical Society, Wis. Slovak
Ms. Bert Kramoris, Secy.
P.O. Box 164, Cudahy 53110-0164

History, Wis. Council for Local
Thomas McKay, Exec. Secy.
816 State St., Madison 53706

Holstein Assn., Wis.
Gail Schronce, Mgr.
P.O. Box 10, Baraboo 53913

Home Economics and Related Student
Organizations, Wis.
Sam Amacher, VSO Coord.
310 Price Place, Box 7874, Madison 53707

Home Economics Assn., Wis.
Grace Kragness, Pres.
321 Merrie Lane, Racine 53405

Homecare Organization, Wis.
Aleta A. Barmore, Exec. Dir.
6441 Enterprise Lane, Madison 53719

Homemaker Council, Inc., Wis. Extension
Judy Bobrofsky, Pres.
Rt. 1, Box 381, Loyal 54446

Honey Producers Assn., Inc., Wis.
Judy Lapp, Secy.
500 S. Main St., P.O. Box 460
Reeseville 53579

Horological Society, Wis.
Glenn D. Gardner
310 Glen Hwy, Madison 53705

Horse Assn., Inc., Wis. Buckskin
Leon Button, Pres.
1670 W. Sunnyview Rd., Oshkosh 54904-9570

Horse Assn., Wis. Harness, Inc.
James R. Laird, Pres.
P.O. Box 265, Appleton 54912

Horse Assn., Wis. Paint
Mrs. Marlea Leopold
W6692 Hwy 11, Monroe 53566

Horse Assn., Inc., Wis. Quarter
Phyllis Voeks, Secy.
9060 Hwy 84, West Bend 53095

Horse Breeders Assn., Wis. Draft
Mrs. Richard Lee, Secy.
W5072 Faro Springs Rd., Hilbert 54129

Horse Council, Wis. State
Ray Antoniewicz, Advisor
1675 Observatory Dr., Madison 53706

Hospice Organization of Wis., Inc.
Nancy Firth, Pres.
7 N. Pinckney St., Suite 110, Madison 53703

Hospital Assn., Wis.
Robert C. Taylor, Pres.
5721 Odana Rd., Madison 53719

HRT (Hospitality, Recreation and Travel)
Assn., Wis.
Maxine D. O'Brien, Exec. Secy.
3702 Nathan Hale Court
Middleton 53562

Housing Assn. Inc., Wis. Manufactured
Ross Kinzler, Exec. Dir.
Suite 16, 621 N. Sherman Ave., Madison 53704

Human Concerns, Wis. Council on
Anne Arnesen, Dir.
Rm. 401, 30 W. Mifflin, Madison 53703

Humane Societies, Inc., Wis. Federated
Awanda Perry, Pres.
3014 Agnes St., Eau Claire 54701

Humane Society, Wis.
Leon Nielsen, Exec. Dir.
4151 N. Humboldt Ave., Milwaukee 53212

Humanities Committee, Inc., Wis.
Mrs. Patricia C. Anderson, Exec. Dir.
716 Langdon St., Madison 53706

Industrial Perforators Assn., Inc.
Delores Morris, Exec. Mgr.
710 N. Plankinton Ave., Milwaukee 53203

Industrial Relations Research Assoc.
(Wis. Ch.)
Steven B. Rynecki
411 E. Wisconsin Ave., Suite 700, Milwaukee 53202-4470

Information and Referral Providers of Wis., Inc.
Alice Henry, Treas.
P.O. Box 1946, Milwaukee 53201

Initiative-Referendum, Wis. Citizens for
Walter G.E. Heiden, Pres.
705 Riverview Dr., Thiensville 53092

Inmates Too, We Are
Susan Dansand, Pres.
P.O. Box 15847, Milwaukee 53215

Innkeepers Assn., Wis.
Robert R. Green, Exec. Vice-Pres.
Suite 622, 509 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203

Insulation Contractors Assn., Wis.
Ralph VanBeck, Pres.
P.O. Box 26797, Milwaukee 53226

Insurance Agents of Wisconsin., Independent
Robert C. Jartz, Exec. Vice-Pres.
725 John Nolen Dr., Madison 53713

Insurance Agents of Wis., Inc., Professional
E. Stony Steinbach, CAE, Exec. Secy.
31 N. Main St., Box 272, Mayville 53050

Insurance Alliance, Wis.
Eric Englund, Pres.
121 E. Wilson St., Madison 53703

Insurance Companies, Wis. Assn. of Town Mutual
Gerald Mueller, Secy.
325 Emerald Tr., P.O. Box 106, Sun Prairie 53590

Izaak Walton League of America, Inc. (Wis. Division)
Will Lehner, Pres.
433 McDill Ave., Stevens Point 54481

Jaycees, Inc., Wis.
Terry A. Woelfel, Exec. Vice-Pres.
P.O. Box 1547, Appleton 54913

Jersey Breeders Assn., Wis.
Diane Kracht, Secy.-Treas.
923 Westview, Cleveland 53015

Jewelers Assn., Wis.
Mary Kaja, Exec. Secy.
Suite 710, 30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703

Jewish Learning, Wis. Soc. for
Michael Laikin, Pres.
1360 N. Prospect Avenue, Milwaukee 53202

Judges Assn., Wis. Municipal
Ronald J. Wambach, Secy.-Treas.
10533 W. National Ave., West Allis 53227

Juvenile Officers' Assn., Inc., Wis.
William D. Miller
17165 W. Glendale Rd., New Berlin 53151

Kidney Foundation of Wis., Inc., National
Wallace L. Ahlborn, Exec. Dir.
7332 W. State St., Wauwatosa 53213

La Leche League of Wis.
Colette Dickson, Area Coord. of Leaders,
11339 N. Glenwood Dr., Mequon 53092

Labor-Farm Party/Laborista-Agrario
Marsha Rummel, State Chairperson
P.O. Box 1222, Madison 53701

Labor Union Women, Wis. Coalition of
Kathryn Schroeder, Vice Pres.
2554 E. Johnson Street, Madison 53704

Laborers' Dist. Council, Wis.
Ronald Cronin, Pres. and Bus. Mgr.
Suite 209, 313 Price Pl., Madison 53705

Lake Districts, Wis. Assn. of
25 W. Main St., Suite 801
Madison 53703

Lakes, Wis. Federation of, Inc.
P.O. Box 14517
Madison 53714-0517

Land Conservation Assn., Wis.
Glenn Stoddard, Exec. Dir.
208 Agriculture Hall, 1450 Linden Dr.
Madison 53706

Landscape Federation, Wis., Inc.
Joe Phillips, Exec. Dir.
11800 W. Janesville Road
Hales Corners 53130

Laundry Multi-Housing Coin Operators
Route Operators Assn. of Wis.
Jim J. White, Secy.
Rt. 2, Box 238, Prairie du Chien 53821

Law Assn., Wis. Intellectual Property
Prof. Ramon A. Klitzke
Marquette University Law School
1103 W. Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee 53233

Law Enforcement Officers Assn., Wis.
Jerry Koenig, Pres.
8822 W. Magnolia St., Milwaukee 53224

Law Librarians Assn. of Wis. Inc.
Beverly Perlson, Pres.
Borgelt, Powell, Peterson, et. al.
735 N. Water Street, Milwaukee 53202

Lawyers, Am. Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers
(Wis. Chapter)
C. Michael Hausman, Pres.
111 E. Kilbourn, Suite 1800
Milwaukee 53202

Lawyers, Assn. for Women
Amy Siebel, Pres.
700 N. Water Street, Milwaukee 53202

Lawyers, Wis. Academy of Trial
Jane E. Garrott
44 E. Mifflin St., Madison 53703

Lawyers, Wis., Assn. of Criminal Defense
Harry R. Hertel
Hertel, Carson, White and Schilling
P.O. Box 8155, Eau Claire 54702

Lawyers Assn., Wis. Hispanic
Ness Flores, Pres.
Flores and Adent, 507 N. Grand Ave.
Milwaukee 53188

Lawyers Assn., Wis. Indian
John Niemisto
P.O. Box 7857, Madison 53707

Lawyers Concerned for Lawyers of Wis., Inc.
Lea Landmann
Rt. 2, Landmann Ln., Deerfield 53531

Legal Assn. for Women
Kathryn L. Norton and Ruth D. Robarts
P.O. Box 2121, Madison 53701

Legislative and Research Com., Inc., Wis.
Mrs. Virginia L. Meves, St. Coordinator
P.O. Box 45, Brookfield 53005

Letter Carriers' Assn., Wis. Rural
c/o Secretary's Office
2221 Claire Street, Whitehall 54773

Leukemia Society of America, Inc. (Wis. Chapter)
Nancy Sandstrom, Exec. Dir.
1442 N. Farwell Ave., Suite 501, Milwaukee 53202

Library Assn., Wis.
Faith B. Miracle, Exec. Dir.
1922 University Avenue, Madison 53705

Life of Wisconsin Inc., Lutherans For
Mary Prill, Pres.
924 E. Juneau Ave., Milwaukee 53202

Life Underwriters, Wis. Assn. of
Charles B. Stumpf
4513 Vernon Blvd., Madison 53705

Limousine Assn. of Wis.
Knudt J. Miller, Secy.-Treas.
Rt. 1, 300 Vickerman Rd., Milton 53563

Limousine Assn., Wis. Junior
Geneo Mann
Osseo

Lincoln Fellowship of Wis.
Steven Rogstad, Secy.-Treas.
1920 Lathrop Ave., No. 201, Racine 53405

Lions Clubs Internatl. (Multiple Dist. 27 — Wis.)
Debi Lutz, State Secy.
2715 Post Rd., Stevens Point 54481

Liquid Waste Carriers Assn., Wis.
Thomas Coenen, Exec. Dir.
P.O. Box 6, McFarland 53558

Livestock and Meat Council, Wis.
Daniel Vogel, Marketing Division
P.O. Box 8911, Madison 53708

Livestock Dealers Assn., Wis. Independent
Sydney B. Matthes, Exec. Dir.
P.O. Box 297, Viola 54664

Lobbyists, Inc., Assn. of Wis.
Mary Kaja, Exec. Secy.
c/o Wis. Merchants Federation, 30 W. Mifflin St.
Madison 53703

Low-Income Coalition, Wis.
Wanda Frogg, Pres.
1045 E. Dayton St., No.202E, Madison 53703

Lumbermen's Assn., Inc., Wis. Retail
Lee D. Polacheck, Exec. Vice-Pres.
7000 W. Good Hope Rd., Milwaukee 53223

Lung Assn. of Wis., Amer.
James Pender, Exec. Dir.
1330 N. 113th St., Suite 190, Milwaukee 53226

Lupus Society of Wis., Inc.
President
P.O. Box 13856, Milwaukee 53213

Make-A-Wish Foundation of Wis.
Bonnie J. Lemmer, Exec. Dir.
13195 W. Hampton Ave., P.O. Box 910
Butler 53007

Malting Barley Assn., Amer.
Larry K. Neuman, Pres.
Suite 908, 735 N. Water St., Milwaukee 53202

Manufacturers' Agents, Inc., Wis. Assn. of
C.J. Bluem, Exec. Dir.
1504 N. 68th St., Milwaukee 53213

Manufacturers and Commerce, Inc., Wis. Assn. of
James S. Haney, Pres.
P.O. Box 352, Madison 53701

Map Society, Ltd., Wis.
Virginia Schwartz, Secy.-Treas.
c/o Milwaukee Public Library
814 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53233

Maple Syrup Producers Council, Wis.
Juan Reynolds, Exec. Secy.-Treas.
R.R. 1, Aniwa 54408

March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation
Amy Richardson, Exec. Dir.
502 E. Main St., Madison 53703

Marine Corps League, Dept. of Wis.
George L. Nowak, Cmdt.
100 Morrissey Drive, North Prairie 53153

Marine Corps League Aux., Dept. of Wis.
Marilynn Nowak, Pres.
100 Morrissey Drive, North Prairie 53153

Marketing and Management Assn., Wis.
Sam Amacher, VSO Coord.
310 Price Place, Box 7874, Madison 53707

Marketing Club, Wis. Direct
Carol Deakman, Pres.
Hughes-Ruch, Inc., 12660 W. North Ave.
Brookfield 53005

Marriage and Family Therapy, Wis. Assn. for
(Div. of Amer. Assn.)
Dennis D. Rasmussen, Ph.D.
1906 Monroe St., Madison 53711

Master Furriers Guild of Wis.
Fred Miller, Pres.
331 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53202

Matchcover Club, Badger State
Marilyn Reese, Editor
3201 S. 72nd St., Milwaukee 53219

Mayflower Descendants in the State of Wis., Soc. of
LTC Thomas Pelham Curtis, Gov.
758 East Day Ave., Whitefish Bay 53217

Meat Processors, Inc., Wis. Assn. of
James Hewitt, Exec. Secy.
8300 Co. V, Marshfield 54449

Medical Equipment Suppliers, Inc., Wis. Assn.
Allen Belonger, Pres.
P.O. Box 05076, Milwaukee 53205

Medical Group Management Assn., Wis.
Lanny Hardy
330 E. Lakeside Street, Madison 53715

Medical Record Assn., Inc., Wis.
Pam Wirth, Pres.
P.O. Box 56005, Madison 53705

Medical Soc. of Wis., State
Thomas L. Adams, Secy.
330 E. Lakeside St., P.O. Box 1109, Madison 53701

Medicine, Wis., Soc. of Internal
Susan Turney, M.D.
1000 N. Oak Avenue, Marshfield 54449

Mental Health Assn. in Wis., Inc.
Executive Director
103 N. Hamilton, Madison 53703

Mental Health Facilities, Wis. Assn. of Outpatient
Barbara C.W. Binder, Pres.
230 W. Wells, Suite 310, Milwaukee 53203

Mentally Ill of Wis., Inc.,
Alliance for the
Bob Nugent, Pres.
Suite 76A, 1245 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703

Merchants and Manufacturers Assn., Wis. Independent
Tom Callahan, Exec. Secy.
13205 Oakhurst Dr., Elm Grove 53122

Merchants Federation, Wis.
Chris C. Tackett, Pres.
Suite 710, 30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703

Military Order of the Cootie
Rosemary Klaar, Grand Secy.
2101 S. 99th St., West Allis 53227

Military Order of the Cootie Aux.
Shirley Tallar, Secy.
403 N. 115 St., Wauwatosa 53226

Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the U.S.,
Commanders of the State of Wisconsin
LTC Thomas P. Curtis, Recorder
758 East Day Ave., Whitefish Bay 53217

Milk and Food Sanitarians, Inc., Wis. Assn. of
Neil M. Vassau, Secy.-Treas.
P.O. Box 7883, Madison 53707

Milk Producers Inc., Associated
Morning Glory Farms Region
Charlie Montgomery, Area Mgr.
1707 S. Park St., P.O. Box 9810, Madison 53715

Montessori Society, Wis.
Dr. Jane Baldridge, Administrator
4610 W. State, Milwaukee 53208

Monument Builders of North America, Wis. Assn. of
Earl Hilgendorf
1657 Wisconsin Ave., P.O. Box 101, Grafton 53024

Morality in Media of Wis., Inc.
Dom Gordon, Pres. and State Dir.
901 Harlyn Avenue, Rothschild 54474

Mothers Against Drunk Driving
Susan Janowski, St. Coordinator
1721 Minnesota, South Milwaukee 53172

Motor Carriers Assn., Wis.
Thomas Howells, Pres.
125 W. Doty St., Madison 53703

Motorcycle Dealers Assn., Wis.
James J. Baxter, Exec. Secy.
WMDA-6678 Pertzborn Rd., R.R. 1, Dane 53529

Movers Assn., Inc., Wis.
Tom Howells, Pres.
125 W. Doty St., Madison 53703

MRA — The Management Assn., Inc.
Charles E. Stenicka, Pres.
235 N. Executive Dr., Suite 100, Brookfield 53005

Muck Farmers Assn., Wis.
Steve Slinger, Secy.-Treas.
121 Circle Dr., Randolph 53956

Multiple Sclerosis Soc., Natl. (Wis. Chap.)
Colleen G. Kalt, Exec. Dir.
615 E. Michigan St., Milwaukee 53202

Municipalities, League of Wis.
Robert L. Tevik, Interim Dir.
122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703

Assessor Sec.
Russell I. Hudziak, Chm.
200 E. Wells St., Rm. 507, Milwaukee 53202

Attorneys Sec.
Karen M. Christianson, Pres.
622 Elm Street, West Bend 53095

Building Inspectors Assn.
Christine E. Wilson, Pres.
P.O. Box 5005, Janesville 53547

City Management Assn., Wis.
Mark E. Grams, Pres.
P.O. Box 179, Port Washington 53074

Clerks, Treasurers, and Finance Officers Sec.
Richard L. Wessel, Pres.
100 N. Jefferson, Green Bay 54301

Engineering and Public Works Sec.
John M. Bennett, Chp.
9229 W. Loomis Road, Franklin 53132

Fire Inspectors Assn., Wis.
Daniel Anderson, Pres.
P.O. Box 153, Hazelhurst 54531

Plumbing Inspectors, Wis. Soc. of
Harold E. Klinger, Pres.
P.O. Box 658, Rhinelander 54501-0658

Weights and Measures Assn., Wis.
John H. Taube, Secy.
360 Nebraska St., Sturgeon Bay 54235

Muscular Dystrophy Assn. Inc.
Kim Palmer, District Dir.
5008 Gordon Ave., Madison 53716

Music Educators Conference, Wis.
Michael G. George, Exec. Secy.
515 N. Whitney Way, Madison 53705

Myasthenia Gravis Foundation
(Wis. Chapter)
Hazel Helm
152 Heidel Road, No. 2, Thiensville 53092

Mycological Soc., Wis
Milwaukee Public Museum, Section for Botany, Rm. 614
800 W. Wells St., Milwaukee 53233

National Farmers Organization, Wis.
Steve Pavich, Pres.
825 Water St., Sauk City 53583-0663

National Guard Assn., Inc., Wis.
Col. Michael C. Jordan, Exec. Secy.
3417 Mitchell St., Madison 53704

National Guard Enlisted Assn., Inc., Wis.
Bonnie Moser, Exec. Dir.
3417 Mitchell St., Madison 53704

Natural Food Associates, Inc., Wis.
Esther Horsted, Exec. Secy.
6616 CTH I, Waunakee 53597

Natural Resources Assn. of Wis., Citizens
Ethel P. Princl, Treas.
1240 S. 11th Ave., Wausau 54401

Nature Conservancy, Wis. Chap. of the
Rm. 209, 1045 E. Dayton St., Madison 53703

Navy Club, U.S.A. (Wis. Squadron)
Ed Molenda, Shipswriter
1518 Manitowoc, South Milwaukee 53172

Neurofibromatosis, Inc., Wis.
5917 N. 78th St., Milwaukee 53218

Neurological Soc., Wis.
Robert W. Graebner, M.D., Pres.
1313 Fish Hatchery Rd., Madison 53715

Neurosurgical Soc., Wis.
Patrick R. Walsh, M.D., Ph.D.
Dept. of Neurosurgery
Medical College of Wisconsin, Milwaukee 53226

Newspaper Assn., Inc., Wis.
J. LeRoy Yorgason, Exec. Secy.
702 N. Midvale Blvd., Madison 53705

Nonprofit Organizations, The Society for
James R. Burnham, Pres.
Suite 1, 6314 Odana Rd., Madison 53719

Nurse Service, Inc., Visiting
Thomas H. Brown, Exec. Dir.
128 E. Olin Ave., Suite 200, Madison 53713-1466

Nurserymen's Assn., Inc., Wis.
Joe Phillips, Exec. Dir.
11801 W. Janesville Rd., Hales Corners 53130

Nurses, Organization for Obstetric, Gynecologic and Neonatal
Dolores J. Rhody, RNC, Chairman
N90 W18210 Lambs Lane, Menomonee Falls 53051

Nurses, Wis. Assn. of Licensed Practical
Tom Hanson, Exec. Dir.
44 E. Mifflin St., Madison 53703

Nurses Assn. Inc., Wis.
Bonnie Allbaugh, Pres.
6117 Monona Dr., Madison 53716

Nursing Home Social Workers Assn., Wis.
Mary Kugel, Editor
c/o Santa Maria Nursing Home, 430 S. Clay St.
Green Bay 54301

Nursing Homes Inc., Wis. Assn. of
Thomas P. Moore, Exec. Dir.
14 S. Carroll St., Madison 53703

Nursing, Inc., Wis. League for
Donna Metoff, Pres.
2121 E. Newport Ave., Milwaukee 53211

Nursing — Wis., Assn. for the Advancement of Associate Degree
P.O. Box 625, Hales Corners 53130

Nutrition Council, Wis.
Laura Wilford, R.D., Pres.
c/o Dairy Council of Wis.
250 N. Patrick Blvd., No.170, Brookfield 53005

Nutrition Project, Inc., Wis.
Carol Croce, Exec. Dir.
1045 E. Dayton St., No. 204, Madison 53703

Obstetrics and Gynecology, Wis. Soc. of
William E. Martens, M.D., Pres.
10425 W. North Ave., No. 226, Wauwatosa 53226

Occupational Therapy Assn., Inc., Wis.
Mary Pat Taugher, Pres.
4465 N. Oakland, Shoreland 53211

Older Women's League
Kathy Huntsinger, Secy.-Treas.
Garland Hall, Room 114, UW-Milwaukee
P.O. Box 413, Milwaukee 53201

Ophthalmology, Wis. Academy of
Robert H. Herzog, Exec. Dir.
850 Elm Grove Rd., Elm Grove 53122

Optometric Assn., Wis.
D. Glomp, Exec. Dir.
5721 Odana Rd., Madison 53719

Orchid Soc., Wis.
Mary Meyer, Pres.
3511 N. 51st, Sheboygan 53083

Ornithology, Inc., Wis. Soc. for
Carl G. Hayssen, Jr., Secy.
6855 N. Highway 83, Hartland 53029

Orthodontists, Wis. Soc. of
Dr. Claude Sime, Pres.
6618 Mineral Point Road
Madison 53705

Orthopaedic Nurses, Inc., Wis.
Charlotte Marifke
6820 S. Juniper Dr., Oak Creek 53154

Orthopaedic Soc., Wis.
M.C. Reineck, M.D., Pres.
1201 Oak St., West Bend 53095

Otolaryngology — Head and Neck Surgery, Wis. Soc. of
Terry Frank, M.D., Treas.
600 Highland Ave., Madison 53792

Painters, Wis. State Conf. of Journeymen
Marvin Calewarts, Financial Secy.
222 Longview Ave., Green Bay 54301

Painting and Decorating Contractors of Amer., Wis. Council
Joseph Luniak, Secy.-Treas.
W6591 Manitowoc Rd., Menasha 54952

Paper Council, Wis.
Thomas H. Schmidt, President
111 E. Wisconsin Ave., P.O. Box 718, Neenah 54957-0718

Paper Group, Inc., Wis.
R.W. DeSpirito, Pres.
P.O. Box 746, Neenah 54957-0746

Parents and Teachers Inc., Wis. Congress of
Judy Cardin, Pres.
4797 Hayes Rd., Suite 2, Madison 53704-3256

Parents' Assn., Inc., Wis.
P.O. Box 2502, Madison 53701

Park and Recreation Assn., Inc., Wis.
Trisha Pugal, Exec. Vice Pres.
Suite 201, 7000 Greenway, Greendale 53129

Parliamentarians, Wis. Assn. of
Dolores M. Johnston, Pres.
3285 Waubenoor Dr., Green Bay 54301

Pathologists, Wis. Society of
Robert H. Herzog, Exec. Secy.
850 Elm Grove Rd., Elm Grove 53122

Peace and Freedom, Women's International League for
Betty Jallings, Pres.
731 State St., Madison 53703

Pediatric Dentists, Wis. Soc. of
James L. Van Miller, D.D.S., Pres.
125 Siegler, Green Bay 54303

Pediatrics, Am. Academy of (Wis. Ch.)
Ordean L. Torstenson, M.D., Pres.
c/o Dean Medical Center, S.C.
1313 Fish Hatchery Rd., Madison 53715

Peniel Gymanfa Ganu Assn.
Lucille Bean, Pres.
1005 Dovenshire Dr., Oshkosh 54901

Perinatal Care, Wis. Assn. For
Daniel Bier, Exec. Dir.
McConnell Hall, 1010 Mound St., Madison 53715

Perinatal Foundation
Daniel Bier, Admin.
1010 Mound St., Madison 53715

Personnel and Industrial Relations Assn. of Wis., Inc.
President
c/o Fischer Professional Business Serv.
11512 North Port Washington Rd.
Suite 101, Mequon 53092

Petroleum Council, Wis. (Div. of Amer. Petroleum Institute)
Charles W. Elliott, Exec. Dir.
25 W. Main St., Madison 53703

Petroleum Marketers Assn. of Wis., Inc.
Ray Karnes, Exec. Vice Pres.
802 W. Broadway, Madison 53713

Pharmacists Assn., Wis.
Robert E. Henry, Exec. Dir.
202 Price Pl., Madison 53705

Phenological Soc., Wis.
Katharina Lettau, Secy.
c/o Wis. Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters
1922 University Ave., Madison 53705

Photographers Assn., Wis. Industrial
Kay L. Johannes
P.O. Box 1959, Milwaukee 53201

Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Wis. Soc. of
D.D. Davidoff, M.D., Pres.
2323 N. Lake Dr., Milwaukee 53211

Physical Therapy Assn., Inc., Wis.
Sue Knudson, Pres.
Suite 124, 6414 Copps Ave., Madison 53716

Physician Assistants, Wis. Academy of
Lanny L. Hardy, Exec. Dir.
P.O. Box 1109, Madison 53701

Physicians, Amer. College of (Wis.Ch.)
Paul P. Carbone, M.D., F.A.C.P., Pres.
K4/614, 600 Highland Ave., Madison 53792

Physicians, Am. College of Emergency (Wis. Ch.)
Mark Mirick, M.D., Pres.
999 S. Park St., Madison 53715

Physicians, Wis. Academy of Family
Robert H. Herzog, Exec. Secy.
850 Elm Grove Rd., Elm Grove 53122

Physicians and Surgeons, Wis. Assn. of Osteopathic
Robert J. Finnegan, C.A.E., Exec. Dir.
34615 Road E, Oconomowoc 53066

Pigeon Assn., Wis. State
Sally Brault, Secy.
426 Roselawn Dr., Brillion 54110

Planned Parenthood of Wis., Inc.
Severa Austin, Exec. Dir.
Suite 444, 744 N. 4th St., Milwaukee 53203

Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors, Inc., Wis. Assn. of
Susan D. Schram, Exec. Dir.
Bldg. 2, Suite 104A, 890 Elm Grove Rd.,
Elm Grove 53122

Podiatric Medicine, Wis. Soc. of
Dr. Kevin Kortsch, Exec. Secy.
2300 N. Mayfair Rd., Wauwatosa 53226

Poets, Wis. Fellowship of
Richard Roe, Historian
1703 Verona St., Middleton 53562

Police Assn., Wis. Chiefs of
Chief Donald Thaves, Exec. Secy.
308 N. Main St., Shawano Police Dept.
Shawano 54166

Police Assn., Wis. Professional
S. James Kluss, Exec. Dir.
No. 220, 7 N. Pinckney St., Madison 53703

Polled Hereford Assn., Wis.
Darrell Shultis, Secy.
212 Margaret St., Watertown 53094

Polled Hereford Women Assn., Wis.
Connie Leitzau, Pres.
Rt. 5, Sparta 54656

Polygraph Assn., Wis.
Richard J. Phannenstill
Suite 609, 606 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203

Pork Council Women, Wis.
Shirley Stelpflug, Pres.
11915 Tormey Road, Stitzer 53825

Pork Producers Assn., Wis.
P.O. Box 327, Lancaster 53813

Postal History Soc., Wis.
Frank Moertl, Secy.-Treas.
N95 W32259 County Line Rd., Hartland 53029

Postal Workers Union of Wis., Amer.
Janet Olson, Pres.
6636 N. 42nd Street, Milwaukee 53209

Potato and Vegetable Grower's Assn., Inc., Wis.
Dean Zuleger, Exec. Dir.
P.O. Box 327, Antigo 54409

Potato Growers Aux., Inc., Wis.
P.O. Box 327, Antigo 54409

Poultry Breeders Assn., Wis. State
Mrs. V. Halbach, Secy.-Treas.
305 S. 3rd St., Waterford 53185

Poultry Improvement Assn., Wis.
Dr. Lou Arrington, Secy.
Poultry Science Department
1675 Observatory Dr., Madison 53706

Preventive Medicine, Wis., Soc. for
Henry A. Anderson, M.D., Pres.
200 Lakewood Blvd., Madison 53704

Printing Industries of Wis., Inc.
Jack T. Hayes, Pres.
P.O. Box 126, Elm Grove 53122

Probate Assn., Wis. Register In
Earl Young, Pres.
Courthouse, Janesville 53545

Professions, Inc., Wis. Council of
Howard Brower, Agent of Record and Exec. Dir.
6630 Chestnut Cr., Windsor 53598

Psychiatric Assn., Wis.
Edward S. Levin, Exec. Secy.
330 E. Lakeside St., P.O. Box 1109, Madison 53701

Psychiatry, Wis. Council on Child and Adolescent
Lanny L. Hardy
P.O. Box 1109, Madison 53701

Psychoanalytic Foundation, Wis.
Jon K. Meyer, M.D., Secy.
2321 E. Stratford Ct., Milwaukee 53211

Psychological Assn., Wis.
Sarah Bowen, Exec. Dir.
121 S. Hancock, Madison 53703

Psychologists, Inc., Wis. Society of Clinical and Consulting
Sarah Bowen, Exec. Dir.
121 S. Hancock, Madison 53703

Public Enterprise Committee
Stephen K. Hauser
12755 Dunwoody Dr., Elm Grove 53122

Public Expenditure Research Foundation
Robert C. Brunner, Pres.
615 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703

Public Expenditures Survey
Robert C. Brunner, Pres.
615 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703

Public Health Assn., Inc., Wis.
Jan Mitter, Exec. Secy.
5304 W. Greenfield Ave., Milwaukee 53214

Public Relations Society of Am. (Wis. Chapter)
Marilyn A. Vollrath, Pres.
Vollrath Associates, Inc.
W62 N248 Washington Ave., Cedarburg 53012

Pupil Services Assn., Wis. Federation of
James P. Buckley, Exec. Dir.
2430 N. Grandview Blvd., Waukesha 53188

Purple Heart, Military Order of the (Dept. of Wis.)
Clarence Stoel, Cmdr.
1984 Rambling Rose Rd., Waukesha 53186

Purple Heart, Military Order of the, Ladies Aux. to (Dept. of Wis.)
Anola Hacker
2907 N. Lake Dr., Milwaukee 53211

Quality Control, Amer. Soc. for
Paul E. Borawski, Exec. Dir.
310 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203

Rabbit Breeder's Assn., Wis. State
Marvin Kroening
310 E. North 1st St., Auburndale 54412

Radiation Oncologists, Wis. Soc. of
Homer H. Russ, M.D., Pres.
c/o Marshfield Clinic, 1000 N. Oak
Marshfield 54449

Radio and Television, Amer. Women in, Badger Ch.
Carol Story
c/o The Wiegele Co., Inc.
8653 N. Port Washington Rd., Milwaukee 53217

Radiologic Technologists, Wis. Soc. of
Dave Skoug, Pres.
P.O. Box 27403, West Allis 53227

Radiological Soc., Wis.
James E. Youker, M.D.
Milwaukee County General Hospital
8700 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53226

Railroad Assn., Wis.
Byron C. Ostby, Exec. Dir.
Suite 509, 25 W. Main St., Madison 53703

Railroad Passengers, Wis. Assn. of
Mark Weitenbeck, Treas.
3385 S. 119th St., West Allis 53227

Reading Assn., Wis. State
Judy Majerle
4809 Sternberg Ave., Schofield 54476

Real Property Listers Assn., Wis.
LaVoun M. Wruck, Pres.
Green Lake County Courthouse, 492 Hill St.
Green Lake 54941-9999

Realtors Assn., Wis.
William Malkasian, CAE, Exec. Vice-Pres.
4801 Hayes Rd., Madison 53704

Red Cross, Amer.
James J. Laverty
4860 Sheboygan Ave., Box 5905, Madison 53705

Register of Deeds Assn., Wis.
Marjorie Dahms, Pres.
Box 2808, Oshkosh 54903

Rehabilitation Facilities of Wis., Inc.
Robert L. Lewein, Exec. Dir.
6400 Gisholt Dr., Suite 102, Madison 53713

Republican Party of Wis.
Brandon Scholz, Exec. Dir.
P.O. Box 31, Madison 53701

Republican Women, Wis. Fed. of
Mary F. Buestrin, Pres.
13259 N. Lakewood Dr., Mequon 53092

Republicans, Wis. Fed. of Young
Dave Anderson, Chm.
Federal Office Building, Rm. 107, Wausau 54401

Reserve Officers Assn. of the U.S. (Dept. of Wis.)
LTC A. Ray Kubly, Exec. Secy.
1204 Amber Lane, Watertown 53094

Residential Facilities, Wis. Assn. of
Lyn Wible, Exec. Dir.
Suite 156, 1245 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703

Resort Assn. of Wisconsin
Maxine D. O'Brien, Exec. Dir.
3702 Nathan Hale Court
Middleton 53562

Restaurant Assn., Wis.
Edward J. Lump, Exec. Vice-Pres.
125 W. Doty St., Suite 200, Madison 53703

Retail Associations, Conference of
Bill Smith, Chm.
3 S. Pinckney St., No. 612, Madison 53703

Retarded, Wis. Parents Coalition for the, Inc.
George L. O'Donnell, Exec. Vice Pres.
P.O. Box 17954, Milwaukee 53217

Retarded Citizens, Wis. Assn. for
Merlen Kurth, Exec. Dir.
6120 University Ave., Madison 53562

Retired Federal Employes, Wis. Federation of Chapters, Natl. Assn. of
Clarence F. LaPinske, Pres.
2833 S. California St., Milwaukee 53207

Right of Way Assn., Intl. (Badger Chap. No. 17)
Gerald W. Schrader, Pres.
c/o DOT, 944 Vanderperren Way, P.O. Box 28080
Green Bay 54304-0080

Right to Life, Inc., Wis.
Barbara L. Lyons, Exec. Dir.
4840 W. Fond du Lac Ave., Milwaukee 53216

Right to Work, Wis. Citizens for
Steven E. Sobiek, Exec. Dir.
Suite 189, 1400 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703

Risk and Insurance Management Assn., Public (Wis. Chapter)
Frank Draxler, Secy.-Treas.
721 Oxford Ave., Eau Claire 54701

Road Builders Assn., Wis.
Harry A. Lindberg, Exec. Dir.
2 E. Mifflin St., Suite 703
Madison 53703

Runaway Services, Wis. Assn. for
Pat Balke, Exec. Dir.
2318 E. Dayton St., Madison 53704

Rural Development Center, Wis., Inc.
Dennis Caneff, Dir.
1039 Mills St., Black Earth 53515

Saddlebred Assn. of Wis., Amer.
Marlene LeFleur, Pres.
W4555 Golf Course Dr., Fond du Lac 54934

Safety, Wis. Council of (Div. of Wis. Assn. of Manufacturers and Commerce)
William Koepnick, Exec. Dir.
501 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703

Safety Belt Coalition, Wis.
Alice O'Connor, Exec. Dir.
22 N. Carroll St., No. 200, Madison 53703

Sanitary Engineering, Amer. Soc. of (Wis. Chap.)
Ervin Mirr, Secy.
4610 N. Raven Ct., Brookfield 53005

School Administrators, Inc., Assn. of Wis.
Charles R. Hilston, Exec. Dir.
Suite 1, 4797 Hayes Rd., Madison 53704

School Attorneys Assn., Wis.
Ken Cole, Secy.
122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703

School Boards Inc., Wis. Assn. of
Ken Cole, Exec. Dir.
122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703

School Bus Assn., Wis.
Robert W. Christian, Exec. Dir.
P.O. Box 168, Sheboygan 53082

School Councils, Wis. Assn. of
Donald C. Larsen, Exec. Dir.
Suite 1, 4797 Hayes Rd., Madison 53704

School District Administrators, Wis. Assn. of
Ollie Berge, Exec. Dir.
1310 Mendota St., Madison 53714

School Food Service Assn., Wis.
Darlene Greiser
1043 W. Hwy 153, Mosinee 54455

School Music Assn., Inc., Wis.
Michael G. George, Exec. Secy.
515 N. Whitney Way, Madison 53705

School Personnel Administrators, Wis. Assn. of
LeRoy Heiser, Pres.
1900 Polk, Stevens Point 54481

School Psychologists Assn., Wis.
James P. Buckley, Exec. Secy.
2430 N. Grandview Blvd., Waukesha 53188

School Social Workers Assn., Wis.
Daniel Nerad, Pres.
921 S. Irwin, Green Bay 54301

Schools, Wis. Assn. of Christian
William M. Lincoln, Pres.
243 E. Spaulding St., Watertown 53094

Schools, Wis. Assn. of Nonpublic
John Huebscher, Exec. Secy.
30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703

Screenwriters Forum, Wis.
Christine DeSmet, Pres.
4488 Beale St., Madison 53711

Securities Dealers, Wis. Assn. of
Harry F. Franke, Legislative Counsel
c/o Cook and Franke, S.C.
660 E. Mason St., Milwaukee 53202

Senior Citizens of Wis., Inc., Allied Council of
Dorothy Seeley, Pres.
817 W. Mitchell St., Milwaukee 53204

Sexual Assault, Wis. Coalition Against
Margaret Elath
1051 Williamson St., Madison 53703

Sheep Assn., Wis. Hampshire
Jeff Held, Pres.
2532 Koshkonong Rd., Stoughton 53589

Sheep Assn., Wis. Suffolk
Larry Whitehead, Pres.
Rt. 1, Box 304, B304 Brunkow Rd., Juda 53550

Sheep Breeders Assn., Wis. Columbia
Barbara Wyman, Pres.
11178 Co. Hwy B, Marshfield 54449

Sheep Breeders Assn., Wis. Targhee
George Mann, Pres.
Rt. 1, Box 208A, Fairchild 54741

Sheep Breeders Cooperative, Wis.
Richard J. Roembke, Secy.-Treas.
3696 Country Aire Dr., Cedarburg 53012

Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors Assn. of Wis.
Susan E. Karr, Exec. Vice Pres.
No. 200, 2515 N. 124th St., Brookfield 53005

Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs Assn., Wis.
James Cardinal, Exec. Dir.
P.O. Box 145, Chippewa Falls 54729

Sheriffs' Assn., Inc., Badger State
Sheriff Richard Artison, Pres.
821 W. State St., Rm. 188, Milwaukee 53233

Shii-Gaw Shiitake Grower's Assn. of Wis., Inc.
Barbara Hermans, Secy.-Treas.
3120 E. Clairemont Ave., Eau Claire 54701

Shorthand Reporters Assn., Inc., Wis.
Jack Erkilla, Pres.
Courthouse, Oshkosh 54901

Shorthorn Assn., Wis Milking
Phyllis Agnew, Secy.-Treas.
8470 Brown St., Oconomowoc 53066

Shorthorn Breeder's Assn., Wis.
Mrs. Dan Jennings, Secy.-Treas.
W3876 Old B Rd., Rio 53960

Sierra Club, The (John Muir Chap.)
111 King St., Room 29, Madison 53703

Snowmobile Clubs, Inc., Assn. of Wis.
Art Sherren, Exec. Secy.
Fawn Lake Rd., St. Germain 54558

Soccer Assn., Wis.
Mike Kabanica
1428 N. 27th St., Milwaukee 53205

Social Service Assn., Wis.
Ronald N. Stuber, Pres.
c/o Shawano Cty. DSS, Courthouse, Shawano 54166

Social Service Board Members and Directors Assn., Wis.
Kenneth Ramminger, Pres.
P.O. Box 405, Montello 53949

Social Work, Wis. Soc. for Clinical
Anthony Waisbrol, MSW
Marshfield Clinic, 100 N. Oak Avenue
Marshfield 54449-5777

Social Workers, Inc., Natl. Assn. of (Wis. Chap.)
Geraldine A. Wolter, ACSW, Exec. Dir.
Suite 218, 6414 Copps Ave., Madison 53716

Socialist Party of Wis.
S. Nan Pfefferle, State Secy.
Suite 201, 1011 N. Old World 3rd St.
Milwaukee 53202

Soft Drink Assn., Wis.
James W. Wimmer, Jr.. Exec. Secy.
22 N. Carroll St., Suite 200, Madison 53703

Soil Conservation Society of America (Wis. Chap.)
Douglas C. Knox, Dist. Conservationist
USDA Soil Conservation Service
Agricultural Center Bldg., 216 North Iowa St.
Dodgeville 53533-1548

Soil Science Soc. of America
677 S. Segoe Rd., Madison 53711

Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims, Wis. Br.
Mrs. W.R. Rosenfeldt, Gov.
1003 Martin Rd., Fond du Lac 54935

Sons of the Amer. Revolution, Wis. Soc. of the
Crofton E. Thorp, Jr., Secy.
6821 W. Wisconsin Ave., Wauwatosa 53213

Sons of the Revolution in the State of Wis., Inc.
Dr. Donald E. Gradeless, Secy.
1721 Edgewood Ave., Racine 53404-2306

Soybean Assn., Wis.
Scott Stone, Exec. Dir.
2976 Triverton Pike, Madison 53711

Soybean Marketing Board, Inc., Wis.
Scott Stone, Exec. Dir.
2976 Triverton Pike Rd., Madison 53711

Speech-Language-Hearing Assn., Inc., Wis.
Alma Peters, Pres.
8700 W. Wisconsin Ave., Box 199, Milwaukee 53226

Spina Bifida Assn., Wis.
Karen Kamke, Pres.
4015 S. 18th St., Manitowoc 54220

Spinal Cord Injury Assn., Natl.
President
c/o Sacred Heart Rehab. Hospital
1545 S. Layton Blvd., Rm. 516, Milwaukee 53215

Sporting Goods Assn., Wis.
Chris Tackett, Dir.
Suite 710, 30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703

Stamp Clubs, Wis. Federation of
Karen L. Weigt, Secy.
4184 Rose Court, Middleton 53562-4339

Student Financial Aid Administrators, Wis. Assoc. of
William Peshel, Pres.
Director of Financial Aid, Nicolet College
P.O. Box 518, Rhinelander 54501

Student Governments, Inc., United Council of
Jim Smith, Pres.
Rm. 203, 8 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703

Suicide Prevention, Wis. Chap. on Youth
Jeanne M. Harper, St. Coord.
P.O. Box 478, Marinette 54143-0478

Supervision and Curriculum Development, Wis. Assn. for
Dr. Sherwood Williams, Pres.
Ashwaubenon School District, 1055 Griffiths Lane
Green Bay 54313

Surgeons, Amer. College of (Wis. Ch.)
Ronald Wenger, M.D., Secy.-Treas.
1912 Atwood Ave., Madison 53704

Surgeons, Wis. Soc. of Oral and Maxillofacial
Ruedi Gingrass, M.D., Pres.
9800 W. Bluemound Rd., Milwaukee 53226

Surgeons, Wis. Soc. of Plastic
Ruedi Gingrass, M.D., Pres.
9800 W. Bluemound Rd., Milwaukee 53226

Surgical Soc., Wis.
Stuart D. Wilson, M.D., Pres.
8700 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53226

Surveyors, Wis. Soc. of Land
Harold S. Charlier, Secy.-Treas.
2935 Coventry Ln., Waukesha 53188

Tavern Hosts of Wis.
Richard Weishaupt, Exec. Dir.
R.R. 5, Box 5103, Hayward 54843

Tavern League of Wis., Inc.
Steven C. Brist, Exec. Dir.
P.O. Box 170, Madison 53701

Tax Executives Institute (Wis. Chap.)
Joseph Komanecki, Pres.
P.O. Box 488, Milwaukee 53201

Taxicab Owners, Wis. Assn. of
John C. Fenske, Secy.-Treas.
125 Brookdale Dr., South Milwaukee 53172

Taxpayers Alliance, Wis.
James R. Morgan, Pres.
335 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703

Taxpayers Assn., Inc., Wis. Property
Thomas D. Dohm, Pres.
302 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703

Taxpayers Conference, Wis.
John W. Rader, Exec. Dir.
P.O. Box 1316, Madison 53701

Teacher Educators, Wis. Assn. of
Esther Letuen, Pres.
Wood Road, Box 2000
UW-Parkside, Kenosha 53141-2208

Teachers, American Assn. of Physics
(Wis Section)
J. Gerard Anderson, Secy.-Treas.
Dept. of Physics and Astronomy, UW-Eau Claire
Eau Claire 54702

Teachers, Wis. Assoc. of Foreign Language
Irene Kraemer
Carthage College, Kenosha 53140

Teachers, Wis. Fed. of
David Dean, Pres.
2021 Atwood Ave., Madison 53704

Teachers Assn., Wis. Retired
Annette S. Norsman, Exec. Dir.
2564 Branch St., Middleton 53562

Teachers Credit Union, Wis.
Suzanne T. Cowan, Pres.
P.O. Box 8003, Madison 53708-8003

Teachers of English, Wis. Council of
Nancy Hoefs, Financial Officer
c/o Nicolet H.S., Milwaukee 53217

Teamsters Joint Council No.39, Wis.
Raymond Fularczyk, Secy.-Treas.
P.O. Box 2073, 6200 Bluemound Rd., Milwaukee 53201

Technology Education Assn., Wis.
Dr. Thomas R. Baldwin, Business Mgr.
206 FH, UW-Stout, Menomonie 54751

Telemedia Council, Inc., Natl.
Marieli Rowe, Exec. Dir.
120 E. Wilson St., Madison 53703

Telephone Assn., Wis. Locally Owned
Karl Mess, Secy.
105 N. Avon, P.O. Box 108, Phillips 54555

Telephone Assn., Wis. State
Ray J. Riordan, Jr., Exec. Vice-Pres.
P.O. Box 55088, Madison 53705

Temperance Union, Women's Christian
Dorothy Springer, Pres.
Rt. 3, Box 135, Viroqua 54665

Theatre Owners of Wis., Natl. Assn. of
Wayne J. Painter, Exec. Dir.
Rm. 210, 212 W. Wisconsin Ave.
Milwaukee 53203

Tire Dealers and Retreaders Assn., Wis. Independent
Art Matthias, Exec. Dir.
2356 N. 66th St., Wauwatosa 53213

Title Assn., Inc., Wis. Land
Carrie Hoyer, Secy.-Treas.
1716 Paramount Dr., P.O. Box 618, Waukesha 53187

Tobacco and Candy Distributors, Inc., Wis. Assn. of
Ed Wojnicz, Pres.
Suite 200, 22 N. Carroll St., Madison 53703

Tobacco Dealers' and Growers' Assn., Wis. Leaf
Wallace Olstad
Rt. 1, Edgerton 53534

Tourism, Assn. of Chambers in
Maxine D. O'Brien, Exec. Dir.
3702 Nathan Hale Court
Middleton 53562

Tourism Attractions, Assn. of Wis.
Maxine D. O'Brien
3702 Nathan Hale Court
Middleton 53562

Tourism Federation, Wis.
Robert R. Green, Pres.
509 W. Wisconsin Ave., No. 622, Milwaukee 53203

Towing Assoc., Wis.
Thomas A. Howells, Jr.
125 W. Doty St., Madison 53703

Towns Assn., Wis.
Richard J. Stadelman, Exec. Dir.
Route 4, Box 319, Shawano 54166

Transportation Development Assn. of Wis., Inc.
Philip J. Scherer, Exec. Dir.
22 N. Carroll St., Suite 2, Madison 53703

Transportation Union, United
T.P. Dwyer, St. Dir.
7 N. Pinckney St., P.O. Box 1585
Madison 53701

Trauma Society, Amer. (Wis. Div.)
William Perloff, M.D., Pres.
3910 Priscilla Lane, Madison 53705

Treasurers Assn., Wis. Municipal
Warren J. Hirschinger, Exec. Secy.
7525 W. Greenfield Ave., West Allis 53214

Tree Farm Com., Wis.
David Stoiber, Chm.
Box 250, Madison 53701

Trees For Tomorrow Natural Resources Education Center
Henry H. Haskell, Exec. Dir.
P.O. Box 609, Eagle River 54521

Trout Growers Assn., Wis.
Robert H. Winkel
Rt. 2, Box 73, Elkhart Lake 53020

Truck Stop Operators of Wis.
Roger Kluge, Pres.
P.O. Box 3248, Madison 53704

Trustees Assn., Wis.
Roger Core, c/o Valley Trust Co.
P.O. Box 239, Appleton 54912

Turkey Fed., Wis.
Louis C. Arrington, Secy.
260 Animal Sciences Bldg., 1675 Observatory Dr.
Madison 53706

Underwriters, Wis. Assn. of Health
Tom Murphy, Pres.
P.O. Box 10888, Green Bay 54307

Underwriters, Wis. Assn. of Life
Charles B. Stumpf, Exec. Vice Pres.
4513 Vernon Blvd., Madison 53705

United Nations Assn. of U.S.A. (Wis. Div.)
Terry Roehrig, Exec. Dir.
Institute of World Affairs, UWM, P.O. Box 413
Milwaukee 53201

United Nations Reform, Campaign for
Everett Refior, St. Coordinator
205 N. Fremont St., Whitewater 53190

University of Wis. Foundation
Andrew A. Wilcox, Pres.
150 E. Gilman St., P.O. Box 8860
Madison 53708-8860

University of Wis. Professionals, The Assn. of
Edward J. Muzik, Exec. Secy.
139 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703

Urban Transit Assn., Wis.
Michael J. Glasheen, Chair
730 Washington Ave., Racine 53403

Urological Soc., Wis.
Clyde C. Lawnicki, Secy.-Treas.
c/o Gundersen Clinic, 1836 South Ave., La Crosse 54601

Utilities Assn., Wis.
Kenyon C. Kies, Pres.
P.O. Box 2117, Madison 53701

Utility Tax Assn., Wis.
Mike Lotto, Exec. Secy.
4057 Glenmore Rd., Green Bay 54311

Veal Growers Assn., Wis.
Shirley Matteson, Promotion Coordinator
Rt. 1, Box 49, Walworth 53184

Vegetable Council, Inc., Wis. Canned
Executive Secretary
Suite 29, 222 N. Midvale Blvd., Madison 53705

Veteran Organizations, Wis.
Assn. of Concerned
Gayle A. May, Pres.
P.O. Box 1523, Madison 53701

Veterans, Catholic War, Inc. (Wis. Dept.)
Frank J. Ott, Exec. Secy.
9812 Palmetto Ave., Wauwatosa 53222

Veterans, Catholic War, Ladies Aux.
(Dept. of Wis.)
Martha A. Samolyk, Pres.
1218 E. Townsend St., Milwaukee 53212

Veterans, Disabled Amer. (Dept. of Wis.)
Richard E. Marbes, Adj.
1305 S. Clay St., Green Bay 54301

Veterans, Disabled Amer., Aux. (Dept. of Wis.)
Nancy C. Dunday, Cmdr.
N7484 Edgewater Dr., Beaver Dam 53916

Veterans, Natl. Assn. for Black
Thomas H. Wynn, Sr., Exec. Dir.
P.O. Box 1432, 3924 N. Humboldt Blvd.
Milwaukee 53211-0432

Veterans, Natl. Assn. of Concerned
Ron Schultz, St. Coordinator
9214 Dunkelow Rd., Franksville 53126

Veterans, Polish Legion of Amer. (Dept. of Wis.)
Chester C. Pietkiewicz, Cmdr.
3825 18th St., Kenosha 53142

Veterans, Polish Legion of Amer., Ladies Aux.
(Dept. of Wis.)
Lois Markowski, Dept. Pres.
Rt. 2, Box 539, Wild Rose 54984

Veterans, United Spanish War, Aux.
Rosalie Bacon, Dept. Pres.
236 N. 62nd St., Milwaukee 53213

Veterans, United Women, Inc.
Marie D. Reinhardt, Chp.
4653 Tonyawatha Tr., Madison 53716

Veterans, WAC Assn.
Norma E. Schulkamp, Secy.-Treas.
4282 N. Wilson Dr., No. 3
Shorewood 53211

Veterans Against the War, Vietnam
Dennis Kroll
P.O. Box 3472, Madison 53704

Veterans Education Committee of Wis.
Wayne Faber, Pres.
W647 Hwy 67, Lomira 53048

Veterans of America, Vietnam (Wis. State Council)
Douglas M. Cozy, Chm.
205 5th Ave. So., Suite 325, La Crosse 54601

Veterans of Foreign Wars (Dept. of Wis.)
Donald Cunningham, St. Cmdr.
5217 Knightsbridge Rd., Madison 53714

Veterans of Foreign Wars, Ladies Aux. to the
Anita Larson, St. Pres.
1512 Reed Ave., Manitowoc 54220

Veterans of the Civil War, Sons of Union
(Dept. of Wis.)
Herman T. Black, Dept. Secy.-Treas.
2835 N. 47th St., Milwaukee 53210

Veterans of the Civil War, Aux., Sons of Union
Rhoda Lemanski, Dept. Pres.
3928 E. Hammond Ave., Milwaukee 53210

Veterans of the U.S., Jewish War (Dept. of Wis.)
Edward Sores, Dept. Cmdt.
4945 N. 61st St., Milwaukee 53218

Veterans of World War I USA Inc.
(Dept. of Wis.)
Ray H. Fuller, Cmdr.
865 W. 18th Ave., Oshkosh 54901

Veterans of World War I,
(Dept. of Wis.), Ladies Aux. to the
Gladys Warner
1123 Winford Ave., Green Bay 54304

Veterinary Medical Assn., Wis.
Leslie G. Schoenfeld, Exec. Dir.
301 N. Broom St., Madison 53703

Vocational Agriculture Instructors, Wis. Assn. of
Allen Linster, Exec. Secy.
313 Price Place, Suite 104, Madison 53705

Vocational Assn., Wis.
Linda Stemper, Exec. Dir.
No. 104, 313 Price Place, Madison 53705

Vocational Industrial Clubs of America
Geraldine Dearborn, Manager
SWTC Bronson Blvd., Fennimore 53809

War of 1812 in the State of Wis., Soc. of the
William H. Roddis, Pres.
1433 North Wahl Ave., Milwaukee 53211

Water Quality Assn., Wis.
6678 Pertzborn Road
Dane 53529

Waterfowl Assn., Inc., Wis.
Randy Krenn, Dir.
P.O. Box 792, Waukesha 53187-0792

Wetlands Assn., Wis.
Catherine Owen, Tara Devries, Co-Chp.
Rm. 28-29, 111 King St., Madison 53703

Wilderness Watch, Inc.
Jerome O. Gandt, Pres.
P.O. Box 782, Sturgeon Bay 54235

Wildlife Federation, Inc., Wis.
J.L. Schneider, Admin. Officer
Tranquil Acres, W10788 Co. Hwy I, Reeseville 53579

Wildlife Society, Wis. Chap.
Alan Crossley, Pres.
Box 863, Madison 53701-0863

Wine and Spirit Inst., Wis.
James W. Wimmer, Jr., Exec. Dir.
22 N. Carroll St., Suite 200, Madison 53703

Wineries, Assn. of Wis.
Robert P. Wollershein
Hwy 188, Prairie du Sac 53578

Wisconsin Action Coalition
Jeff Eagan, Exec. Dir.
Suite 633, 152 W. Wisconsin Ave.
Milwaukee 53203

Wisconsin State University Conference
Max Sparger, Commissioner
P.O. Box 8010, 1930 Monroe St., Madison 53708

Woman's Relief Corps, Natl.
Dorothy Wehrle, Secy.
1365 Lincoln Ave., Fennimore 53809

Women, Wis. National Organization for
Karen Godshall, Pres.
Suite 209, 8 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703

Women Entrepreneurs, Inc., Wis.
Gay Ketterer, Pres.
P.O. Box 1885, Racine 53401

Women for Soviet Jewry, Wis.
Evelyn Garfinkel, Director, Women's Div.
Milwaukee Jewish Fed., 1360 N. Prospect Ave.
Milwaukee 53216

Women Highway Safety Leaders, Inc., Wis. Assn. of
Mrs. La Verne Hoerig, National Representative
1321 Clara Ave., Sheboygan 53081

Women in Communications, Inc.
Sharyn Wisniewski, Pres.
P.O. Box 55187, Madison 53705

Women of the Blue Goose, Wis.
Mrs. Helen Knudsen
4520 Meadow View West, Brookfield 53005

Women Voters of Wis., Inc., League of
Lonie L. Wise, Office Mgr.
121 S. Hancock, Madison 53703

Women's Clubs, Wis. Fed. of
Lois Reinfeldt
525 Park Ave., Burlington 53105

Women's Network, Wis.
Crystel Anders, Exec. Dir.
8 W. Mifflin St., No. 209, Madison 53703

Women's Political Caucus of Wis., Natl.
Susan Herbst
P.O. Box 2233, Madison 53701

Woodland Owners Assn., Inc., Wis.
Betty L. Hauge, Exec. Dir.
P.O. Box 285, Stevens Point 54481

World Federalist Assn. (Wis. Branch)
Everett Refior, Pres.
205 N. Fremont, Whitewater 53190

Writers, Council for Wis., Inc.
Lynn Entine, Pres.
P.O. Box 55322, Madison 53705

Writers Assn., Inc., Wis. Regional
Gerald D. Kronschnabel, Treas. —
1303 Lost Dauphin Rd., De Pere 54115

Writers of America, Romance
Barbara Whiting, Advisor
200 Lake Rd., Menasha 54952

Writing Project, Wis.
John Kean, Dir.
556C Teacher Educ. Bldg., 225 N. Mills St.
Madison 53706

Youth Development Initiative, Inc., Wis. Positive
Susan R. Allen, Exec. Dir.
Suite 310, 30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703

NOTE

If you know of any additional PERMANENT, STATEWIDE, NONPROFIT associations — other than religious, fraternal, cooperative or similar organizations — please send the information to the Blue Book Editor, Legislative Reference Bureau, Room 201 North, State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin 53702. This will enable the editor to list that organization in the next edition of the WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK.

HIGHLIGHTS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY IN WISCONSIN

Manufacturing — Value added by manufacturing in Wisconsin totaled over $28.4 billion in 1986, an increase of $883 million over 1985 and almost $8 billion over 1980. The industry groups with the total highest value added in 1986 were machinery (except electrical) with $5.5 billion, food and kindred products with $4.25 billion, paper and allied products with almost $3.6 billion, and electric and electronic equipment with $3.05 billion.

In 1986, Wisconsin ranked 13th among the states in value added by manufacture, compared to 12th in 1983. Nationally, value added by manufacturing totaled $1.035 trillion in 1986, an increase of $53 billion over 1984. California, with $108.4 billion, and New York, with $73.3 billion, continue to lead the nation in this category.

Energy Consumption — In 1987, Wisconsin's total energy use per capita was 261 million Btu. This represents a decrease in energy consumption per person of 7 million Btu from 1985, and a decrease of 22 million Btu from 1981. Throughout the 1980s, Wisconsin's energy consumption has been from 6 percent to 15 percent below the national per capita rate. Energy derived from coal and nuclear power exceeded the U.S. per capita average in 1987, while Wisconsin's consumption of petroleum, natural gas and hydroelectric resources was less than the national average.

Of the petroleum consumed in Wisconsin in 1987, the largest amount, 317.1 trillion Btu, was used for transportation. This represented about 77 percent of the total petroleum consumption of 413.5 trillion Btu. Residential use was second, at 47.4 trillion Btu, with agriculture accounting for 23.1 trillion Btu. Statewide, use of petroleum has declined by 40.9 trillion Btu, or 9 percent, since 1980.

Financial Institutions — The number of banks in Wisconsin decreased from 596 in 1985 to 554 in 1987. However, the number of total offices, including branches, increased during this period from 1,155 to 1,203. Deposits in Wisconsin banks exceeded $32.7 billion in 1987, an increase of $2.9 billion since 1985.

Milwaukee County, the state's largest in population, has the greatest number of banking establishments — 37 banks and 105 total offices. Dane County has the second highest number of total offices, 78, associated with 37 banks.

At the end of 1988, Wisconsin's 73 state and federal savings and loan associations had a total of over $14.5 billion in assets. (Included in the total are 20 associations, with assets of $2.5 million, which are federally-chartered.) Milwaukee County has the largest number of savings and loan associations with 25, followed by Dane, Fond du Lac and Wood Counties, which each have 3. Forty counties have no savings and loan association main offices, although all but 2 counties have one or more branch offices.

There were 53 state-chartered savings and loans in Wisconsin in 1988 with total assets of over $14.5 billion and a cumulative net worth of about $1.08 billion. This represents a decrease of 7 savings and loans since 1986 but an increase in total assets of over $1 billion and net worth of about $159 million.

Corporations — During the 1988 fiscal year, 7,917 articles of incorporation were filed by domestic corporations, which was 74 more than in 1986. There were 1,421 foreign corporations licensed in 1988, an increase of 148 over the 1986 figure. Total incorporation and licensing fees collected by the state in 1988 amounted to about $3.75 million.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information about commerce and industry.

WISCONSIN ENERGY CONSUMPTION, BY RESOURCE
1981-87 (In Millions of Btu Per Capita)

Energy Resource	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987[1]
Petroleum							
Wisconsin	90	86	84	86	85	90	86
U.S.	121	114	112	116	113	116	117
% of U.S. per capita[2]	74	75	75	74	75	78	73
Natural Gas							
Wisconsin	68	66	63	63	63	60	58
U.S.	87	80	74	78	74	69	71
% of U.S. per capita[2]	88	82	85	81	85	86	82
Coal							
Wisconsin	72	68	75	81	82	79	81
U.S.	70	66	68	72	74	72	74
% of U.S. per capita[2]	93	103	110	112	111	111	110
Nuclear							
Wisconsin	24	23	21	24	25	25	25
U.S.	13	13	14	15	18	19	20
% of U.S. per capita[2]	182	176	150	160	139	136	124
Hydro							
Wisconsin	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
U.S.	5	8	7	7	6	6	5
% of U.S. per capita[2]	27	27	24	24	27	29	33
Total Resource Use							
Wisconsin[3]	283	255	256	268	268	265	261
U.S.	296	280	276	288	285	281	287
% of U.S. per capita[2]	85	88	89	89	90	94	91

[1]Preliminary.

[2]Wisconsin per capita resource energy consumption as percent of U.S. per capita resource energy consumption. For the purpose of comparing Wisconsin and U.S. totals, the Wisconsin total does not include wood.

[3]Includes wood use.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, *Wisconsin Energy Statistics-1988*, September 1988.

WISCONSIN USE OF PETROLEUM, BY SECTOR
1980-87
(In Trillions of Btu)

Sector	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987*
Transportation	323.0	310.9	297.0	300.1	305.7	306.9	315.3	317.1
Residential	71.2	61.6	60.3	56.9	54.2	55.9	52.2	47.4
Agriculture	27.7	27.7	28.0	24.1	27.1	27.1	26.6	23.1
Commercial	14.5	11.0	8.5	11.1	16.0	15.8	19.5	12.0
Industrial	13.2	12.1	7.8	6.3	5.9	5.2	15.8	12.4
Electric utility	4.8	2.3	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5
TOTAL	454.4	425.6	403.3	400.0	410.0	412.3	430.9	413.5

*Preliminary estimates.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, *Wisconsin Energy Statistics 1988* — "Highlights", July 1988.

BASIC DATA ON WISCONSIN CORPORATIONS 1905-1988[1]

Year	Domestic: Articles of Incorp. Filed	Domestic: Amdts. & Restated Articles	Fees for Foreign Corporations Licensed	Fees for Articles of Incorporation	Fees for Foreign Corp.[2]	Other Corp. Fees[3]	Total Fees Collected
Calendar							
1905	98	—	95	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 69,312
1915	1,043	382	112	28,287	3,743	89,695	121,725
1925	1,438	896	198	57,614	11,139	78,153	146,906
1935	1,272	439	176	30,839	8,956	41,631	81,426
1945	1,120	680	131	31,823	4,826	113,963	150,612
1955	2,537	874	287	89,951	31,146	175,973	297,070
1965	4,063	1,320	401	344,906	120,506	193,844	659,256
1970	5,056	1,615	679	251,257	222,812	630,115	1,104,184
Fiscal							
1974	5,881	1,358	703	271,827	399,294	722,295	1,121,589
1975	5,976	1,483	663	361,013	386,061	594,498	1,341,572
1976	6,340	1,765	668	361,013	386,062	555,950	1,303,024
1977	6,758	1,871	609	322,176	230,303	1,130,123	1,682,601
1978	7,149	2,061	764	373,543	598,443	751,097	1,723,082
1979	6,952	1,997	751	353,890	711,102	963,124	2,028,116
1980	7,334	1,978	753	373,220	753,461	788,204	1,914,885
1981	7,934	2,123	887	555,380	924,163	798,994	2,278,537
1982	7,313	2,052	998	514,780	1,039,663	1,033,488	2,587,931
1983	7,495	2,153	1,129	524,650	1,245,882	886,521	2,657,053
1984	8,066	2,238	1,162	564,620	1,244,224[4]	1,070,497[4]	2,879,341[4]
1985	7,605	2,359	1,018	485,835	1,142,129[4]	1,371,476[4]	2,999,440[4]
1986	7,843	2,344	1,273	502,495	1,690,640	1,123,540[4]	3,316,675[4]
1987	7,342	2,353	1,410	491,180	2,080,917	1,432,433	4,004,530
1988	7,917	2,378	1,421	517,200	1,734,797	1,498,850	3,750,577

[1]Beginning in 1974, data is computed on a fiscal year basis.

[2]Beginning in 1974, totals include fees for foreign corporation annual reports.

[3]Includes fees for filing restated articles, amendments, mergers, statements of intent to dissolve, articles of dissolution, changes of registered office or agent, and domestic corporation annual reports.

[4]Includes one-time per corporation $3 surcharge on annual reports to fund Corporation Registration Information System.

Source: Corporation Division of Office of Secretary of State, January 1988. This table includes only those required to file with the Secretary of State. Among those not required to file are banks, insurance companies, county agricultural societies, churches, cemetery associations, and fire departments outside cities and villages.

VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE
By State, 1984 and 1986
(In Millions)

State	Value Added 1984	Value Added 1986	1986 Rank	State	Value Added 1984	Value Added 1986	1986 Rank
Alabama	$ 14,635	$ 15,560	23	Nebraska	5,147	5,363	34
Alaska	650	501	49	Nevada	909	1,156	46
Arizona	8,278	9,509	30	New Hampshire	4,804	5,249	35
Arkansas	8,993	9,164	31	New Jersey	36,543	37,867	9
California	108,373	112,968	1	New Mexico	1,266	1,932	43
Colorado	9,807	10,397	28	New York	72,361	73,259	2
Connecticut	19,809	21,413	18	North Carolina	36,682	42,162	8
Delaware	2,916	3,020	40	North Dakota	754	715	48
Florida	22,461	23,081	17	Ohio	62,346	66,167	3
Georgia	25,041	28,764	12	Oklahoma	8,458	9,002	32
Hawaii	1,046	1,174	45	Oregon	9,568	9,908	29
Idaho	2,558	2,611	41	Pennsylvania	51,725	52,089	7
ILLINOIS	55,246	58,621	4	Rhode Island	4,241	4,439	39
Indiana	33,762	34,976	10	South Carolina	15,191	16,472	20
IOWA	13,035	13,219	24	South Dakota	1,343	1,496	44
Kansas	10,314	11,699	27	Tennessee	21,964	23,625	16
Kentucky	14,945	15,909	21	Texas	55,556	56,073	6
Louisiana	12,396	12,641	25	Utah	4,368	4,993	36
Maine	4,812	4,777	37	Vermont	2,077	2,209	42
Maryland	11,501	12,371	26	Virginia	21,048	24,010	15
Massachusetts	31,486	33,945	11	Washington	15,068	15,668	22
MICHIGAN	53,069	56,879	5	West Virginia	4,647	4,775	38
MINNESOTA	19,267	19,759	19	*WISCONSIN*	27,178	28,639	13
Mississippi	8,847	8,974	33	Wyoming	498	370	50
Missouri	23,457	24,045	14	United States*	$982,560	$1,035,821	—
Montana	1,024	907	47				

*State totals may not add up to U.S. totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1986 Annual Survey of Manufactures*, July 1988. Rank calculated by the Legislative Reference Bureau.

VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURING IN WISCONSIN BY INDUSTRY GROUP 1980-1986*

Industry Group	Value Added (in millions)					
	1980	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Machinery, except electrical	$ 5,242.7	$ 4,978.5	$ 4,439.5	$ 5,500.9	$ 5,367.2	$ 5,506.2
Food and kindred products	2,921.3	3,324.4	3,545.6	3,804.6	4,048.3	4,250.5
Paper and allied products	2,367.8	2,997.1	2,956.8	3,226.6	3,578.6	3,593.9
Electric and electronic equipment	1,800.4	1,997.3	2,104.3	3,127.2	3,137.6	3,058.4
Fabricated metal products	2,038.0	1,885.9	2,057.1	2,274.8	2,376.8	2,480.0
Transportation equipment	1,671.5	1,596.6	2,032.7	1,750.8	1,743.9	1,667.7
Printing and publishing	926.7	1,103.8	1,239.8	1,449.9	1,543.8	1,703.0
Chemicals and allied products	705.3	888.6	998.8	1,081.3	1,120.8	1,242.3
Primary metal industries	900.0	718.2	721.4	912.9	905.4	939.9
Rubber and plastic products	473.9	569.7	657.7	763.0	876.3	977.4
Lumber and wood products	476.4	489.6	599.0	751.4	529.3	701.7
Instruments and related products	—	357.0	392.0	563.2	485.0	449.0
Stone, clay and glass products	—	387.2	428.4	485.6	513.2	570.2
Furniture and fixtures	253.2	297.2	319.8	472.8	537.4	542.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	303.5	358.7	312.3	348.7	270.6	243.7
Leather and leather products	265.1	243.2	227.2	266.5	288.2	267.0
Apparel and related products	108.5	149.1	160.1	134.5	158.3	192.1
Petroleum and coal products	—	—	—	57.4	70.1	48.6
Textile mill products	118.9	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	$20,573.2	$22,545.6	$23,420.8	$27,177.7	$27,550.8	$28,434.0

*Data may not be strictly comparable for various years due to changes in categories. Data for 1981 not available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1986 Annual Survey of Manufactures*, July 1988, and previous issues.

STATE-CHARTERED SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS IN WISCONSIN, 1905-1988

Year	Number of Associations[1]	Number of Branches[1]	Total Assets	Total Savings	Total Net Worth
1905	54	—	$ 4,191,604	$ 3,631,410	$ 286,974
1910	60	—	6,180,607	5,104,697	538,771
1920	97	—	43,641,142	39,217,022	1,020,726
1930	188	—	290,625,985	271,824,504	6,820,830
1940	124	—	116,747,368	96,779,358	9,311,417
1950	113	—	263,408,389	209,256,214	23,612,039
1960	114	—	1,222,093,134	1,050,067,556	89,819,842
1970	95	38	2,627,280,401	2,213,535,543	212,055,100
1975	87	181	5,196,433,224	4,372,429,406	349,844,022
1976	85	209	6,008,876,982	5,131,480,908	386,127,796
1977	85	232	6,987,186,369	5,916,344,435	435,517,191
1978	84	292	8,895,936,269	7,349,992,432	545,516,830
1979	83	320	9,807,974,919	8,072,509,194	618,859,517
1980	81	355	10,713,958,589	9,033,006,769	680,372,693
1981	79	376	11,038,736,366	9,332,084,287	647,041,665
1982	66	397	11,205,350,748	9,735,646,639	598,548,521
1983	65	404	11,987,296,589	10,677,687,939	643,664,848
1984	63	401	12,741,432,341	11,127,133,499	709,163,909
1985	60	406	13,041,851,968	11,454,632,446	781,460,458
1986	60	411	13,496,659,300	11,669,748,234	919,540,058
1987	55	423	14,004,801,220	11,948,038,587	987,442,807
1988	53	407[2]	14,562,082,529	12,407,535,355	1,078,004,635

[1]There were 20 federally chartered savings and loans with 77 branches in Wisconsin in 1988.

[2]One association has an out-of-state office that is not included in total.

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Savings and Loan, *92nd Annual Report on the Condition of Wisconsin Savings and Loan Associations*, December 31, 1988.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, BY COUNTY
December 31, 1988

County	Total Offices	State-Chartered Associations		Federally-Chartered Associations	
		Number	Total Assets	Number	Total Assets
Adams	1	0	$ —	0	$ —
Ashland	1	1	140,027,840	0	—
Barron	6	0	—	2	190,568
Bayfield	3	0	—	0	—
Brown	26	1	283,024,326	1	101,992
Buffalo	1	0	—	0	—
Burnett	1	0	—	0	—
Calumet	3	0	—	0	—
Chippewa	6	0	—	0	—
Clark	3	0	—	0	—
Columbia	3	0	—	0	—
Crawford	2	0	—	0	—
Dane	40	2	1,343,372,203	1	332,691
Dodge	6	1	15,298,981	0	—
Door	4	0	—	0	—
Douglas	2	1	40,735,679	0	—
Dunn	2	0	—	0	—
Eau Claire	9	0	—	1	330,537
Florence	0	0	—	0	—
Fond du Lac	8	2	341,422,424	1	99,695
Forest	1	0	—	0	—
Grant	7	0	—	1	19,498
Green	3	0	—	0	—
Green Lake	5	0	—	0	—
Iowa	1	0	—	0	—
Iron	1	0	—	0	—
Jackson	1	0	—	0	—
Jefferson	6	0	—	0	—
Juneau	4	0	—	0	—
Kenosha	9	1	330,083,058	0	—
Kewaunee	2	0	—	0	—
La Crosse	9	0	—	1	482,851
Lafayette	1	0	—	0	—
Langlade	2	0	—	0	—
Lincoln	3	1	30,759,391	1	21,204
Manitowoc	6	0	—	0	—
Marathon	10	1	82,600,256	0	—
Marinette	5	0	—	0	—
Marquette	1	0	—	0	—
Menominee	0	0	—	0	—
Milwaukee	127	22	7,593,697,284	3	277,747
Monroe	4	1	71,399,807	1	116,463
Oconto	2	0	—	0	—
Oneida	5	0	—	0	—
Outagamie	19	2	269,725,356	0	—
Ozaukee	13	2	140,307,816	0	—
Pepin	1	0	—	1	108,190
Pierce	5	0	—	0	—
Polk	4	0	—	1	59,666
Portage	3	2	2,346,374,038	0	—
Price	2	0	—	0	—
Racine	17	1	122,652,241	0	—
Richland	2	0	—	0	—
Rock	14	2	81,855,024	0	—
Rusk	1	0	—	1	20,594
St. Croix	6	0	—	0	—
Sauk	4	0	—	1	94,953
Sawyer	2	0	—	0	—
Shawano	2	0	—	0	—
Sheboygan	10	1	322,498,301	0	—
Taylor	1	0	—	1	125,564
Trempealeau	3	0	—	0	—
Vernon	3	0	—	1	37,551
Vilas	1	0	—	0	—
Walworth	10	0	—	0	—
Washburn	1	0	—	0	—
Washington	13	2	177,888,726	0	—
Waukesha	49	1	300,244,295	1	57,312
Waupaca	7	1	68,365,120	0	—
Waushara	1	0	—	0	—
Winnebago	13	2	312,644,893	0	—
Wood	8	3	147,105,470	0	—
TOTAL	557	53	$14,562,082,529	20	$2,477,076

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Savings and Loan, *92nd Annual Report on the Condition of Wisconsin Savings and Loan Associations*, December 31, 1988; and 1988 Federal Home Loan Bank Board Quarterly Reports.

DEPOSITS AND NUMBER OF BANKS IN WISCONSIN 1900-1987

Year	No. of Banks	Deposits as of June 30 (in thousands) Total	Interbank[1]	Government[2]	Demand[1]	Time[1]	Savings[1]
1900	349	$ 124,892	$ 9,161	$ 1,220	$ 71,448	$ 43,063	$ —
1910	630	268,766	18,929	858	121,413	127,566	—
1920	976	767,534	41,452	2,065	332,353	391,664	—
1930	936	935,006	44,274	2,418	360,538	527,776	—
1940	574	993,155	85,239	13,414	437,274	457,228	—
1950	556	2,965,580	120,860	81,222	1,506,246	1,257,252	—
1960	561	4,385,838	190,967	135,348	2,172,423	1,887,100	—
1965	582	5,608,599	202,673	190,894	2,485,637	3,114,672	—
1966	586	6,470,394	183,961	655,980	2,960,701	3,509,693	—
1967	599	7,112,785	218,015	624,634	3,060,742	4,052,043	—
1968	605	7,808,963	232,743	676,798	3,250,117	4,558,846	—
1969	605	8,389,296	279,970	592,334	3,495,497	4,893,799	—
1970	602	8,750,823	277,635	711,908	3,525,878	5,224,945	—
1971	608	10,064,272	319,292	944,359	3,782,306	6,281,966	—
1972	612	11,065,211	300,436	963,847	4,008,389	7,056,822	—
1973	619	12,494,510	226,879	1,237,586	4,301,608	8,192,902	—
1974	617	13,441,620	252,357	1,329,119	4,377,799	9,063,821	—
1975	621	14,426,012	291,584	1,344,781	4,591,759	9,834,253	—
1976	623	15,487,990	304,881	1,295,484	4,620,570	6,212,779	4,654,641
1977	623	18,538,624	410,636	1,447,905	6,062,841	6,896,827	5,578,956
1978	625	18,742,594	406,447	1,730,762	5,613,377	5,749,527	7,379,690
1979	631	20,798,061	481,127	1,967,839	6,502,343	8,562,511	5,733,208
1980	634	24,763,910	426,907	1,830,450	5,804,877	9,470,369	5,201,145
1981	644	21,516,046	—	1,404,039	4,129,900	9,818,129	5,454,197
1982	647	22,541,970	—	1,417,566	3,794,612	11,197,120	5,444,679
1983	628	25,701,890	—	1,624,052	4,028,840	10,456,377	8,846,314
1984	602	27,438,127	—	1,517,686	4,224,162	18,983,294	6,192,766
1985	585	29,847,847	—	1,638,870	4,410,978	20,839,238	6,393,500
1986	569	31,651,354	—	1,304,295	4,835,082	21,991,122	7,185,624
1987	560	32,777,603	—	1,467,191	4,672,788	22,535,567	7,551,197

[1]Prior to 1965, "Demand" and "Time" totals did not include interbank and government deposits. Beginning in 1976, data is presented for "Savings" as well as "Demand" and "Time" deposits. Beginning in 1984, "Time" and "Savings" categories reported as total of "Non-transaction" and "Transaction" Accounts. "Interbank" deposits are not listed separately for 1981-87.

[2]As of 1966, "Government" includes deposits of state and subdivisions as well as U.S. government deposits.

Source: 1900-55: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, *All-Bank Statistics, U.S.*, 1959; 1956-64: Wisconsin Commissioner of Banks, December 1965; 1965-78: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, *Assets and Liabilities — Commercial and Mutual Savings Banks*, June 30, 1978, and previous issues; 1979-80: data provided by Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; 1981-87: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, "Operating Banks and Branches — Data Book, June 30, 1986", and "Operating Banks and Branches — Data Book, June 30, 1987".

BANKS AND BRANCHES IN WISCONSIN December 31, 1987

Type of Bank	All Banks 1982[1]	All Banks 1984[2]	All Banks 1986[2]	All Banks 1987	Insured Commercial Banks and Trust Companies: Nat'l Charter	State Charter: Mbr. F.R. Sys.	State Charter: Not Mbr. F.R. Sys.	State Chartered Savings Banks
Banks	633	596	567	554	118	24	411	1
Unit Banks	381	326	298	287	59	16	212	0
Banks operating branches	252	270	269	267	59	8	199	1
Branches	462	559	615	649	172	55	420	2
TOTAL OFFICES	1,095	1,155	1,182	1,203	290	79	831	3

[1]Includes 3 state-chartered savings banks.

[2]Includes 2 state-chartered savings banks.

Source: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, *Statistics on Banking, 1987*, and previous issues.

BANKING IN WISCONSIN, BY COUNTY[1]
June 30, 1987

County	No. of Banks	Total Offices	Total Deposits (in thousands)	Type of Deposit (in thousands)			
				Transaction Accounts	Demand Deposits[2]	Nontransaction Accounts	Public Funds
Adams	4	5	$ 66,400	$ 11,531	$ 5,342	$ 51,229	$ 3,343
Ashland	3	7	113,246	19,236	11,306	87,593	5,932
Barron	12	15	293,083	58,317	23,271	213,253	19,687
Bayfield	4	8	62,865	11,636	6,428	46,730	4,073
Brown	14	36	1,302,579	266,196	180,008	903,679	71,814
Buffalo	6	9	101,339	19,491	7,435	75,941	5,117
Burnett	2	7	82,607	14,635	7,490	64,239	3,254
Calumet	10	10	194,281	33,495	23,646	153,518	6,033
Chippewa	9	17	296,383	58,404	28,055	224,570	12,088
Clark	10	16	243,167	37,886	16,797	187,663	16,329
Columbia	9	20	392,777	75,758	37,292	294,652	19,768
Crawford	4	8	105,717	19,966	9,271	79,719	5,101
Dane	37	78	2,278,266	692,816	438,438	1,485,198	46,135
Dodge	14	20	410,398	69,755	42,371	324,058	13,287
Door	3	13	183,701	37,867	21,048	131,572	11,486
Douglas	6	9	231,794	45,647	22,421	176,826	6,702
Dunn	7	18	173,921	33,931	14,031	129,151	9,284
Eau Claire	7	19	446,993	114,823	55,441	298,870	5,641
Florence	2	2	13,323	2,378	1,487	9,189	1,630
Fond du Lac	16	25	660,023	126,241	72,061	513,131	12,581
Forest	3	3	54,650	13,431	5,359	36,617	4,151
Grant	17	27	432,477	89,467	31,073	325,440	14,415
Green	10	14	321,814	55,369	28,512	254,926	10,064
Green Lake	7	8	159,930	31,288	14,547	123,573	4,145
Iowa	8	13	139,901	30,624	12,889	100,443	7,937
Iron	2	2	34,096	5,038	3,246	26,316	2,391
Jackson	2	7	86,737	16,854	7,217	60,252	8,572
Jefferson	15	18	484,368	86,945	50,483	374,192	20,382
Juneau	6	11	132,434	27,815	10,071	95,488	7,760
Kenosha	6	19	535,327	105,516	72,436	415,167	10,941
Kewaunee	6	9	179,731	27,975	13,397	144,063	6,259
La Crosse	11	16	568,766	137,540	79,186	405,517	14,183
Lafayette	10	10	165,139	30,281	13,240	127,746	6,547
Langlade	3	5	94,526	19,383	10,601	69,809	4,632
Lincoln	3	6	118,381	28,981	15,762	83,678	4,834
Manitowoc	15	26	600,186	84,111	51,262	494,392	16,151
Marathon	19	27	740,155	137,336	83,694	561,661	30,713
Marinette	9	15	334,995	46,772	29,812	271,876	12,745
Marquette	4	5	79,401	11,232	6,329	64,121	3,758
Menominee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milwaukee	37	105	7,966,717	2,202,799	1,588,494	4,369,560	520,263
Monroe	8	12	198,270	44,752	19,717	143,177	8,579
Oconto	4	11	162,408	26,272	14,186	127,160	8,116
Oneida	7	11	252,645	54,615	31,804	186,469	9,502
Outagamie	16	32	877,645	225,816	148,912	609,330	32,009
Ozaukee	11	17	390,683	89,970	47,783	275,744	21,039
Pepin	3	3	68,615	18,762	3,882	44,991	4,704
Pierce	7	11	232,801	46,408	21,606	172,074	12,827
Polk	9	12	239,938	50,910	21,262	179,298	8,692
Portage	10	17	348,383	77,767	44,036	250,458	16,056
Price	4	6	111,842	21,099	7,520	82,340	8,017
Racine	12	40	1,144,969	247,092	143,878	842,612	45,132
Richland	5	5	118,158	28,244	11,189	84,187	5,188
Rock	13	30	729,602	179,394	92,042	534,777	10,512
Rusk	3	6	82,297	15,492	10,719	60,426	5,378
St. Croix	13	20	764,952	142,613	97,747	558,510	31,883
Sauk	11	13	256,678	50,354	27,373	195,653	8,894
Sawyer	10	21	400,098	79,256	40,834	303,895	13,183
Shawano	5	6	100,520	17,282	9,740	79,157	3,253
Sheboygan	9	15	306,364	44,124	23,903	242,708	18,026
Taylor	5	6	130,683	26,530	13,612	98,479	4,334
Trempealeau	8	11	178,438	34,271	13,343	134,485	8,657
Vernon	9	13	168,976	29,785	13,556	129,590	8,347
Vilas	6	8	127,239	25,066	10,629	94,267	6,612
Walworth	13	25	462,243	103,056	62,724	335,586	19,706
Washburn	3	5	84,286	16,616	7,955	60,127	6,948
Washington	11	16	484,183	113,852	80,888	342,554	25,692
Waukesha	21	67	1,567,699	431,825	283,732	1,062,018	59,408
Waupaca	12	15	391,334	70,344	33,998	301,690	16,288
Waushara	3	8	104,434	18,635	10,670	78,878	6,224
Winnebago	13	27	760,060	163,822	107,771	572,912	15,084
Wood	11	18	557,533	113,697	61,368	410,074	26,773
TOTAL	559[3]	1,195	$32,686,570	$7,546,487	$4,669,628	$22,449,244	$1,467,191

[1]Includes only FDIC-insured and reporting noninsured commercial and mutual savings banks.
[2]Demand deposits are included in transaction accounts.
[3]State total does not match sum of number of banks in individual counties because banks that have branches in more than one county are counted in each county.
Source: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, *Data Book — Operating Banks and Branches, June 30, 1987.*

HIGHLIGHTS OF CONSERVATION AND RECREATION IN WISCONSIN

Recreation — More than 14,000 lakes, 2,000 trout streams, 5,000 campsites, and 6 million acres of hunting land contribute to Wisconsin's recreational assets. More than 72 million fish and almost 4 million game animals of various species are taken each year. In 1987, 461,500 boats were registered, 147,000 annual and 349,500 daily park admission stickers and tags were sold, and more than 1 million hunting licenses and tags and 1.2 million fishing licenses were issued.

Wisconsin has 48 state parks, 9 state forests, 12 state trails, and 3 recreation areas. The parks range in size from Devils Lake with 8,359 acres to Lucius Woods with 41 acres. The largest single state recreational facility is the Northern Highland-American Legion Forest with 165,128 acres. The state's recreational facilities have been enhanced by the growing trails system. State trails currently total 4,980 acres; 340 miles of trails are usable for hiking, biking, and snowmobiling.

More than 8.5 million people visited Wisconsin's state parks in 1987, reversing a downward trend since the record 8.8 million in 1983. Utilization of the state forests also increased to more than 4.6 million visitors. Use of state trails continued to increase, with more than 221,000 visitors in 1987.

Land Acquisition — Almost 144,000 acres have been acquired at a cost of $87.5 million in support of various natural resources functions since the 1976-77 fiscal year.

Resource Management — More than $72.7 million was spent in the resource management program area in fiscal year 1987-88. Of this, $11.1 million came from the general fund. More than $55.2 million came from various segregated funds. The largest sums represented the forestry mill tax ($22.3 million) and hunting and fishing licenses ($18.5 million). Of these revenues, $18.8 million was spent on forestry, $17 million on resource acquisition and development, $12.9 million on fish management, and $8.1 million each on parks and wildlife management.

Environmental Standards — More than $26.5 million was spent in the environmental standards program in fiscal year 1987-88. Of this, $13.8 million came from general tax funds, $2.2 million from program revenues, and $6.5 million from federal aids. Solid waste programs received the largest share of funding ($7 million), followed, in decreasing order, by expenditures on water quality, wastewater management, air management, and water supply programs.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information about conservation and recreation.

FISH AND GAME HARVESTED AND RESTOCKED

Estimated Fish Taken[1]	Number		Number
Bass, perch, other panfish (1988)	63,500,000	Walleye (1988)	1,900,000
Inland trout (1985)	2,012,000	Northern pike (1988)	4,520,000
Great Lakes trout (1985)	221,861	Muskellunge (1988)	40,000
Great Lakes salmon (1985)	451,594		
Harvest Indicators, 1987			
Pheasant	270,400	Raccoon	206,680
Ruffed grouse	1,021,600	Red fox	20,503
Gray partridge	20,300	Gray fox	3,344
Bobwhite quail	17,000	Coyotes	2,535
Woodcock	177,000	Deer (with guns)	250,530
Squirrels	1,345,000	Deer (with bows)	42,651
Cottontail rabbit	393,500	Bear	824
Snowshoe hare	114,000		

Furbearer Harvest, 1986-87	
Total value of all furs	$8,124,393
Beavers only	$ 938,540

Restocking Forests and Wildlife[1]	Number
Adult pheasant roosters stocked (1988)	53,000
Adult hen pheasants stocked (1988)	12,400
Day-old pheasants distributed (1988) to 117 cooperating rod and gun clubs in 40 counties	97,500
Trees and shrubs distributed from state nurseries (1988)	22,500,000
Warmwater fish, produced and distributed (717,000 pounds) (1986)	11,651,800
Warmwater fish fry, produced and distributed (1986)	63,115,000
Federal fish distributed (99,240 pounds) (1986)	2,340,500
Federal fish fry distributed (1986)	2,900,000
Trout distributed (614,200 pounds) (includes salmon) (1986)	7,575,000

[1]Latest data available.

Source: Department of Natural Resources, departmental data, December 1988.

FISH AND GAME LICENSES AND RECREATION-RELATED PERMITS ISSUED, 1984-1987

	1984	1985	1986	1987
Boats registered	436,221	438,287	452,481	461,545
Snowmobiles registered	158,231	153,945	145,157	150,161
Annual park admission stickers for automobiles	127,980	138,495	141,049	147,323
Daily park admission tags for automobiles	341,743	335,416	325,296	349,631
Deer hunting and license tags including nonresidents	424,360	439,824	434,268	444,317
Small game hunting license tags including nonresident	142,876	140,638	136,294	142,293
Nonresident annual fishing licenses	115,987	120,989	124,622	133,041
Resident annual fishing licenses	506,727	531,570	526,717	536,309
Nonresident family annual fishing licenses	36,707	37,830	37,646	39,869
15-day nonresident family fishing licenses	27,486	26,803	26,079	25,371
Resident husband and wife fishing licenses	115,659	118,613	112,074	112,903
15-day nonresident fishing licenses	40,130	40,687	41,267	40,175
4-day nonresident fishing licenses	162,192	163,102	164,499	166,464
Resident sports licenses	233,392	230,240	228,217	215,718
Resident archer's licenses	198,772	209,254	209,144	201,640
Nonresident archer's licenses	6,360	6,646	7,042	6,669
Guide licenses	1,104	1,060	1,132	1,309

Source: Department of Natural Resources, departmental data, December 1988.

Source: Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Parks and Recreation, January 1989.

WISCONSIN STATE PARKS, FORESTS, TRAILS, AND RECREATION AREAS

Name	Location and Highway Connection[1]	Dominant Features	Acres	Number of visitors[2] 1970	1980	1985	1986	1987
State Parks								
Amnicon Falls	10 mi. SE of Superior USH2	Scenic water falls, covered bridge	825	58,147	57,850	52,240	56,467	80,079
Aztalan	4 mi. E of Lake Mills CTH Q	Ancient Indian village	172	60,173	77,302	64,092	70,312*	73,335
Big Bay	On Madeline Island in Lake Superior	Sand beach, natural history	2,358	4,336	47,191	53,487	49,884	66,902
Big Foot Beach	1 mi. S of Lake Geneva STH 12 & 120	A beach park	272	288,954	130,074	154,525	169,730	171,912
Blue Mound	1 mi. NW of Blue Mounds STH 151 & 18	Highest point in southern part of state	1,124	86,063	126,869	153,112	173,634	181,051
Brunet Island	1 mi. N of Cornell STH 27	River island park	1,032	131,071	119,114	161,792	170,958	225,128
Buckhorn	13 mi. N of Mauston on CTH Q & G	River scenery	2,507	—	30,000	45,762	43,758	58,209
Copper Falls	4 mi. N of Mellen STH 13 & 169	River gorge, waterfalls	2,402	145,887	100,458	95,007	98,549	130,025
Council Grounds	1 mi. NW of Merrill STH 107	River scenery	427	67,589	154,919	122,778	174,504	212,196
Devils Lake	3 mi. S of Baraboo STH 123	Bluffs, mountain scenery	8,359	1,459,560	1,107,259	1,335,407	1,121,728	1,211,526
First Capitol	3 mi. N of Belmont CTH G	First territorial capitol	256	18,221	2,579	2,430	3,066	3,626
Governor Dodge	3 mi. N of Dodgeville STH 23	Rocky promontories	5,029	444,882	408,054	418,741	459,143	441,941
Governor Nelson	5 mi. E of Middleton on CTH M	Wooded lakeshore, Indian effigy mounds	422	—	—	—	—	—
Harrington Beach	10 mi. N of Port Washington STH 32	Lake Michigan shoreline	636	—	56,321	57,528	40,165	65,687
Hartman Creek	6 mi. W of Waupaca STH 54	Lake scenery, pine plantation	1,323	109,418	148,816	218,611	224,848	237,190
Heritage Hill	STH 57 in S Green Bay	Restored early American buildings	50	—	45,673	35,140	62,306	61,942
High Cliff	9 mi. E of Menasha STH 114	Wooded bluffs, Lake Winnebago	1,145	567,425	510,235	587,065	608,608	607,418
Interstate	St. Croix Falls USH 8	River gorge, rocky bluffs	1,368	290,980	339,700	274,923	307,256	357,341
Kinnickinnic	6 mi. W of River Falls CTH F	River scenery	1,153	—	—	95,850	76,700	114,750
Kohler-Andrae	4 mi. S of Sheboygan STH 141	Lake Michigan sand dunes	760	274,027	220,861	302,192	279,680	278,166
Lake Kegonsa	3 mi. N of Stoughton CTH N	Prairie park	343	97,066	175,298	203,540	186,889	183,069
Lake Wissota	E of Chippewa Falls 5 mi. STH 29 N on K	Lake scenery	1,062	19,282	205,968	164,157	188,138	193,636
Merrick	1 mi. N of Fountain City STH 35	A river park, fall color	322	94,595	119,151	18,343	80,571	79,959
Mill Bluff	4 mi. W of Camp Douglas USH 12 & 16	Rocky bluffs	1,236	88,270	66,549	51,500	50,396	51,754
Mirror Lake	1 mi. SE of Lake Delton	Lake scenery	2,057	178,760	220,774	257,801	251,038	266,414
Natural Bridge	15 mi. NW of Sauk City CTH C	Natural rock bridge	530	—	30,545	34,867	28,556	42,186
Nelson Dewey	1 mi. N of Cassville CTH VV	Home of first governor	756	116,153	45,169	39,679	46,900	41,751
New Glarus Woods	1 mi. S of New Glarus STH 69	Wooded valleys, natural oakwoods	360	31,734	16,196	25,919	28,594	17,413
Newport	2 mi. SE of Gill's Rock, tip of Door County	Lake scenery	2,226	50,718	119,108	164,268	153,234	154,026
Ojibwa	1 mi. E of Ojibwa STH 70	River scenery	366	15,952	13,570	350	—*	7,519*
Old Wade House	6 mi. W of Plymouth STH 23	Restored early American inn	254	35,453	20,168	21,777	18,268*	16,123*
Pattison	10 mi. S of Superior STH 35	Highest waterfall in state	1,374	172,165	124,183	144,103	137,000	138,027
Peninsula	Fish Creek STH 42	Green Bay, limestone bluffs	3,763	851,637	1,239,543	1,021,156	1,048,857	857,494
Perrot	1 mi. N of Trempealeau STH 35	River scenery, wooded bluffs	1,435	170,915	262,609	200,180	192,497	223,758
Pike Lake	2 mi. E of Hartford STH 60	Glacial lake	678	—	196,253	151,976	134,507	170,432
Potawatomi	2 mi. NW of Sturgeon Bay STH 42	Limestone bluffs	1,127	202,139	215,333	170,872	169,028	194,889
Rib Mountain	4 mi. SW of Wausau CTH N & NN	A high point in the state	901	221,149	199,224	206,440	172,234	134,961
Roche A Cri	2 mi N of Friendship STH 13	Woodlands, rocky bluffs	411	37,789	35,145	45,043	48,888	47,597
Rock Island[3]	50 mi. SE of Sturgeon Bay	Island scenery	912	15,125	29,489	6,953	10,780	13,596
Rocky Arbor	1 mi. NW of Wisconsin Dells USH 12	Rocky ledges, wooded valleys	225	68,906	73,648	78,633	90,321	93,634
Tower Hill	3 mi. S of Spring Green STH 23	Historic shot tower, river	77	76,957	31,202	47,219	67,381	58,471
Whitefish Dunes	10 mi. NE of Sturgeon Bay STH 57	Lake Michigan, sand dunes	863	—	49,988	71,577	96,936	133,948
Wildcat Mountain	3 mi. S of Ontario STH 33	Bluff lands	3,511	71,854	129,414	138,140	138,160	139,100
Willow River	NE of Hudson along Willow River	River scenery, 3 dams	2,813	57,607	214,145	251,640	285,648	311,841
Wyalusing	12 mi. S of Prairie du Chien USH 18	Junction Wis. & Miss. Rivers	2,646	131,042	148,571	178,231	167,633	198,071
Yellowstone Lake	7 mi. NW of Argyle CTH N	Lake scenery, wooded valleys	771	80,604	344,563	288,260	269,885	271,588
TOTAL				6,998,568	8,056,939	8,213,306	8,253,635	8,613,742

WISCONSIN STATE PARKS, FORESTS, TRAILS, AND RECREATION AREAS—Cont.

Name	Location and Highway Connection[1]	Dominant Features	Acres	Number of visitors[2] 1970	1980	1985	1986	1987
Northern Forests								
Black River	SE of Black River Falls USH 12, STH 27 & 54	Abundance of wildlife and scenery	65,781	189,126	288,300	298,106	323,670	297,850
Brule River	NE of Solon Springs CTH P	Excellent fishing and canoeing	40,198	51,312	54,639	63,594	75,635	88,482
Flambeau River	23 mi. W of Philips on CTH W	Outstanding canoeing river	89,806	30,900	103,995	121,355	122,690	126,520
Governor Knowles	1 mi. W of Grantsburg STH 70	River scenery	18,706	—	15,505	44,299	51,753	58,406
Northern Highland-American Legion	SE Iron, WC Vilas, NC Oneida Counties	Scenic lakes and forests	165,128	1,193,999	1,315,690	1,359,395	1,385,685	1,431,620
TOTAL				1,465,337	1,778,129	1,886,749	1,959,433	2,002,878
Southern Forests								
Havenwoods	6 mi. NW of downtown Milwaukee, W. Douglas Ave.	Open space preservation	217	—	—	24,219	31,854	36,664
Kettle Moraine								
Northern Unit	N of Kewaskum STH 45, 23 & 67	Glacial formations	27,725	714,795	668,601	722,994	645,004	627,364
Southern Unit	S & E of Whitewater USH 12, STH 59 & 67	Glacial topography, historic ethnic structures	17,871	402,077	1,290,848	1,417,040	1,567,840	1,703,270
Point Beach	4 mi. N of Two Rivers STH 42	Sand beach, natural history	2,903	151,529	242,746	222,101	217,596	247,798
TOTAL				1,268,401	2,202,195	2,386,354	2,462,294	2,615,096
State Trails[3]								
Ahnapee	3/4 mi. N of Algoma or 1 mi. S of Sturgeon Bay	15 miles old railroad grade	208	—	13,858	2,493	2,838	2,640
Bearskin	STH 51	Old railroad grade	479	—	22,341	30,025	22,230	34,750
Buffalo River	USH 10 between Fairchild & Mondovi	36 miles old railroad grade	505	—	—	6,900	7,050	13,112
Elroy-Sparta	1/2 mi. NW of Elroy or 2 mi. SE of Sparta STH 71	Scenic hills & valleys, old railroad tunnels	638	15,373	44,877	51,803	54,200	53,800
Glacial Drumlin	E of Cottage Grove to Waukesha USH 12-18 and 18	Views of drumlin, Ice Age features	280	—	—	—	18,919	—
Great River	N of Onalaska along Mississippi River	River scenery, bluffs	266	—	—	—	—	19,314
La Crosse River[4]	1 mi. W of Sparta, USH 16, STH 27	Old railroad grade	344	—	—	—	—	—
Military Ridge	4 mi. W. of Madison to Dodgeville, USH 18 & 151	On crest of Military Ridge, Scenic, Views	510	—	—	—	—	22,495
Pecatonica[4]	CTH G, Belmont E to Calamine	Stream-side views	211	—	—	—	—	—
Red Cedar	From Menomonie S. along Red Cedar River	Old railroad grade	439	—	—	14,665	15,970	14,417
Sugar River	STH 69, 39, 11 & CTH E	23 miles old railroad grade	266	—	36,851	59,061	49,689	51,455
Tuscobia	STH 40, 48 & 70	76 miles old railroad grade	833	—	26,091	10,193	13,147	9,406
TOTAL				15,373	144,018	175,140	184,043	221,389
Recreation Areas								
Bong	8 mi. SE of Burlington, STH 142	Small lakes, open space	4,515	—	21,250	217,950	238,546	283,649
Browntown-Cadiz Springs	6 mi. W of Monroe, STH 11	Spring fed lakes	644	55,905	76,023	78,748	81,257	68,002
Hoffman Hills	8 mi. NE of Menomonie, USH 12 and STH 29, CTH E	Wooded hills	655	—	—	12,835	14,860	9,210
TOTAL				55,905	97,273	309,533	334,663	360,861

*Operated by other agencies.
Source: Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Parks and Recreation, January 1989.

[1]Abbreviations: USH, United States Highway; STH, State Trunk Highway; CTH, County Trunk Highway.
[2]Computed estimates derived by multiplying the number of cars by 3.5 (average number of persons per car).
[3]Not accessible by vehicle.
[4]No attendance information available.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
SOURCES OF FUNDING BY FISCAL YEAR

Source of Funding	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS								
Segregated funds								
Transportation fund	$ —	$ 12,317	$ 21,854	$ 23,313	$ 25,317	$ 336,733	$ 583,647	$ 113,501
Environmental repair fund	—	—	—	15,045	298,171	1,218,914	1,170,162	1,425,453
Groundwater fund	—	—	—	—	442,769	1,622,093	2,119,849	1,817,518
Waste management fund	—	—	—	—	—	11,000	—	—
Federal aids	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	201,846
Water resources	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	439,709
TOTAL	—	12,317	21,854	38,357	766,257	3,188,740	3,873,658	3,998,027
General funds								
GPR — taxes	7,418,676	7,209,860	8,122,419	8,534,727	9,125,899	12,089,085	14,287,173	13,825,576
Program revenues	311,253	539,940	732,939	820,925	1,399,221	1,894,658	2,237,396	2,150,901
Program revenue service	—	—	—	—	—	50,630	75,517	20,137
Federal aids	5,935,854	6,335,101	6,199,108	6,929,519	6,741,418	6,799,292	6,317,917	6,551,932
TOTAL	13,665,784	14,084,901	15,054,467	16,285,170	17,266,538	20,833,664	22,918,004	22,548,546
GRAND TOTAL	$13,665,784	$14,097,218	$15,076,320	$16,323,528	$18,032,796	$24,022,404	$26,791,662	$26,546,573
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT								
Segregated funds								
Fishing, hunting licenses	$12,000,979	$13,392,267	$14,844,039	$15,596,294	$16,236,559	$17,161,757	$17,460,262	$18,504,024
Trout stamp	551,582	479,167	480,053	492,328	557,117	605,123	487,213	613,162
Great Lakes trout stamp	—	—	311,951	631,566	1,021,733	1,041,063	873,418	743,548
Waterfowl stamp	192,497	206,955	195,066	136,256	186,045	101,624	213,890	206,000
Forestry mill tax	17,572,720	19,336,501	21,362,888	23,064,660	27,161,709	25,996,057	23,346,483	22,247,620
Park stickers	2,590,591	2,746,149	3,169,558	3,269,904	3,465,091	4,159,109	3,916,088	4,077,193
Federal aids	6,236,186	5,203,276	5,971,258	6,645,247	5,664,200	5,008,571	7,495,403	7,869,477
Snowmobile registration	47,645	70,897	61,111	79,726	72,523	77,274	63,381	83,112
Transportation fund	—	—	—	134,592	100,815	164,750	439,506	191,858
Endangered resources checkoff	—	—	—	—	267,741	371,159	490,240	531,096
Program revenue service	—	—	—	—	—	15,940	95,683	128,071
All-terrain vehicle regis.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,302	4,322
Water resources	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33,197
TOTAL	39,192,199	41,435,212	46,395,924	50,050,572	54,733,538	54,702,427	54,883,870	55,232,681
General funds								
GPR — taxes	1,098,254	1,045,569	974,984	606,734	649,809	608,000	684,294	11,710,990
Program revenues	—	—	—	—	41,430	39,121	147,880	107,825
Federal aids	144,970	121,264	24,650	—	7,456	—	—	—
ORAP formula	8,015,666	8,573,546	8,700,351	9,092,180	10,562,414	10,893,447	10,591,545	—
TOTAL	9,258,890	9,740,379	9,699,985	9,698,914	11,261,110	11,540,569	11,423,719	11,818,814
Capital improvement fund								
OF[illegible]00 bonding	6,084,876	3,951,801	1,111,098	592,952	1,061,567	440,089	220,478	566,982
ORAP 2[illegible]9 bonding	—	1,131,405	4,879,030	3,695,641	5,097,311	4,273,594	5,563,472	4,959,334
General c[illegible]ligation bonding	—	919,393	3,606,981	1,397,096	140,484	612,624	298,073	5,401
TOTAL	6,084,876	6,002,600	9,597,109	5,685,689	6,299,362	5,326,307	6,082,023	5,531,717
Building trust funds	90,301	304,668	22,098	14,611	—	—	50,036	126,879
GRAND TOTAL	$54,626,265	$57,482,859	$65,715,116	$65,449,786	$72,294,009	$71,574,555	$72,439,648	$72,710,091

Source: Department of Natural Resources, departmental data, May 1989.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Summary of Expenditures by Fiscal Year
Resource Management and Environmental Standards

Program Subprogram	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Resource management								
Inland lake renewal	$ 400,489	$ 398,002	$ 250,924	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Fish management	6,961,309	8,007,273	8,953,995	9,562,259	10,067,181	10,664,492	12,137,390	12,853,798
Wildlife management	4,691,464	5,247,961	5,823,129	6,047,230	6,637,094	7,103,283	7,840,785	8,116,216
Forestry	13,355,370	15,242,136	16,679,672	16,423,461	16,745,132	17,633,595	19,051,760	18,809,032
Southern forests	1,281,013	1,717,477	1,980,782	1,996,827	2,037,178	2,123,772	2,201,057	2,216,479
Parks	5,294,896	5,672,918	6,049,737	6,560,819	6,809,155	7,701,456	7,782,096	8,120,159
Endangered resources	346,840	275,494	319,185	363,967	373,142	582,818	785,118	856,496
Engineering	998,084	1,043,399	1,129,506	1,139,967	1,248,246	1,217,320	1,268,264	1,148,620
Research	1,845,917	1,851,110	2,119,620	2,218,560	2,404,911	2,599,043	2,829,944	3,117,916
Real estate	283,444	294,729	324,111	326,406	324,632	310,408	329,399	384,218
Resource acquisition and development	19,167,441	17,732,362	22,084,456	20,076,533	22,211,661	21,506,210	18,127,991	16,970,678
Conservation corps	—	—	—	733,758	3,401,400	—	—	—
Fox River management	—	—	—	—	34,276	132,158	85,844	116,480
TOTAL	$54,626,265	$57,482,859	$65,715,116	$65,449,786	$72,294,009	$71,574,555	$72,439,648	$72,710,091
Environmental standards								
Water quality	8,135,210	3,394,502	3,500,292	3,778,001	4,047,779	5,418,055	5,963,573	6,330,481
Wastewater management	—	2,996,687	3,260,443	3,711,494	3,926,662	4,338,828	4,578,475	4,666,745
Air management	3,177,440	3,273,878	3,525,117	3,702,167	4,015,562	4,422,452	4,794,937	4,638,842
Solid waste	2,353,134	2,308,428	2,499,827	2,836,274	3,569,913	5,096,582	5,450,162	7,040,665
Water supply	—	1,588,035	1,764,643	1,978,651	2,213,368	2,944,159	3,671,925	3,192,099
Technical services	—	535,687	525,998	316,941	259,512	1,802,328	2,332,591	677,742
TOTAL	$13,665,784	$14,097,218	$15,076,320	$16,323,528	$18,032,796	$24,022,404	$26,791,662	$26,546,573

Source: Department of Natural Resources, departmental data, May 1989.

NATURAL RESOURCES LAND ACQUISITIONS, 1976-77 to 1986-87

Fiscal Year	Fish Management	Northern Forests	Parks	Scientific & Natural Areas	Southern Forests	Wildlife Management	Wild Rivers	Others	Total
				Acres Acquired, by Subprogram					
1976-77	689.02	2,937.34	2,260.34	304.35	187.30	5,131.44	2,154.61	0.52	13,664.92
1977-78	965.49	8,294.79	818.59	393.76	286.50	3,982.93	483.44	—	15,225.50
1978-79	2,767.09	5,182.64	1,131.80	237.53	104.61	3,947.96	99.08	1.25	13,471.96
1979-80	3,745.69	3,265.64	1,237.81	1,280.11	503.23	5,760.49	164.91	—	15,957.88
1980-81	1,277.00	2,227.87	706.25	172.39	593.01	4,495.08	159.55	4.23	9,635.38
1981-82	2,184.25	2,155.21	960.05	402.73	220.00	3,545.96	721.60	111.07	10,300.87
1982-83	2,407.96	2,184.01	1,127.33	4,186.34	188.64	6,387.90	197.27	186.31	16,865.76
1983-84	2,320.03	4,950.37	1,142.05	326.24	126.00	4,055.06	261.39	11.39	13,192.53
1984-85	3,237.16	4,274.88	857.38	320.75	613.90	5,116.28	455.60	—	14,875.95
1985-86	2,691.51	3,030.39	1,049.57	494.10	290.38	4,717.28	104.09	297.13	12,674.45
1986-87	2,105.21	629.12	702.49	1,114.70	493.23	2,557.69	146.00	1.45	7,749.89
TOTAL	24,390.41	39,132.26	11,993.66	9,233.00	3,606.80	49,698.07	4,947.54	613.35	143,615.14
				Cost to Acquire Acres, by Subprogram*					
1976-77	$ 434,520	$ 997,536	$ 1,621,619	$ 123,800	$ 146,500	$ 1,576,628	$ 593,750	$ —	$ 5,494,353
1977-78	747,939	1,696,800	1,372,059	135,075	367,500	1,442,464	208,950	—	5,970,787
1978-79	1,781,288	1,928,820	1,275,940	142,463	209,093	1,570,096	62,400	22,100	6,992,200
1979-80	4,224,115	1,613,144	1,693,624	648,850	480,108	2,956,506	125,000	—	11,741,347
1980-81	1,027,034	1,484,900	1,034,298	208,850	927,300	2,428,374	302,400	47,000	7,460,155
1981-82	1,121,908	899,061	915,625	173,875	445,000	1,586,631	392,695	1	5,534,797
1982-83	2,141,912	1,306,850	1,525,776	1,187,261	313,600	3,584,344	273,025	15,000	10,347,767
1983-84	1,874,625	2,308,000	1,456,978	232,925	239,400	2,564,104	336,500	1,000	9,013,532
1984-85	2,032,139	1,765,992	1,020,973	186,900	1,547,990	2,888,466	470,400	—	9,912,860
1985-86	1,788,123	1,878,394	1,679,780	291,125	924,210	2,790,263	132,300	15,500	9,499,694
1986-87	1,369,806	558,725	815,050	812,326	567,800	1,283,107	209,400	2,600	5,618,815
TOTAL	$18,543,409	$16,438,222	$14,411,722	$4,143,450	$6,168,501	$24,670,983	$3,106,820	$103,201	$87,586,308

*Figures rounded by Legislative Reference Bureau.

Source: Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Real Estate, *Annual Real Estate Report, Fiscal Year 1986/87*, Tables 7 and 9.

HIGHLIGHTS OF EDUCATION IN WISCONSIN

Universities and Colleges — Over 162,000 students are enrolled in the University of Wisconsin System.

1988-89 fall enrollment for the University of Wisconsin System showed a decrease (2,216) from the 1985-86 peak of 164,783. Between 1983-84 and 1988-89, enrollment has fluctuated.

The system's summer school enrollment reached a peak of 55,700 in 1983, but has since fluctuated and declined to 52,400 in 1988. A summer session enrollment range of 52,000 to 54,000 plus has been the norm over the past 5 years.

The UW-Extension continuing education enrollment was 256,000 in 1986-87, and increased by 31,000 to a 1987-88 enrollment of 287,000.

Wisconsin's private college enrollment has remained stable over the past 5 years, with a mean of 37,511 students enrolled per year. The figures also reflect the undergraduate orientation of the state's private colleges, with 84.3 percent of the students enrolled as undergraduates in 1988-89.

Vocational, Technical and Adult Education — Wisconsin's vocational, technical and adult education system had a total opening fall enrollment in the 1988-89 school year of 87,900. Individual institute enrollments ranged from 19,435 at Madison Area Technical College to 1,183 at Southwest Wisconsin Technical College.

Elementary and Secondary Schools — Since 1971-72, when the enrollment peaked at almost one million, enrollment in the public schools has declined to a 1988-89 figure of 774,900. The greatest decline in enrollment has occurred in the early school grades, particularly kindergarten through sixth grade, but the decline is now reflected in the higher grades.

Over 148,600 students are enrolled in private schools as of the opening of the 1988-89 school year. There has been a 10-year trend of declining enrollments. Kindergarten enrollment, however, has been increasing.

School Districts — Wisconsin has 430 school districts. Since the peak year of 1937-38 with over 7,000 districts, there has been a decrease of 94.5 percent. The decrease in the number of elementary school districts is primarily responsible for this change. In contrast, districts operating high schools have remained relatively stable. Over 86 percent are common school districts, and 11.4 percent are unified school districts. The number of school districts per county varies from one each in Adams, Florence and Menominee Counties to 19 in Milwaukee and Waukesha Counties.

Teachers — Of Wisconsin's 57,500 public school teachers, 34,600 hold the Bachelor of Arts degree, while an additional 22,700, approximately 39 percent, hold advanced degrees. Most holding advanced degrees are either in secondary education or in an administrative or supervisory position.

The average salary for public school teachers in 1988-89 is $31,046. Of 41,828 teachers, approximately 59 percent receive a salary of $23,100 to $34,800. Three hundred and fifty-nine teachers earn $17,700 and under; there are 202 teachers in the highest category earning $44,100 and over.

Educational Expenditures — Expenditures for public education in Wisconsin in the 1987-88 school year totaled $5.5 billion, or $1,135 per capita. The preponderance of public funds are spent on the public elementary and secondary schools, with the University of Wisconsin System ranking next.

Wisconsin ranks 15th in the nation in total expenditures for education, 13th in higher education expenditures, and 19th in state aid to local government for education. While the state ranks 13th in per capita education expenditures, it ranks 22nd nationally in personal income.

Educational Attainment — In 1985-86, Wisconsin ranked 13th among the states in doctoral degrees conferred, 12th in bachelor's degrees earned and 14th in high school diplomas. California ranked first in all 3 categories.

Public School Student Dropouts — In Wisconsin, public school student dropouts ranged in 1987-88 from 2 or a rate of 0.7 percent in Menominee County, to 2,817 or a rate of 6.9 percent in Milwaukee County.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information about education.

ENROLLMENT IN WISCONSIN PRIVATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES 1984-85 to 1988-89[1]

Institution (Location)	Total Enrollment					1988-89 Detail		
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	Men	Women	Undergraduate Total
Universities								
Lawrence (Appleton)	1,080	1,027	1,074	1,132	1,241	613	628	1,241
Marquette (Milwaukee)	11,630	11,442	11,778	12,024	12,142	6,530	5,612	9,135
Liberal Arts Colleges								
Alverno (Milwaukee)	1,511	1,704	1,834	1,982	2,191	31	2,160	2,191
Beloit (Beloit)	976	1,027	1,026	1,115	1,203	554	649	1,192
Cardinal Stritch (Milwaukee)	1,982	2,123	2,314	2,475	2,904	1,023	1,881	1,702
Carroll (Waukesha)	1,567	1,705	1,891	2,117	2,202	758	1,444	2,202
Carthage (Kenosha)	1,503	1,473	1,492	1,643	1,842	693	1,149	1,676
Concordia (Mequon)	789	785	765	1,002	1,175	508	667	1,138
Edgewood (Madison)	793	893	929	1,061	1,088	335	753	841
Holy Redeemer (Waterford)[2]	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lakeland (Sheboygan)	955	1,077	1,240	1,304	1,535	736	799	1,535
Marian (Fond du Lac)	456	378	439	616	869	256	613	714
Mount Mary (Milwaukee)	1,290	1,278	1,292	1,312	1,367	7	1,360	1,334
Mount Senario (Ladysmith)	750	743	1,035	904	1,701	994	707	1,688
Northland (Ashland)	586	558	566	587	649	344	305	649
Northwestern (Watertown)	240	210	262	198	203	203	—	203
Ripon (Ripon)	868	872	837	827	857	430	427	857
St. Norbert (DePere)	1,763	1,751	1,734	1,809	1,851	855	996	1,851
Silver Lake (Manitowoc)	393	457	515	620	795	225	570	719
Viterbo (La Crosse)	1,074	1,040	988	1,065	1,059	268	791	1,014
Wisconsin Lutheran (Milwaukee)	107	131	162	203	229	100	129	229
Technical and Professional								
Bellin College of Nursing (Green Bay)	—	—	123	137	161	9	152	161
Inst. Paper Chemistry (Appleton)	34	102	92	96	69	52	17	—
Medical College of Wisconsin (Milwaukee)	855	873	857	854	849	569	280	—
Med. College of Wis.- Sch. of Nursing (Milwaukee)[3]	243	77	35	—	—	—	—	—
Milw Inst. of Arts and Design (Milwaukee)	211	368	382	407	466	233	233	466
Milw Sch. of Engineering (Milwaukee)	2,642	2,647	2,694	2,699	2,807	2,542	265	2,617
Wis. Conservatory of Music (Milwaukee)[4]	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theological Seminaries								
Nashotah House (Nashotah)	70	72	85	69	57	50	7	—
Sacred Heart Sch. of Theology (Hales Corners)	110	95	112	121	115	106	9	—
St. Francis Sch. of Pastoral Ministry (Milwaukee)	89	88	88	92	94	50	44	—
Wis. Lutheran (Milwaukee)	233	211	220	217	207	207	—	—
TOTAL	34,931	35,207	36,801	38,688	41,928	19,281	22,647	35,355

[1]First semester students enrolled for collegiate credit.

[2]Closed at the end of the 1984-85 academic year.

[3]Medical College of Wisconsin School of Nursing first admitted students in January 1982; beginning in the 1985-86 school year the nursing program is being phased out.

[4]Closed its collegiate degree programs.

Source: Wisconsin Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers, *Thirty-Fourth Annual Enrollment Report — Wisconsin Institutions of Higher Education, 1988-89*, and previous years; National Center for Education Statistics, *Education Directory of Colleges and Universities 1987-88*, November 1988.

ENROLLMENT IN UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM 1983-84 to 1988-89[1]

Institution	Total Enrollment						1988-89 Detail	
	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	Men	Women
Eau Claire	10,990	10,739	10,913	11,114	10,948	11,038	4,455	6,583
Green Bay	4,820	4,758	5,062	4,919	5,055	5,221	1,994	3,227
La Crosse	8,962	9,111	9,318	9,658	9,406	9,265	3,963	5,302
Madison	43,075*	44,218*	45,050*	44,584*	43,368*	43,641*	22,334*	21,307*
Undergraduate	29,268*	30,138*	30,955*	30,673*	32,211*	32,385*	15,836*	16,549*
Agriculture and Life Sciences	2,398	2,302	2,251	2,130	2,084	1,963	1,163	800
Allied Health Professions	935	945	982	889	838	790	148	642
Business	1,169	1,189	1,219	1,203	1,171	1,177	668	509
Education	1,999	2,141	2,199	2,261	2,443	2,453	619	1,834
Engineering	4,994	4,352	3,998	3,749	3,492	3,439	2,956	483
Family Resources and Consumer Science	948	923	895	998	973	778	78	700
Letters and Science	15,592	17,101	18,378	18,535	17,932	18,240	8,837	9,403
Nursing	884	854	697	566	483	498	18	480
Pharmacy	349	331	331	342	361	389	169	220
Guest[2]	316	330	382	380	234	250	113	137
University Special[2]	2,923	2,459	2,373	2,186	2,482	2,692	1,205	1,487
Graduate	9,238	9,288	9,268	9,248	9,295	9,401	5,422	3,979
Professionals	1,646*	1,701*	1,779*	1,853*	1,814*	1,821*	1,051*	770*
Law	912	900	914	912	893	922	536	386
Medical	654	643	631	633	616	597	389	208
Veterinary Medicine	80	158	234	308	305	302	126	176
Milwaukee	26,468*	26,464*	26,213*	25,930*	25,213*	25,212*	11,805*	13,407*
Undergraduate	21,995*	21,989*	21,721*	21,535*	20,646*	20,686*	9,739*	10,947*
Allied Health Professions	956	1,048	899	800	766	739	134	605
Applied Science and Engineering	1,469	1,779	1,438	1,397	1,209	1,332	1,152	180
Architecture and Urban Planning	580	787	576	572	593	683	543	140
Business Administration	1,277	2,103	1,294	1,268	1,304	1,548	851	697
Education	699	1,867	896	1,025	1,051	874	223	651
Fine Arts	1,109	1,222	1,074	1,039	1,031	1,087	432	655
Letters and Science	11,920	13,335	12,289	12,641	12,348	11,938	5,611	6,327
Nursing	1,334	1,268	947	777	646	615	52	563
Social Welfare	656	958	690	711	760	814	307	507
Urban Outreach	1,995	1,950	1,618	1,305	0	1,056	434	622
University Special[2]	2,513	2,368	2,237	1,946	1,635	1,652	645	1,007
Graduate	4,473	1,175	4,492	4,395	4,567	4,526	2,066	2,460
Oshkosh	10,891	11,144	11,631	11,602	11,599	11,113	4,774	6,339
Parkside	6,148	5,612	5,225	5,040	5,213	5,170	2,412	2,758
Platteville	5,509	5,304	5,636	5,630	5,302	5,353	3,490	1,863
River Falls	5,368	5,287	5,284	5,613	5,420	5,544	2,429	3,115
Stevens Point	8,906	9,050	9,525	9,565	9,386	9,318	4,613	4,705
Stout	7,482	7,406	7,705	7,634	7,513	7,599	3,788	3,811
Superior	2,220	2,088	2,076	2,194	2,377	2,434	1,138	1,296
Whitewater	10,493	10,737	11,027	10,901	10,843	10,458	4,756	5,702
Center System	10,549*	10,092*	10,118*	10,088*	10,815*	11,201*	5,017*	6,184*
Baraboo	506	[illegible]	496	505	520	522	258	264
Barron	349	[illegible]	336	369	385	378	189	189
Fond du Lac	644	[illegible]	672	585	745	751	378	373
Fox Valley	1,194	1,169	1,193	1,147	1,378	1,440	640	800
Manitowoc	499	442	478	478	498	499	210	289
Marathon	1,231	1,202	1,242	1,150	1,163	1,193	530	663
Marinette	448	455	456	429	428	437	164	273
Marshfield	628	555	577	569	576	595	203	392
Richland Center	282	248	295	305	296	396	186	210
Rock	1,053	968	918	947	940	980	411	569
Sheboygan	673	704	687	635	651	640	305	335
Washington	766	753	721	781	775	856	394	462
Waukesha	2,276	2,190	2,036	2,188	2,460	2,514	1,149	1,365
TOTAL	161,881	162,010	164,783	164,472	162,458	162,567	76,968	85,599

*Total of detail immediately following.

[1]Full- and part-time on-campus students for first semester.

[2]"Guest Students" are students who enroll for courses on an audit only basis, at a reduced enrollment fee. "University Specials" are included in the enrollment reports. These are students in a program that will allow individuals to take courses without need to qualify as degree candidates. While these students are different from college specials, who are associated with a particular school or college, the 2 are grouped together for computational purposes.

Source: Wisconsin Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers, *Thirty-Fifth Annual Report of Opening Fall Enrollment in Wisconsin Institutions of Higher Education, First Semester 1988-89*, and previous issues; University of Wisconsin, *The University of Wisconsin-Madison Campus Enrollment Report for First Semester 1988-89*, and previous issues; *The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Enrollment Report for First Semester 1988-89*, and previous issues.

SUMMER SESSION ENROLLMENTS, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM, 1984-1988

Institution	Total Enrollment				
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Eau Claire	3,524	3,397	3,723	3,645	3,904
Green Bay	1,735	1,701	1,568	1,642	1,450
La Crosse	2,463	2,646	2,769	2,936	2,792
Madison (by college)	15,529	15,468	15,449	14,983	14,501
Agriculture and Life Sciences	1,594	1,539	1,552	1,547	1,515
Allied Health Professions	233	230	197	183	207
Business	977	919	815	846	770
Education	1,513	1,614	1,550	1,577	1,557
Engineering	1,873	1,753	1,751	1,673	1,603
Family Resources and Consumer Sciences	476	388	443	430	397
Institute for Environmental Studies	58	53	64	64	61
Law	270	292	259	258	247
Letters and Science	5,514	5,770	5,875	5,679	5,502
Medicine	349	282	286	274	254
Nursing	339	339	275	194	183
Pharmacy	166	172	184	185	137
Veterinary Medicine	1	0	2	3	2
Summer Session Specials	2,165	2,115	2,189	2,064	2,056
C.I.C. Scholars[1]	1	2	7	6	10
Milwaukee	10,342	10,393	10,417	10,129	9,952
Oshkosh	2,399	2,322	2,481	2,368	2,613
Parkside	1,756	1,571	1,543	1,462	1,446
Platteville	2,055	2,260	2,578	2,696	1,689
River Falls	1,634	1,672	1,972	1,917	2,144
Stevens Point	2,841	2,609	2,594	2,340	2,328
Stout	2,904	3,011	2,964	3,244	3,317
Superior	977	920	1,141	1,027	1,133
Whitewater	3,168	3,171	2,941	2,925	2,989
Center System	2,709	2,717	2,564	2,226	2,166
Baraboo	54	82	79	73	104
Barron	16	—	—	—	25
Fond du Lac	163	190	168	188	186
Fox Valley	474	450	447	327	343
Manitowoc	213	220	178	140	117
Marathon	326	278	286	225	173
Marinette	88	89	103	77	85
Marshfield	199	121	92	70	85
Richland Center	26	39	48	48	77
Rock	292	300	282	288	262
Sheboygan	210	121	190	166	144
Washington	165	134	127	108	113
Waukesha	563	593	564	516	452
TOTAL	54,036	53,858	54,704	53,540	52,424

[1]Graduate exchange students under auspices of the Committee on Institutional Cooperation.

Source: University of Wisconsin, Office of the Registrar, *University of Wisconsin-Madison Enrollment Report, Summer Session 1988*, and previous editions; University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Office of Institutional Studies, *1988 Summer Enrollment*, and previous editions; University of Wisconsin System, *1988 Fact Book*, and departmental data.

EXTENSION ENROLLMENT
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM
1986-87 and 1987-88

Teaching Contacts/Enrollments	1986-87	1987-88
Continuing education		
Number of programs	5,724	6,426
Number of enrollments	256,460	287,196
Student contact hours	2,369,720	2,673,378
Credit outreach (off-campus credit courses)		
Number of programs	1,173	—
Number of credits	—	42,184
Number of enrollments	14,960	15,183
Independent study enrollments		
University credit	5,821	6,090
Continuing education	2,420	2,711
High school credit	1,607	1,646
VTAE	220	—
Teleconferencing enrollments[1]		
Educational teleconference network (ETN)	23,904	25,109
Statewide extension education network (SEEN)	2,345	0
Meet-me bridge teleconference network[2]	2,720	—
WISLINE[2]	—	5,326
Small business development center		
Counseling cases	2,200	2,299
Short term	1,861	1,963
Over 12 hours	339	336
Cooperative extension contacts		
Agriculture/agribusiness	330,860	334,133
Economic development	127,907	145,665
Family living education	266,783	222,183
4-H/youth development	193,804	189,017
Radio/television audience counts		
Radio (listeners per week)	76,700	70,600
WERN-FM	45,700	43,300
WHA-AM	31,000	27,300
Television (households per week)	210,000	209,000
WHA-TV	210,000	209,000

[1]The enrollment figures included under Teleconferencing are also included in the Continuing education, Independent study enrollments and Teleconferencing enrollments sections. The figures in Cooperative extension contacts include only those students served via teleconferencing.

[2]Meet-me bridge teleconference network became WISLINE commencing in 1987-88.

Source: University of Wisconsin System, *1988 Fact Book*; University of Wisconsin — Extension, departmental data.

ENROLLMENT IN WISCONSIN VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL AND ADULT EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Annual Enrollment Summary: 1977-78 to 1987-88

School Year	College Parallel	Postsecondary			Continuing Education		Unduplicated Total
		Associate Degree	Vocational	Unduplicated Subtotal	Vocational-Adult	Community Services	
1977-78	7,909	56,804	51,287	(100,442)	192,922	118,483	380,057
1978-79	7,261	56,435	57,073	(106,299)	222,766	123,576	414,836
1979-80	7,342	61,191	62,699	(116,139)	250,744	131,769	453,371
1980-81	7,894	68,614	68,006	(126,980)	252,288	131,676	464,067
1981-82	8,032	72,681	73,529	(135,117)	244,918	127,765	461,080
1982-83	8,539	78,923	74,381	(141,700)	252,432	125,250	465,893
1983-84	8,847	81,280	73,553	(143,677)	258,979	97,876	460,158
1984-85	8,358	73,573	68,259	(136,567)	250,470	93,999	448,024
1985-86	7,276	73,832	67,908	(136,003)	245,095	94,030	439,974
1986-87	7,175	76,485	68,393	(139,028)	253,759	76,561	438,082
1987-88	7,659	81,166	66,953	(142,185)	242,348	64,044	421,666

Annual Enrollment Detail: 1987-88[1] (Duplicated Count)

College Parallel	7,659	Continuing Education	292,747
Postsecondary	142,185	Vocational-adult	242,348
Associate degree	81,166	Occupational adult	155,649
Vocational	66,953	Adult basic education	6,533
Two-year diploma	3,947	Consumer and homemaking	10,942
One-year diploma	19,199	Other voc.-adult	79,945
Short-term	38,181	Community services[3]	64,044
Apprentice	4,420	Cooperative services	23,102
Other[2]	3,680	District services	41,341
		TOTAL (unduplicated)	421,666

[1]Includes full-time and part-time students.

[2]Includes developmental, Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) class-size projects and Milwaukee VTAE District's high school.

[3]*Community Services* includes driver education programs and contract programs with high schools and other agencies and institutions. Also included are nonstate-aided courses which are oriented towards leisure time, self-improvement and community involvement activities.

Source: Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education, March 1989.

Enrollment by Institute

Institute	Main Location	Total Full- and Part-time Enrollment[1]				
		1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Blackhawk	Janesville	2,299	1,990	1,789	1,910	1,636
Chippewa Valley[2]	Eau Claire	3,285	3,316	3,285	3,154	3,510
Fox Valley	Appleton	3,391	3,367	3,435	3,478	3,629
Gateway	Kenosha	5,322	5,720	5,802	5,501	8,212
Lakeshore	Cleveland	2,037	2,699	2,850	2,225	2,560
Madison Area[3]	Madison	8,829	8,764	9,096	9,896	21,794
Mid-State	Wis. Rapids	1,819	1,824	1,877	1,980	2,219
Milwaukee Area[3]	Milwaukee	21,356	22,645	19,435	19,342	18,610
Moraine Park	Fond du Lac	4,843	4,770	5,446	4,814	4,921
Nicolet[2]	Rhinelander	1,648	1,754	1,672	1,584	1,957
North Central	Wausau	3,093	2,296	2,236	2,251	2,057
Northeast Wis.	Green Bay	4,376	4,821	4,545	5,260	5,558
Southwest Wis.	Fennimore	815	1,090	1,183	1,158	1,102
Waukesha Co.	Pewaukee	4,863	4,507	4,699	4,440	4,424
Western Wis.	La Crosse	4,016	4,198	3,124	3,474	3,214
Wis. Indianhead	Shell Lake	1,949	2,200	2,177	2,650	2,537
TOTAL		73,941	75,979	75,712	73,117	87,940

[1]Opening fall enrollment in diploma/Associate degree programs.

[2]Name changed from District One.

[3]Includes enrollments in collegiate level programs.

Source: Wisconsin Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers, *Thirty-fifth Annual Report — Wisconsin Institutions of Higher Education, 1988-89*, and previous editions.

ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
1978-79 to 1988-89

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Kindergarten (4 yr. old)	4,135	5,491	6,760	7,132	7,283	8,491	9,189	10,681	10,710	11,074	11,502
Kindergarten (5 yr. old)	58,466	57,021	56,102	53,238	57,348	57,897	59,894	62,068	62,635	62,509	62,754
1	54,436	52,315	50,947	50,666	49,304	54,283	55,285	58,482	61,096	62,247	62,459
2	58,199	58,850	50,355	48,905	48,854	48,368	52,703	53,467	56,272	59,138	60,142
3	61,367	59,241	53,629	50,790	49,517	49,390	48,104	52,528	53,332	56,361	59,390
4	59,535	61,075	57,821	51,984	49,713	49,165	49,720	48,595	52,659	53,928	56,814
5	59,817	59,026	60,415	56,862	51,665	49,899	49,000	49,859	48,842	53,006	54,375
6	60,100	59,821	58,781	59,697	56,880	51,979	50,004	49,564	50,419	49,624	53,887
7	65,377	62,508	61,823	60,255	61,831	59,337	54,208	52,369	51,592	52,862	51,847
8	67,921	65,420	62,684	61,133	60,222	61,827	59,222	54,279	52,335	51,784	52,890
9	80,808	76,574	73,603	69,631	68,971	67,934	70,168	67,268	61,791	59,832	59,077
10	82,318	80,386	75,747	72,170	69,127	68,412	66,570	68,841	65,680	60,960	58,555
11	81,422	77,871	76,334	72,020	69,230	66,414	65,599	63,661	65,524	63,059	57,850
12	76,654	74,781	72,758	71,632	68,240	66,424	63,524	62,661	61,122	63,351	60,725
Other*	15,864	13,475	12,488	18,147	16,645	14,826	14,352	13,911	13,816	12,628	12,590
TOTAL	886,419	857,855	830,247	804,262	784,830	774,646	767,542	768,234	767,819	772,363	774,857

ENROLLMENT IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS
1978-79 to 1988-89

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Kindergarten (4 yr. old)	2,760	2,206	2,537	3,056	3,150	3,829	4,627	5,025	5,330	5,646	6,205
Kindergarten (5 yr. old)	6,284	6,924	7,887	8,219	9,814	10,296	11,526	11,978	12,005	11,798	11,987
1	14,272	14,017	14,165	14,678	14,233	15,155	15,241	15,486	15,599	14,849	14,589
2	15,411	14,341	14,198	14,111	14,631	13,964	14,843	14,657	14,881	15,088	14,404
3	16,292	15,642	14,461	14,236	14,013	14,328	13,683	14,393	14,127	14,226	14,562
4	15,742	16,269	15,601	14,253	13,958	13,642	13,996	13,040	13,751	13,554	13,729
5	16,281	15,683	16,325	15,410	14,075	13,650	13,288	13,389	12,528	13,154	12,941
6	16,300	16,226	15,641	16,094	15,082	13,656	13,199	12,588	12,657	11,870	12,430
7	15,734	15,197	15,155	14,532	14,840	13,624	12,319	11,745	10,926	11,020	10,322
8	16,075	15,251	14,820	14,620	13,935	14,256	13,033	11,693	11,068	10,358	10,432
9	8,161	8,129	7,950	7,750	7,545	7,172	7,368	6,689	5,831	5,494	5,264
10	7,506	7,582	7,784	7,454	6,968	6,973	6,627	6,788	6,138	5,463	5,192
11	7,245	7,236	7,507	7,216	7,168	6,780	6,643	6,426	6,398	5,744	5,158
12	6,807	6,863	6,873	7,004	6,810	6,737	6,504	6,433	6,063	6,191	5,645
Other*	1,744	1,685	1,053	1,166	935	897	764	915	961	1,018	888
TOTAL	166,614	163,251	161,957	159,799	157,157	154,959	153,661	151,245	148,263	145,473	143,648

*Includes ungraded K-8, 9-12 and postgraduate students.

Source: Department of Public Instruction, *Basic Facts About Wisconsin's Elementary and Secondary Schools 1987-88*, and previous issues, and departmental data, March 1989.

WISCONSIN SCHOOL DISTRICTS, 1848 to 1988

School Year	Total Number of Districts	Districts Operating High Schools[1]	Elementary Districts			
			One Room	Two Teachers	Three or More Teachers	Non-operating
1848	1,430	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
1900	6,529	209	6,185	NA	NA	NA
1922-23	7,739	407 (74)	6,475	396	259	202
1932-33	7,771	428 (52)	6,275	447	259	380
1937-38[2]	7,777	426	6,181	436	262	472
1943-44	6,936	441 (NA)	5,063	412	247	870
1952-53	4,905	430 (70)	3,242	360	339	534
12 15 60	2,371	406 (74)	1,286	235	413	31
10 1 61	1,840	398 (66)	793	153	470	26
10 1 62	869	402 (58)	156	59	232	20
10 31 63	738	396 (48)	114	58	167	3
10 1 64	679	395 (41)	91	37	152	4
10 1 65	575	395 (33)	41	22	115	2
11 1 66	545	396 (28)	29	18	100	2
10 1 67	494	390 (20)	6	9	84	5
10 1 68	465	389 (17)	2	3	76	2
10 1 69	457	384 (15)	1	1	69	2
10 1 70	454	384 (15)	0	0	68	2
10 1 71	444	382 (14)	0	0	62	0
10 1 72	441	382 (13)	0	0	59	0
10 1 73	436	382 (12)	0	0	54	0
10 1 74	436	382 (12)	0	0	54	0
10 1 75	435	382 (11)	0	0	53	0
10 1 76	436	383 (11)	0	0	53	0
10 1 77	436	383 (11)	0	0	53	0
10 1 78	427	383 (10)	0	0	44	0
10 1 79	433	383 (10)	0	0	50	0
10 1 80	433	383 (10)	0	0	50	0
10 1 81	433	383 (10)	0	0	50	0
10 1 82	433	383 (10)	0	0	50	0
10 1 83	432	383 (10)	0	0	49	0
10 1 84	432	383 (10)	0	0	49	0
10 1 85	432	383 (10)	0	0	49	0
10 1 86	432	383 (10)	0	0	49	0
10 1 87	431	383 (10)	0	0	48	0
10 1 88	430	383 (10)	0	0	47	0

[1]Figures in parentheses are union high school districts included in the district total; all others are K-12 districts.

[2]The 1937-38 school year had the highest total number of districts.

Source: Department of Public Instruction, *Basic Facts About Wisconsin's Elementary and Secondary Schools 1987-88*, and departmental data, January 1989.

WISCONSIN SCHOOL DISTRICTS, BY TYPE
October 1, 1988

Type of District	Number	Percent of Total
Common school districts	370*	86.1%
Grades K-8	46	
Grades K-12	324	
Unified school districts	49*	11.4
Grades K-8	1	
Grades K-12	48	
First class city charter Ch. 38, Wis. Stats., grades K-12	1	0.2
Union high schools, grades 9-12	10	2.3
TOTAL	430	100.0%

*Total of detail immediately following.

Source: Department of Public Instruction, *Basic Facts About Wisconsin's Elementary and Secondary Schools 1987-88*, and departmental data, March 1989.

WISCONSIN SCHOOL DISTRICTS, BY COUNTY
October 1988

County	Type of District				
	Unified	Union High	Common K-8	Common K-12	Total
Adams	0	0	0	1	1
Ashland	1	0	0	3	4
Barron	2	0	0	7	7
Bayfield	0	0	0	5	5
Brown	1	0	0	7	8
Buffalo	0	0	0	4	4
Burnett	0	0	0	3	3
Calumet	0	0	0	5	5
Chippewa	2	0	0	5	7
Clark	0	0	0	8	8
Columbia	0	0	0	10	10
Crawford	1	0	0	3	4
Dane	1	0	0	15	16
Dodge	1	0	3	5	9
Door	1	0	0	4	5
Douglas	1	0	0	2	3
Dunn	0	0	0	4	4
Eau Claire	1	0	0	3	4
Florence	0	0	0	1	1
Fond du Lac	1	0	0	6	7
Forest	0	0	0	3	3
Grant	0	0	0	11	11
Green	0	0	0	6	6
Green Lake	0	0	0	4	4
Iowa	1	0	0	4	5
Iron	0	0	0	2	2
Jackson	0	0	0	4	4
Jefferson	2	0	0	5	7
Juneau	0	0	0	5	5
Kenosha	1	2	10	0	13
Kewaunee	1	0	0	2	3
La Crosse	2	0	0	3	5
Lafayette	0	0	0	7	7
Langlade	1	0	0	2	3
Lincoln	1	0	0	1	2
Manitowoc	2	0	0	4	6
Marathon	1	0	0	7	8
Marinette	1	0	0	7	8
Marquette	0	0	0	2	2
Menominee	0	0	0	1	1
Milwaukee	4[a]	1	2	11	19[b]
Monroe	0	0	0	4	4
Oconto	1	0	0	4	5
Oneida	0	1	2	2	5
Outagamie	2	0	0	6	8
Ozaukee	3	0	0	1	4
Pepin	1	0	0	2	3
Pierce	0	0	0	6	6
Polk	0	0	0	8	8
Portage	1	0	0	3	4
Price	0	0	0	3	3
Racine	1	2	8	1	12
Richland	0	0	0	2	2
Rock	1	0	0	7	8
Rusk	0	0	0	4	4
St. Croix	0	0	0	6	6
Sauk	0	0	0	5	5
Sawyer	0	0	0	2	2
Shawano	0	0	0	5	5
Sheboygan	1	0	0	8	9
Taylor	0	0	0	3	3
Trempealeau	0	0	0	7	7
Vernon	0	0	0	6	6
Vilas	0	0	2	2	4
Walworth	1	2	8	5	16
Washburn	0	0	0	4	4
Washington	0	1	4	4	9
Waukesha	1	1	7	10	19
Waupaca	2	0	0	5	7
Waushara	0	0	0	3	3
Winnebago	3	0	0	2	5
Wood	2	0	0	4	6
TOTAL	50[a]	10	46	324	430

[a]Includes one unified city elementary district (Glendale-River Hills School District Number 1). All other elementary districts are common school districts.
[b]Includes Milwaukee, the only city in the state with a first class district. Total unified districts in Milwaukee — 18.
Source: Department of Public Instruction, departmental data, March 1989.

PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS IN WISCONSIN

TRAINING, 1988-89

Number Years or Degrees	Statewide Total Staff	Administrative Staff (district office)	Elementary & Middle School Teachers	Junior & Senior High Teachers
Under 2 years	6	0	5	1
2 years	15	1	14	0
3 years	47	20	17	10
BA	34,647	751	21,359	12,537
MA	22,104	2,500	10,094	9,510
6 year specialist	231	116	56	59
Ph.D	356	254	47	55
Other	41	17	18	6
TOTAL	57,447	3,659	31,610	22,178

CLASSROOM TEACHERS' CONTRACT SALARIES, 1972-73 TO 1988-89

	All Teachers		Elementary		Middle School		Junior High School		Senior High School	
Year	Median	Average	Median	Average	Median	Average	Median	Average	Median	Average
1972-73	$10,284	$10,466	$10,048	$10,181	—	—	$10,289	$10,561	$10,674	$10,867
1973-74	11,003	11,274	10,749	10,948	—	—	11,176	11,466	11,451	11,691
1974-75	11,289	11,432	10,963	11,116	—	—	11,468	11,645	11,656	11,846
1975-76	12,112	12,438	11,800	12,100	—	—	12,500	12,831	12,500	12,820
1976-77	12,935	13,253	12,600	12,894	—	—	13,400	13,665	13,300	13,653
1977-78	13,763	14,053	13,400	13,665	—	—	14,300	14,543	14,100	14,460
1978-79	14,665	14,915	14,258	14,487	$14,622	$14,630	15,445	15,478	15,115	15,331
1979-80	15,792	16,002	15,299	15,518	16,249	16,409	16,016	16,110	16,324	16,479
1980-81	NA	17,606	16,800	17,077	17,700	17,893	17,900	17,981	17,900	18,087
1981-82	NA	19,387	18,600	18,820	19,500	19,650	19,900	19,832	19,800	19,895
1982-83	NA	21,496	NA	20,852	NA	21,943	NA	21,811	NA	22,075
1983-84	NA	22,811	NA	22,105	NA	23,555	NA	22,936	NA	23,408
1984-85	NA	24,577	NA	23,816	NA	25,250	NA	24,937	NA	25,215
1985-86	NA	26,347	NA	25,449	NA	26,760	NA	27,329	NA	27,133
1986-87	NA	27,815	NA	26,582	NA	28,189	NA	28,334	NA	28,622
1987-88	NA	29,122	NA	27,071	NA	30,051	NA	29,436	NA	30,121
1988-89	NA	31,046	NA	29,856	NA	31,744	NA	31,880	NA	32,257

*Includes full-time teachers only. 76 districts not settled in 1984-85, 123 in 1985-86, 157 in 1986-87, 80 in 1987-88, and 55 in 1988-89 are not included in the data.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, departmental data, March 1989.

AVERAGE SALARIES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS, BY STATE
1988-89 School Year

State	Average Salary	Rank	State	Average Salary	Rank
Alabama	$25,190	36	Nevada	28,840	21
Alaska	41,693	1	New Hampshire	26,703	28
Arizona	28,684	22	New Jersey	32,923	8
Arkansas	21,692	49	New Mexico	25,205	35
California	35,285	4	New York	36,500	3
Colorado	29,558	16	North Carolina	25,650	33
Connecticut	37,339	2	North Dakota	22,249	45
Delaware	31,605	10	Ohio	29,152	19
Florida	26,648	29	Oklahoma	22,000	47
Georgia	28,038	24	Oregon	29,500	17
Hawaii	30,778	14	Pennsylvania	30,720	15
Idaho	22,860	43	Rhode Island	34,233	6
ILLINOIS	31,195	12	South Carolina	25,060	37
Indiana	28,664	23	South Dakota	20,480	50
IOWA	25,884	32	Tennessee	25,619	34
Kansas	27,401	26	Texas	26,513	30
Kentucky	24,920	39	Utah	23,023	42
Louisiana	22,470	44	Vermont	26,861	27
Maine	24,933	38	Virginia	29,056	20
Maryland	33,700	7	Washington	29,176	18
Massachusetts	31,670	9	West Virginia	21,904	48
MICHIGAN	34,419	5	*WISCONSIN*	31,046	13
MINNESOTA	31,500	11	Wyoming	27,685	25
Mississippi	22,036	46	D.C.	37,504	—
Missouri	25,981	31	U.S. Average	$29,567	—
Montana	24,414	40			
Nebraska	24,203	41			

Source: National Education Association, *Estimates of 1988-89 School Statistics*, May 1989.

DIPLOMAS AND EARNED DEGREES
By State, 1985-86

State	1985 Population (in thousands)	Public High School Diplomas	Higher Education Degrees			
			Bachelor's	First Professional (M.D., D.D.S., etc.)	Master's	Doctorate (Ph.D., etc.)
Alabama	4,022	39,620	16,068	842	4,096	270
Alaska	522	5,464	786	0	300	12
Arizona	3,193	27,533	11,987	349	4,868	458
Arkansas	2,360	26,227	7,283	379	1,717	137
California	26,358	229,026	88,615	8,196	31,121	4,140
Colorado	3,234	32,621	15,095	904	4,117	588
Connecticut	3,171	33,571	14,017	931	6,301	462
Delaware	622	5,791	3,198	0	568	100
Florida	11,364	83,029	32,056	1,878	9,112	1,030
Georgia	5,975	59,082	18,734	2,083	6,099	666
Hawaii	1,051	9,958	3,385	131	911	132
Idaho	1,004	12,059	3,086	82	644	42
ILLINOIS	11,537	114,319	47,127	4,552	17,208	2,007
Indiana	5,500	59,817	26,627	1,476	6,610	974
IOWA	2,881	34,279	15,844	1,661	2,890	537
Kansas	2,449	25,587	12,016	665	3,048	351
Kentucky	3,729	37,288	11,773	1,168	3,473	248
Louisiana	4,486	39,965	16,535	1,521	4,109	290
Maine	1,165	13,006	5,178	170	534	29
Maryland	4,393	46,700	16,617	1,124	5,165	663
Massachusetts	5,819	NA	40,383	3,557	14,686	1,912
MICHIGAN	9,088	101,042	37,468	2,697	11,468	1,289
MINNESOTA	4,192	51,988	20,229	1,580	3,463	577
Mississippi	2,614	25,134	8,911	491	2,288	268
Missouri	5,035	49,204	23,600	2,470	7,806	579
Montana	825	9,761	4,356	66	740	60
Nebraska	1,605	17,845	8,331	755	1,634	210
Nevada	937	8,784	1,943	75	431	28
New Hampshire	999	10,648	6,558	167	1,399	57
New Jersey	7,561	78,781	23,450	1,690	6,303	735
New Mexico	1,451	15,468	4,690	191	1,734	209
New York	17,746	162,165	87,178	6,746	31,554	3,410
North Carolina	6,262	65,865	25,125	1,573	5,665	753
North Dakota	685	7,610	4,263	134	534	67
Ohio	10,747	119,561	43,122	3,565	12,118	1,450
Oklahoma	3,306	34,452	13,498	1,022	3,800	412
Oregon	2,686	26,286	10,938	938	2,649	433
Pennsylvania	11,863	122,871	56,669	3,980	13,217	1,832
Rhode Island	967	8,749	7,809	78	1,573	183
South Carolina	3,335	34,500	12,814	690	3,098	258
South Dakota	708	7,870	3,979	134	745	60
Tennessee	4,767	43,263	17,512	1,368	3,988	606
Texas	16,389	161,150	57,963	4,557	17,702	1,978
Utah	1,645	19,774	10,670	361	2,288	371
Vermont	535	5,794	3,999	206	865	53
Virginia	5,702	63,113	24,391	1,666	5,468	689
Washington	4,408	45,805	17,331	908	4,370	527
West Virginia	1,937	21,870	7,862	319	1,820	113
WISCONSIN	4,776	58,340	24,531	950	5,355	747
Wyoming	510	5,587	1,657	68	380	75

NA — not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *1988 Statistical Abstract of the United States;* U.S. National Center for Education Statistics, "Digest of Education Statistics 1988", August 1988.

PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENT DROPOUTS, BY COUNTY
1985-86 to 1987-88

County	Dropouts[1]			Dropout Rate (%)[2]		
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Adams	35	30	30	6.5	5.4	5.5
Ashland	35	29	27	3.3	3.0	2.9
Barron	51	52	47	2.0	2.1	1.9
Bayfield	18	7	7	2.1	0.9	0.9
Brown	285	235	217	2.7	2.2	2.1
Buffalo	13	8	13	1.5	1.0	1.6
Burnett	10	7	12	1.5	1.0	1.8
Calumet	22	19	24	1.2	1.1	1.4
Chippewa	41	38	44	1.3	1.2	1.4
Clark	59	41	38	2.6	1.9	1.8
Columbia	44	62	41	1.6	2.2	1.6
Crawford	16	19	16	1.6	2.1	1.8
Dane	606	565	605	3.6	3.4	3.8
Dodge	67	47	64	2.3	1.7	2.4
Door	17	6	22	1.2	0.4	1.6
Douglas	81	64	63	3.4	2.7	2.8
Dunn	22	18	29	1.3	1.1	1.7
Eau Claire	114	119	92	2.7	2.8	2.3
Florence	3	3	6	1.1	1.1	2.2
Fond du Lac	192	128	146	3.7	2.6	3.0
Forest	18	18	19	2.9	3.1	3.5
Grant	43	51	42	1.3	1.6	1.4
Green	45	31	58	2.5	1.7	3.3
Green Lake	45	44	39	3.2	3.4	3.2
Iowa	16	11	17	1.4	1.0	1.6
Iron	6	9	10	1.6	2.5	3.0
Jackson	32	33	20	3.0	3.2	2.0
Jefferson	98	112	129	2.4	2.8	3.3
Juneau	30	27	20	2.1	2.0	1.5
Kenosha	287	235	235	4.3	3.6	3.7
Kewaunee	26	26	13	1.9	2.0	1.0
La Crosse	116	80	99	2.6	1.8	2.3
Lafayette	12	13	20	1.0	1.1	1.8
Langlade	24	31	22	1.7	2.2	1.6
Lincoln	48	49	39	2.8	2.9	2.3
Manitowoc	118	114	112	2.7	2.7	2.8
Marathon	172	170	150	2.7	2.8	2.5
Marinette	49	54	45	2.1	2.3	2.0
Marquette	21	20	16	3.5	3.3	2.6
Menominee	7	8	2	2.7	2.9	0.7
Milwaukee	3,324	2,914	2,817	7.8	7.1	6.9
Monroe	52	70	66	2.5	3.3	3.2
Oconto	40	43	41	2.5	2.8	2.8
Oneida	85	76	78	3.9	3.6	3.9
Outagamie	194	219	220	2.4	2.9	2.9
Ozaukee	64	60	69	1.4	1.4	1.7
Pepin	10	7	9	1.7	1.2	1.6
Pierce	30	25	40	1.3	1.1	1.8
Polk	47	42	32	2.1	1.9	1.4
Portage	76	92	48	2.6	3.3	1.7
Price	16	19	20	1.8	1.9	2.1
Racine	365	269	384	3.9	3.0	4.3
Richland	20	19	23	2.0	2.8	3.5
Rock	278	253	258	3.2	2.8	3.3
Rusk	18	19	21	1.7	1.9	2.1
St. Croix	33	28	21	1.2	1.0	0.8
Sauk	93	98	93	2.6	2.8	2.8
Sawyer	17	12	17	2.3	1.6	2.3
Shawano	57	52	62	2.8	2.6	3.2
Sheboygan	206	162	166	3.3	3.7	2.8
Taylor	35	44	26	2.8	3.7	2.3
Trempealeau	28	38	20	1.3	1.8	1.0
Vernon	24	29	16	1.5	1.9	1.1
Vilas	17	9	20	3.0	1.6	3.5
Walworth	94	108	114	2.4	2.8	3.1
Washburn	25	16	10	2.6	1.7	1.1
Washington	164	121	122	2.6	2.0	2.1
Waukesha	445	418	356	2.3	2.3	2.0
Waupaca	96	85	86	2.9	2.6	2.7
Waushara	24	23	31	2.7	2.6	3.7
Winnebago	294	223	239	4.4	3.8	3.9
Wood	89	89	105	1.9	2.0	2.4
TOTAL	9,304	8,315	8,280	3.49 (av.)	3.22 (av.)	3.30 (av.)

[1]Grades 9-12.
[2]Annual rate from September to September. The percentage rate is determined by dividing the number of dropouts by the enrollment figures.
Source: Department of Public Instruction, Information Series 12, *1987-88 Student Dropout Report by County*, January 1989, and previous issues.

TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION IN WISCONSIN
1982-83 TO 1987-88

Agency/Program	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Public schools (excluding state aid)	$1,576,651,100	$1,681,123,531	$1,793,044,804	$1,846,974,875	$1,979,993,738	$2,105,918,609
Public Instruction, Dept. of	1,025,628,425*	1,070,177,887*	1,134,295,248*	1,321,263,065*	1,381,564,558*	1,501,567,226*
State operations (excluding hearing and visually impaired schools)	18,188,728	21,634,613	24,516,300	25,682,040	27,085,600	27,328,277
Hearing and visually impaired schools	7,332,850	7,560,699	7,751,400	7,812,605	10,041,700	10,226,223
State aid and local assistance	1,000,106,847	1,041,534,274	1,102,027,548	1,287,581,025	1,344,137,258	1,464,012,726
Cooperative educational service agencies (CESAs)	928,755	942,045	907,200	907,200	457,200	457,200
CESAs school committee	98,060	76,040	46,388	0	0	0
County handicapped classes[1]	17,401,648	10,494,400	11,171,052	11,873,560	15,487,581	16,723,557
University of Wisconsin System	1,199,661,837	1,267,021,161	1,371,348,548	1,478,965,202	1,582,469,609	1,668,621,190
Higher Educational Aids Board	31,437,222	32,872,874	33,756,188	34,852,953	36,992,196	37,934,143
Medical College of Wisconsin (private institution)	6,436,510	6,143,365	6,307,198	6,246,801	5,957,674	5,718,029
Vocational, Technical and Adult Education, Board of	87,735,739*	87,824,884*	92,621,080*	98,505,740*	103,053,181*	107,380,388*
State aid and local assistance	75,704,682	84,544,790	86,366,767	91,850,667	96,596,562	100,795,273
State operations	12,030,057	5,280,094	6,254,313	6,655,073	6,456,619	6,585,115
Educational Communications Board	7,655,898	7,506,254	7,871,106	7,506,254	10,199,943	9,733,181
State Historical Society	6,912,680	7,290,816	7,371,433	7,825,567	8,203,317	8,884,419
Arts Board (Dept. of Administration)	1,219,689	1,232,129	1,637,398	1,684,192	1,782,494	1,753,647
TOTAL	$2,848,403,399	$3,014,702,615	$3,233,461,315	$3,396,836,604	$5,126,161,491	$3,855,743,975
Per capita expenditure	$829	$874	$933	$1,006	$1,069	$1,135

*Total of detail immediately following.

[1]The cost of county handicapped classes represents only those costs claimed by the county as eligible for state aid. They do not include costs such as those associated with the school — heat, electricity, etc.

Source: Department of Administration, *Annual Fiscal Report 1988*, and previous editions; Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, *Official Population Estimates for 1988*, November 1988, and previous editions; Department of Public Instruction, departmental data.

PERSONAL INCOME AND EDUCATION EXPENDITURES
Per Capita By State, 1987

State	Personal Income (calendar year 1987) Per Capita	Rank[1]	Per Capita Education Expenditure (fiscal year 1987) Total	Rank[1]	Local Schools	Higher Education	Other Education
Alabama	$11,940	43	$ 781.46	44	$ 420.92	$258.67	$101.88
Alaska	18,230	4	2,372.90	1	1,828.23	430.84	113.83
Arizona	14,315	26	1,070.51	10	697.88	341.00	31.63
Arkansas	11,507	46	792.55	42	534.01	200.81	57.73
California	17,821	7	976.52	20	642.66	301.99	31.86
Colorado	15,584	16[2]	1,037.19	14	726.92	290.39	19.88
Connecticut	21,266	1	887.47	29	680.97	158.15	48.36
Delaware	16,696	9	1,149.02	3	661.08	398.77	89.18
Florida	15,584	16[2]	751.35	47	573.28	134.95	43.13
Georgia	14,300	28	839.96	35	622.66	189.86	27.43
Hawaii	15,679	14	757.89	46	475.10	269.49	13.30
Idaho	11,868	45	816.99	39	501.12	282.54	33.34
ILLINOIS	16,442	11	863.35	32	585.28	227.80	50.24
Indiana	13,914	32	905.41	25	574.62	286.08	44.71
IOWA	14,236	29	991.00	18	585.33	371.15	34.72
Kansas	15,126	21	959.30	21	636.94	303.39	18.96
Kentucky	12,059	41	718.82	49	442.79	222.52	53.51
Louisiana	11,473	47	765.59	45	515.38	208.22	41.99
Maine	13,954	31	881.48	31	621.58	204.24	55.67
Maryland	18,124	5	935.57	24	630.40	264.50	40.67
Massachusetts	19,142	3	854.89	33	635.03	176.21	43.65
MICHIGAN	15,393	19	1,087.04	7	733.69	322.38	30.98
MINNESOTA	15,927	13	1,130.99	5	750.67	335.42	44.90
Mississippi	10,292	50	735.67	48	474.29	225.67	35.71
Missouri	14,687	23	791.28	43	544.63	222.77	23.88
Montana	12,347	40	1,075.73	9	787.25	228.06	60.43
Nebraska	14,328	25	987.05	19	644.83	311.07	31.15
Nevada	16,366	12	800.59	41	578.31	197.38	24.89
New Hampshire	17,529	8	808.34	40	603.58	178.75	26.01
New Jersey	20,352	2	996.78	17	755.94	207.20	33.64
New Mexico	11,875	44	1,005.73	16	677.50	297.19	31.04
New York	18,004	6	1,136.71	4	860.78	215.66	60.28
North Carolina	13,314	34	899.57	26	572.12	295.04	32.40
North Dakota	13,004	35	1,081.25	8	653.48	390.81	36.96
Ohio	14,612	24	892.04	27	629.23	243.66	19.15
Oklahoma	12,551	38	840.28	34	583.02	234.17	23.08
Oregon	14,041	30	1,064.69	11	731.61	304.12	28.96
Pennsylvania	15,212	20	830.11	38	633.40	130.40	66.31
Rhode Island	15,555	18	889.35	28	595.78	204.59	88.98
South Carolina	12,004	42	884.27	30	567.70	267.32	49.25
South Dakota	12,550	39	831.72	37	566.02	235.09	30.61
Tennessee	12,880	36	700.48	50	432.19	208.85	59.45
Texas	13,866	33	938.36	22	665.68	257.13	15.56
Utah	11,366	48	1,063.63	12	644.70	378.83	40.09
Vermont	14,302	27	1,105.13	6	710.22	325.62	69.28
Virginia	16,517	10	937.67	23	633.59	271.37	32.71
Washington	15,599	15	1,009.19	15	680.54	297.17	31.48
West Virginia	11,020	49	839.60	36	611.40	186.04	42.15
WISCONSIN	14,742	22	1,063.42	13	694.31	331.79	37.32
Wyoming	12,709	37	1,614.75	2	1,181.74	400.99	32.03

[1]Ranking by Legislative Reference Bureau.

[2]Tie in ranking.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, *Survey of Current Business*, Table 1, August 1988; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Government Finances in 1986-87*, Table 30, November 1988.

EDUCATION EXPENDITURES OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE (In Thousands)

State	Level of Govt.	Direct Education Expenditures, 1986-87 Total Expended[1]	Local Schools	Higher Education	Other Education	State Aid to Local Govt. for Education 1987[2]
Alabama	State	$ 1,506,181	$ 34,090	$1,056,133	$ 415,958	$ 1,240.4
	Local	1,684,516	1,684,516	—	—	—
Alaska	State	456,328	170,378	226,190	59,760	514.8
	Local	789,443	789,443	—	—	—
Arizona	State	1,010,121	—	903,008	107,113	1,159.0
	Local	2,614,621	2,363,019	251,602	—	—
Arkansas	State	617,395	—	479,537	137,858	729.3
	Local	1,275,215	1,275,215	—	—	—
California	State	6,921,315	92,605	5,947,259	881,451	15,304.3
	Local	20,092,187	17,685,367	2,406,820	—	—
Colorado	State	983,554	—	918,018	65,536	986.6
	Local	2,435,025	2,395,915	39,110	—	—
Connecticut	State	663,075	—	507,807	155,268	876.0
	Local	2,186,580	2,186,580	—	—	—
Delaware	State	314,236	—	256,806	57,430	247.2
	Local	425,734	425,734	—	—	—
Florida	State	1,513,135	—	994,622	518,513	4,231.2
	Local	7,520,374	6,892,547	627,827	—	—
Georgia	State	1,341,748	—	1,171,070	170,678	2,303.4
	Local	3,884,473	3,874,218	10,255	—	—
Hawaii	State	820,672	514,411	291,855	14,406	—
	Local	120	120	—	—	—
Idaho	State	291,367	—	258,092	33,275	327.1
	Local	523,994	500,115	23,879	—	—
ILLINOIS	State	2,519,900	8,328	1,929,429	582,143	3,507.7
	Local	7,479,395	6,770,401	708,994	—	—
Indiana	State	1,829,609	—	1,582,322	247,287	1,700.3
	Local	3,178,225	3,178,225	—	—	—
IOWA	State	957,731	—	859,890	97,841	1,054.7
	Local	1,850,771	1,658,831	191,940	—	—
Kansas	State	653,624	19,784	586,889	46,951	803.9
	Local	1,721,608	1,557,291	164,317	—	—
Kentucky	State	1,028,769	—	829,346	199,423	1,289.6
	Local	1,650,286	1,650,286	—	—	—
Louisiana	State	1,141,073	27,254	926,493	187,326	1,449.4
	Local	2,274,244	2,271,867	2,377	—	—
Maine	State	312,580	4,077	242,428	66,075	361.2
	Local	733,734	733,734	—	—	—
Maryland	State	1,204,160	85,237	934,480	184,443	1,098.2
	Local	3,038,671	2,773,649	265,022	—	—
Massachusetts	State	1,280,979	—	1,025,416	255,563	1,849.3
	Local	3,724,418	3,718,126	6,292	—	—
MICHIGAN	State	2,758,691	—	2,473,702	284,989	2,528.0
	Local	7,242,107	6,749,944	492,163	—	—
MINNESOTA	State	1,378,884	—	1,188,248	190,636	1,806.5
	Local	3,423,316	3,187,362	235,954	—	—
Mississippi	State	539,376	3,543	442,085	93,748	958.2
	Local	1,391,766	1,241,460	150,306	—	—
Missouri	State	1,099,910	—	978,048	121,862	1,741.8
	Local	2,937,983	2,779,228	158,755	—	—
Montana	State	224,574	—	175,689	48,885	241.7
	Local	645,693	636,884	8,809	—	—
Nebraska	State	463,385	—	413,735	49,650	291.8
	Local	1,109,973	1,027,855	82,118	—	—
Nevada	State	223,828	—	198,765	25,063	390.9
	Local	582,362	582,362	—	—	—
New Hampshire	State	216,430	—	188,940	27,490	76.0
	Local	637,986	637,986	—	—	—
New Jersey	State	1,534,051	—	1,275,977	258,074	2,824.4
	Local	6,113,228	5,799,592	313,636	—	—
New Mexico	State	474,212	16,488	411,168	46,556	823.8
	Local	1,034,384	999,765	34,619	—	—
New York	State	4,085,256	190	3,010,614	1,074,452	7,291.5
	Local	16,176,658	15,343,206	833,452	—	—
North Carolina	State	1,720,900	66,341	1,446,750	207,809	2,752.2
	Local	4,048,018	3,602,657	445,361	—	—
North Dakota	State	287,464	—	262,627	24,837	255.3
	Local	439,138	439,138	—	—	—
Ohio	State	2,679,330	—	2,472,856	206,474	3,743.1
	Local	6,940,448	6,785,665	154,783	—	—
Oklahoma	State	871,306	29,571	766,204	75,531	1,099.9
	Local	1,878,074	1,878,074	—	—	—
Oregon	State	674,134	—	595,240	78,894	725.3
	Local	2,226,079	1,992,893	233,186	—	—

EDUCATION EXPENDITURES OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE (In Thousands)—Continued

State	Level of Govt.	Direct Education Expenditures, 1986-87 Total Expended[1]	Local Schools	Higher Education	Other Education	State Aid to Local Govt. for Education 1987[2]
Pennsylvania	State	2,080,768	19,639	1,269,705	791,424	3,490.6
	Local	7,827,374	7,540,678	286,696	—	—
Rhode Island	State	289,456	—	201,726	87,730	267.2
	Local	587,442	587,442	—	—	—
South Carolina	State	1,121,379	37,137	915,575	168,667	1,233.9
	Local	1,907,233	1,907,233	—	—	—
South Dakota	State	188,379	—	166,676	21,703	129.9
	Local	401,309	401,309	—	—	—
Tennessee	State	1,302,563	—	1,913,949	288,614	1,051.0
	Local	2,098,269	2,098,269	—	—	—
Texas	State	3,867,642	149,587	3,456,843	261,212	5,920.1
	Local	11,886,536	11,026,486	860,050	—	—
Utah	State	703,799	—	636,440	67,359	678.7
	Local	1,083,100	1,083,100	—	—	—
Vermont	State	216,407	—	178,439	37,968	138.9
	Local	389,202	389,202	—	—	—
Virginia	State	1,795,280	—	1,602,176	193,104	1,882.3
	Local	3,740,725	3,740,725	—	—	—
Washington	State	1,513,992	22,597	1,348,555	142,840	2,297.3
	Local	3,065,707	3,065,707	—	—	—
West Virginia	State	437,898	—	357,011	80,887	849.0
	Local	1,173,285	1,173,285	—	—	—
WISCONSIN	State	1,381,103	—	1,201,713	179,390	1,385.6
	Local	3,730,746	3,337,554	393,192	—	—
Wyoming	State	149,428	—	133,735	15,693	344.5
	Local	641,801	579,053	62,748	—	—

[1]This total does not include state payments to local governments for education. Since state education aids are intergovernmental payments, they are considered to be part of the total spent for education by local governments and are not included in the direct educational expenditures of the state.

[2]Figures rounded by the Legislative Reference Bureau.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Government Finances in 1986-87*, Table 29, November 1988; *State Government Finances in 1987*, Table 14, September 1988.

HIGHLIGHTS OF EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME IN WISCONSIN

Labor Force — In January 1989 Wisconsin's civilian labor force totaled 2,621,300 workers, 163,800 more than in January 1987. During 1988, the labor force fluctuated by 87,700 workers, ranging from a low of 2,500,600 available workers in January and increasing almost every month to a high of 2,588,300 workers in December. Unemployment was highest in January of that year — 163,000 (about 6.6 percent of the work force) — and lowest in December — 99,000 (3.8 percent of the work force).

In the 10-year period from January 1979 to January 1989, the labor force increased by about 325,900 workers, the total number of employed persons increased by 336,300, and unemployment decreased from 4.7 percent of the work force to 4.2 percent. During this period, unemployment ranged from a low of 3.8 percent in December of 1988 to a high of 11.7 percent in January of 1983.

Employment by Industry — Total employment in nonagricultural establishments reached 102,310,000 nationally in 1987. The East North Central region of the country, of which Wisconsin is a part, ranked second in the nation in nonagricultural employes with 17,571,000 workers.

In 1987, manufacturing accounted for the largest number of employes in Wisconsin, about 526,000. The second largest group of workers, 494,000, was employed in wholesale and retail trade, followed by 460,000 workers in the services sector. Manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, and services are also the 3 largest employers nationally.

Of 8,537 Wisconsin manufacturing establishments in 1986, 6,794 employed fewer than 50 employes. There were 148 manufacturing establishments employing 500 or more workers, of which 44 employed 1,000 or more. A total of 2,439 manufacturing establishments have from 1 to 4 employes, constituting the most numerous employe size group, or about 29 percent of the total. The machinery (except electrical) manufacturing industry is the state's largest manufacturing industry group in terms of number of employes with 89,348. The second and third largest numbers of manufacturing workers are concentrated in the food and kindred products industry with 48,899 employes and the fabricated metal products industry with 47,743 workers. The machinery (except electrical) industry was also the largest group measured by the total number of manufacturing establishments, with 1,614, followed by printing and publishing with 1,285, and lumber and wood products with 910 establishments.

Income by Industry — Total earned income in Wisconsin, which consists of wages and salaries, labor income and proprietor's income, was about $50.2 billion in 1987. Manufacturing provided the most income, about $15 billion, followed by service industries with about $10 billion and government with $7.035 billion. Almost 30 percent of the state's total income was earned in manufacturing, with about 20 percent in services and about 14 percent earned in government.

Wisconsin's total of $50.2 billion in earned income ranked 19th among the 50 states. California, with $367.7 billion, and New York, with $246.1 billion, ranked first and second, respectively.

Personal Income — Personal income in Wisconsin in 1987 totaled $70.86 billion. Per capita personal income was $14,742, compared to the U.S. average of $15,481. Connecticut had the highest average per capita personal income, $21,266, in both 1986 and 1987. Mississippi has ranked last in this category since 1940.

The average adjusted per capita gross income in Wisconsin in 1987 increased by $587 over the 1986 figure to $10,176. Adjusted per capita gross income reflects "Wisconsin total income" as reported for state income tax purposes. The 2 counties with the highest adjusted per capita gross income in 1987 were Ozaukee and Waukesha with $16,089 and $15,160, respectively. Menominee County, with a per capita income of $1,381, and Forest County, with a per capita income of $5,000, had the lowest figures.

Wisconsin's total adjusted gross income (total income reported for tax purposes) in 1987 was $48,791,461,786, an increase of over $7 billion from 1985. Milwaukee County, the most populous in the state, also had the highest total adjusted gross income, about $9.9 billion. Not surprisingly, the least populous county, Menominee County, had the lowest total adjusted gross income, about $5.5 million.

Unemployment Benefits — In 1987, 2,297,000 unemployed workers throughout the nation received unemployment benefits during an average week. This represented 2.4 percent of all workers covered by unemployment insurance, and was a decrease in the 2.9 percent of eligible workers receiving benefits during 1985. In Wisconsin, an average of 70,700 workers, or 3.7 percent of those eligible, received weekly benefits in 1987 compared to the 1985 weekly averages of 65,000 and 3.5 percent. The 1987 average weekly benefit paid in Wisconsin was $144, compared to the national average of $140. Wisconsin ranked 19th, along with North Dakota, in average benefits paid per week. The highest average weekly benefit, $177, was paid by the District of Columbia, followed by $174 paid by Massachusetts. In 1987, the highest total unemployment benefits, $1.84 billion, was paid by California. The second and third highest totals of benefits were disbursed by New York and Texas, about $1.1 billion apiece.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information about employment and income.

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS IN WISCONSIN[1]
January 1965 - 1989
(In Thousands)

Month and Year	Civilian Labor Force[2]	Unemployment	Percent of Work Force[3]	Total Employment[4]	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment[3]	Manufacturing[5]
Jan. 1965	1,662.5	67.0	4.0	1,593.6	1,273.5	477.3
Jan. 1970	1,884.1	81.8	3.7	1,800.0	1,517.3	514.0
Jan. 1971	1,888.8	116.3	5.5	1,771.5	1,489.5	475.3
Jan. 1972	1,897.5	113.7	5.3	1,783.4	1,511.5	471.7
Jan. 1973	1,960.3	96.8	4.4	1,863.0	1,594.4	508.8
Jan. 1974	2,119.0	115.6	4.8	2,003.4	1,647.8	532.5
Jan. 1975	2,077.6	149.0	7.2	1,928.6	1,645.0	511.4
Jan. 1976	2,103.4	154.0	6.1	1,949.4	1,656.8	501.4
Jan. 1977	2,162.3	133.8	5.2	2,028.5	1,718.5	511.6
Jan. 1978	2,198.4	121.5	4.7	2,076.9	1,790.9	537.8
Jan. 1979	2,295.4	120.4	4.7	2,174.9	1,866.6	558.6
Jan. 1980	2,408.4	117.2	4.9	2,291.2	1,926.0	581.9
Jan. 1981	2,314.8	199.8	8.6	2,221.1	1,887.7	537.7
Jan. 1982	2,390.1	206.8	8.7	2,183.3	1,859.4	514.6
Jan. 1983	2,441.6	286.2	11.7	2,155.4	1,798.1	465.3
Jan. 1984	2,445.4	203.6	8.3	2,241.8	1,863.9	503.5
Jan. 1985	2,397.5	179.9	7.5	2,217.6	1,921.4	507.4
Jan. 1986	2,399.4	172.4	7.2	2,227.0	1,952.7	502.4
Jan. 1987	2,457.5	163.0	6.6	2,294.5	1,991.8	504.5
Jan. 1988	2,500.6	144.0	5.8	2,356.6	2,073.8	532.3
Feb. 1988	2,507.6	136.8	5.5	2,370.7	2,080.2	533.5
Mar. 1988	2,521.0	129.2	5.1	2,391.7	2,091.3	534.9
Apr. 1988	2,521.0	129.2	5.1	2,391.7	2,122.7	539.0
May 1988	2,514.8	108.6	4.3	2,406.3	2,147.0	541.7
June 1988	2,525.3	108.0	4.3	2,417.3	2,181.1	555.6
July 1988	2,554.0	116.2	4.6	2,437.8	2,159.3	557.5
Aug. 1988	2,555.9	109.2	4.3	2,446.7	2,165.5	561.7
Sept. 1988	2,562.0	106.8	4.2	2,455.2	2,185.4	558.5
Oct. 1988	2,557.5	104.4	4.1	2,453.1	2,188.9	556.2
Nov. 1988	2,579.4	103.4	4.0	2,476.1	2,192.7	556.2
Dec. 1988	2,588.3	99.0	3.8	2,489.3	2,182.0	553.3
Jan. 1989	2,621.3	110.1	4.2	2,511.2	2,139.5	551.0

[1]All data are estimates which are revised monthly and annually. Data may not be strictly comparable for various years due to changes in categories. As of January 1974, employment data are derived from a count by place of residence rather than a count by place of work. Except where noted, all data are seasonally adjusted.

[2]The civilian labor force includes both the employed and unemployed, age 16 and over, excluding current military personnel and institutionalized individuals.

[3]As of Jan. 1970, percentages are seasonally adjusted.

[4]As of Jan. 1980, includes workers involved in labor disputes.

[5]Unadjusted total.

Source: Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, *Wisconsin Employment and Economic Indicators*, February 1989, and previous issues.

WISCONSIN INCOME, BY INDUSTRY, 1982-1987
(In Millions)

Industry	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Farm	$ 1,442	$ 713	$ 1,325	$ 1,293	$ 1,658	$ 1,867
Nonfarm	34,113	37,288	40,825	42,721	45,214	48,314
Private	28,936	31,701	34,355	36,388	38,494	41,279
Manufacturing	11,814	12,122	13,518	13,769	14,211	15,009
Services	6,002	6,922	7,731	8,349	9,115	10,012
Retail trade	3,234	3,727	3,891	4,142	4,413	4,662
Transportation and public utilities	2,326	2,481	2,716	2,807	2,942	3,043
Wholesale trade	2,169	2,214	2,418	2,531	2,627	2,839
Finance, insurance, real estate	1,756	1,973	2,090	2,254	2,491	2,733
Construction	1,464	1,858	2,131	2,185	2,466	2,704
Agricultural services, forestry and fisheries	125	217	225	195	181	204
Mining	46	117	136	156	48	73
Government	5,178	5,587	5,970	6,333	6,720	7,035
TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME*	$35,556	$38,002	$42,150	$44,014	$46,872	$42,150

*Total includes farm and nonfarm personal income.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1988, and previous issues.

EMPLOYMENT IN WISCONSIN, BY INDUSTRY
1982 — 1988
Annual Average (In Thousands)

Item	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Civilian labor force	2,450.0	2,425.0	2,394.0	2,373.0	2,403.0	2,491.0	2,575.0
Unemployment	261.0	253.0	176.0	171.0	169.0	152.0	110.0
% of labor force	10.7	10.4	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.1	4.3
Employment	2,189.0	2,172.0	2,218.0	2,202.0	2,234.0	2,339.0	2,465.0
Nonfarm wage and salary	1,867.2	1,864.6	1,941.1	1,983.1	2,023.9	2,089.6	2,149.0
Manufacturing	496.3	484.1	517.8	513.9	514.5	528.7	550.6
Wholesale and retail trade	429.6	433.3	453.8	465.1	477.2	494.3	505.9
Government	319.1	312.5	313.6	320.6	325.6	325.0	326.2
Services and miscellaneous	384.0	388.6	403.9	419.0	434.9	459.8	479.9
Transportation and public utilities	87.0	88.1	89.7	94.2	93.7	95.0	97.4
Contract construction	52.1	57.7	58.3	64.6	68	72.2	71.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	97.2	98.6	102.2	103.8	108.1	112.6	115.4
Mining	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2

Source: Wisconsin Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, Bureau of Research and Statistics, departmental data, February 1988.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYES
BY INDUSTRY GROUP IN WISCONSIN
1981-1986[1]

Industry Group	Employes (mid-March pay period)					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Machinery, except electrical	113,944	105,055	84,986	92,496	90,937	89,348
Food and kindred products	54,224	53,727	50,275	50,206	50,023	48,899
Fabricated metal products	52,212	48,219	42,948	46,628	47,550	47,743
Electric and electronic equipment	53,760	48,098	44,445	45,233	44,571	42,512
Paper and allied products	41,955	41,692	42,010	42,192	41,513	41,815
Printing and publishing	30,735	32,832	31,703	34,920	36,813	39,160
Transportation equipment	23,440	26,377	26,799	33,503	33,626	31,395
Primary metal industries	26,895	25,172	18,900	19,926	21,065	21,977
Rubber and plastics products	18,168	17,424	15,740	18,469	19,451	20,178
Lumber and wood products	19,866	17,065	17,560	20,659	19,757	20,027
Miscellaneous manufacturing	10,574	10,264	8,722	9,218	9,411	10,607
Instruments and related products	11,179	10,178	8,956	9,569	9,808	10,304
Chemicals and allied products	9,059	8,483	8,866	8,463	8,114	8,421
Furniture and fixtures	8,603	8,470	8,856	10,206	10,721	8,268
Leather and leather products	9,090	8,337	7,878	7,621	7,246	7,581
Stone, clay and glass products	8,222	6,925	6,677	7,319	7,285	6,614
Apparel and related products	5,504	5,556	4,964	5,228	4,791	4,736
Textile products	3,423	3,393	3,764	3,985	3,969	4,062
TOTAL[2]	527,438	504,002	460,297	493,342	497,833	494,106

[1]Data may not be strictly comparable for various years due to changes in categories.

[2]Totals include workers in petroleum and coal products, tobacco manufactures, and administrative and auxiliary employes not listed separately.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *County Business Patterns 1986 — Wisconsin*, May 1988, and previous issues.

EARNED INCOME, BY INDUSTRY AND BY STATE, 1987*
(In Millions)

State	Total	Farm	Agricultural Services, Forestry, Fisheries	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and Public Utilities	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Services	Government
Alabama	$ 35,656	$ 852	$ 130	$ 465	$ 1,989	$ 8,674	$ 2,407	$ 1,953	$ 3,373	$ 1,698	$ 7,065	$ 7,051
Alaska	8,050	15	200	617	782	395	724	252	678	352	1,360	2,675
Arizona	34,825	697	245	423	3,017	5,602	2,119	1,810	3,893	2,677	8,291	6,052
Arkansas	19,242	1,184	84	116	1,148	4,643	1,592	952	2,031	941	3,576	2,974
California	367,656	6,750	2,790	1,802	24,577	68,529	22,450	22,509	35,692	28,442	98,429	55,685
Colorado	38,522	794	179	1,067	2,571	5,808	3,209	2,303	3,898	2,887	8,914	6,891
Connecticut	49,361	171	174	94	3,436	13,296	2,459	3,292	4,749	4,965	11,240	5,485
Delaware	8,499	141	24	6	743	2,708	447	336	767	637	1,563	1,128
Florida	118,354	2,439	1,050	310	9,190	13,446	8,303	7,382	14,983	9,421	33,102	18,728
Georgia	69,706	1,229	264	271	4,569	13,790	6,265	6,232	7,111	4,591	13,941	11,443
Hawaii	12,919	321	65	7	904	567	1,105	506	1,518	927	3,334	3,666
Idaho	8,460	717	86	103	639	1,436	587	441	864	379	1,727	1,481
ILLINOIS	140,373	1,688	426	939	8,311	29,397	10,891	11,209	12,960	12,098	34,547	17,907
Indiana	56,586	973	143	363	3,366	18,863	4,029	3,053	5,495	2,717	10,370	7,214
IOWA	27,696	2,891	135	64	1,298	5,963	1,779	1,794	2,560	1,603	5,536	4,073
Kansas	26,252	1,710	95	305	1,631	4,961	2,185	1,813	2,479	1,480	5,171	4,422
Kentucky	31,889	926	159	1,637	1,929	7,144	2,353	1,606	3,325	1,419	6,043	5,347
Louisiana	36,293	490	175	1,990	2,530	5,071	3,198	2,068	3,681	2,018	8,650	6,422
Maine	11,733	152	170	7	1,042	2,625	673	616	1,393	585	2,462	2,007
Maryland	54,309	371	266	72	4,751	6,265	3,249	3,260	6,302	3,567	14,657	11,547
Massachusetts	84,704	187	463	82	5,565	18,513	4,431	5,805	8,529	6,762	24,378	9,988
MICHIGAN	104,130	751	271	340	4,785	37,141	5,642	5,876	9,366	4,589	21,719	13,652
MINNESOTA	50,957	2,134	174	241	3,297	11,649	3,638	3,682	4,894	3,443	10,803	7,004
Mississippi	18,761	803	82	159	918	4,710	1,288	910	1,949	893	3,333	3,714
Missouri	55,542	947	179	250	3,675	12,096	5,064	3,962	5,484	3,574	12,666	7,645
Montana	6,592	457	33	197	386	549	706	346	748	296	1,480	1,394
Nebraska	16,939	2,117	75	47	882	2,179	1,596	1,131	1,550	1,171	3,257	2,934
Nevada	12,426	57	49	317	1,018	588	878	498	1,300	585	5,290	1,845
New Hampshire	12,805	37	53	22	1,369	3,293	587	751	1,618	784	2,872	1,419
New Jersey	104,960	295	381	116	6,970	22,027	8,645	9,214	10,068	7,159	26,122	13,964

EARNED INCOME, BY INDUSTRY AND BY STATE, 1987*
(In Millions)—Cont.

State	Total	Farm	Agricultural Services, Forestry, Fisheries	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and Public Utilities	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Services	Government
New Mexico	12,665	315	50	500	892	921	970	552	1,390	587	3,063	3,427
New York	246,115	719	699	361	12,699	39,098	15,773	17,180	19,165	35,424	68,607	36,389
North Carolina	66,317	1,494	275	154	4,542	19,041	4,498	4,084	6,842	3,146	11,372	10,868
North Dakota	6,031	780	24	133	367	348	550	465	586	290	1,236	1,252
Ohio	115,027	971	336	849	5,887	35,691	7,011	7,145	10,932	5,945	25,400	14,861
Oklahoma	28,641	965	96	1,630	1,594	4,391	2,240	1,536	2,959	1,542	5,938	5,749
Oregon	27,233	918	252	49	1,367	5,838	2,030	1,869	2,952	1,452	6,060	4,446
Pennsylvania	127,224	1,101	404	1,351	8,248	30,364	8,806	7,713	12,359	8,052	32,564	16,262
Rhode Island	10,752	46	79	7	680	2,703	458	607	1,164	697	2,679	1,634
South Carolina	30,735	326	141	51	2,113	8,602	1,829	1,402	3,192	1,411	5,268	6,400
South Dakota	6,162	988	31	87	323	593	450	366	627	326	1,234	1,139
Tennessee	47,985	650	141	226	3,113	11,793	3,402	3,247	5,125	2,667	10,448	7,173
Texas	176,635	3,756	791	7,537	13,068	27,809	13,418	12,164	18,075	12,736	39,522	27,758
Utah	14,627	197	37	309	937	2,404	1,240	894	1,436	834	3,242	3,098
Vermont	5,636	135	28	15	513	1,349	318	294	635	280	1,307	763
Virginia	70,220	513	275	688	5,501	11,048	4,852	3,689	6,696	3,777	16,052	17,128
Washington	50,487	1,486	638	120	3,229	10,507	3,386	3,082	5,047	2,889	10,697	9,405
West Virginia	13,911	36	28	1,576	735	2,524	1,234	684	1,397	520	2,729	2,447
WISCONSIN	50,181	1,867	204	73	2,704	15,009	3,043	2,839	4,662	2,733	10,012	7,035
Wyoming	4,534	91	17	720	369	205	493	178	427	173	705	1,157
D.C.	21,973	0	197	8	438	622	959	311	843	1,284	7,895	9,416
U.S.	$2,757,288	$49,650	$13,363	$28,873	$176,607	$562,788	$189,459	$175,863	$269,769	$199,425	$657,928	$433,564

*Consists of wages and salaries, other labor income, and proprietors' income.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1988.

DISTRIBUTION OF WISCONSIN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS
By Number of Employes, 1986

Type of Establishment	Number of Employes									
	1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 49	50 to 99	100 to 249	250 to 499	500 to 999	1000 or more	Total Establishments
Machinery, except electrical	422	275	351	281	130	86	42	15	12	1,614
Printing and publishing	442	286	223	175	81	53	15	9	1	1,285
Lumber and wood products	406	172	154	92	41	31	11	3	0	910
Fabricated metal products	203	137	163	200	93	62	27	8	4	897
Food and kindred products	172	130	153	205	103	88	22	8	4	885
Stone, clay and glass products	158	87	66	44	13	8	5	2	0	383
Electric and electronic equipment	76	44	27	59	43	51	24	18	5	347
Rubber and plastic products	71	46	45	78	50	40	13	1	1	345
Miscellaneous manufacturing	133	64	45	37	25	17	5	0	0	326
Chemical and allied products	66	37	51	50	22	11	1	2	1	241
Paper and allied products	17	9	31	45	39	46	21	22	5	235
Primary metal industries	25	21	32	52	31	36	18	4	2	221
Furniture and fixtures	78	37	26	33	18	18	7	2	1	220
Transportation equipment	43	29	26	23	23	13	9	3	7	176
Instruments and related products	47	22	26	21	12	15	8	3	1	155
Apparel and related products	41	19	24	23	7	12	2	0	0	128
Leather and leather products	13	10	9	24	17	10	2	3	0	88
Textile and mill products	14	6	5	8	5	7	4	1	0	50
Petroleum and coal products	12	8	3	6	0	2	0	0	0	31
TOTAL	2,439	1,439	1,460	1,456	753	606	236	104	44	8,537

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *County Business Patterns, 1986: Wisconsin*, May 1988.

EMPLOYES IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS, 1987
Average By State (In Thousands)

State or Region	Total[1]	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation Public Utilities	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Services	Government
New England	6,395	317	1,369	264	1,502	461	1,628	850
Maine	501	31	104	20	124	25	108	89
New Hampshire	514	37	118	17	130	32	114	65
Vermont	244	16	49	10	56	12	60	39
Massachusetts	3,046	137	597	129	719	217	847	398
Rhode Island	451	19	117	16	103	26	113	58
Connecticut	1,639	77	384	72	369	150	385	202
Middle Atlantic	16,557	719	2,940	888	3,683	1,310	4,350	2,628
New York	8,053	330	1,222	405	1,699	791	2,201	1,400
New Jersey	3,589	168	676	238	861	227	874	542
Pennsylvania	4,915	222	1,042	245	1,123	292	1,274	686
East North Central	17,571	656	4,135	866	4,216	1,008	3,929	2,697
Ohio	4,579	177	1,095	207	1,097	243	1,051	688
Indiana	2,304	100	616	119	547	115	450	348
Illinois	4,896	191	932	295	1,222	358	1,155	719
Michigan	3,713	121	966	150	855	179	818	614
Wisconsin	2,080	67	526	94	495	112	455	327
West North Central	7,418	306	1,316	429	1,863	450	1,696	1,324
Minnesota	1,960	82	375	100	488	120	474	314
Iowa	1,107	35	213	53	281	65	246	211
Missouri	2,185	100	420	143	538	135	503	342
North Dakota	252	11	16	16	67	13	61	65
South Dakota	255	10	29	12	67	14	61	59
Nebraska	659	24	88	43	170	48	150	136
Kansas	1,000	45	176	61	251	56	201	198
South Atlantic	18,133	1,129	3,136	940	4,363	1,062	4,158	3,268
Delaware	320	20	70	14	71	27	73	46
Maryland	2,018	150	207	93	517	124	535	389
D.C.[2]	655	16	16	25	63	37	230	269
Virginia	2,678	182	429	142	610	144	626	528
West Virginia	598	23	86	36	139	24	125	128
North Carolina	2,856	159	855	141	642	127	486	441
South Carolina	1,393	87	373	59	310	65	242	256
Georgia	2,763	152	569	175	692	155	536	476
Florida	4,853	341	530	256	1,318	360	1,305	734
East South Central	5,687	263	1,351	285	1,306	272	1,094	1,053
Kentucky	1,313	59	260	68	315	61	274	239
Tennessee	2,009	97	495	103	474	102	407	324
Alabama	1,502	74	368	72	332	71	275	300
Mississippi	864	34	228	42	186	39	138	192
West South Central	9,919	494	1,466	601	2,463	624	2,135	1,850
Arkansas	835	34	220	51	189	38	153	146
Louisiana	1,493	80	164	104	363	85	320	313
Oklahoma	1,105	34	154	63	269	59	232	248
Texas	6,498	346	928	384	1,642	443	1,430	1,143
Mountain	5,239	291	608	300	1,269	317	1,332	1,032
Montana	274	9	21	20	73	13	64	69
Idaho	334	14	54	18	85	19	68	73
Wyoming	180	10	8	13	40	8	32	51
Colorado	1,400	69	184	84	350	99	332	262
New Mexico	530	32	38	29	128	27	123	138
Arizona	1,384	102	187	72	340	94	344	233
Utah	639	27	92	38	153	34	147	141
Nevada	499	30	23	28	101	23	222	64
Pacific	15,260	735	2,662	794	3,649	1,027	3,728	2,611
Washington	1,839	87	317	98	453	107	418	356
Oregon	1,094	35	205	58	276	72	242	205
California	11,658	582	2,105	583	2,755	804	2,900	1,889
Alaska	210	11	14	18	41	11	42	66
Hawaii	459	21	22	37	123	34	126	96
U.S	102,310	4,998	19,065	5,385	24,381	6,549	24,196	17,015

[1]Includes mining, not shown separately.

[2]Represents Washington, D.C. metropolitan area.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the U.S. 1989.*

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS
By State, 1987

State	Total Unemployed		Insured Unemployed		Average Weekly Unemployment Insurance Benefits	Total Benefits Paid (In Millions)
	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[2]		
Alabama	147,000	7.8%	36,900	2.7%	$101	$ 166
Alaska	27,000	10.8	13,300	6.7	159	117
Arizona	101,000	6.2	25,200	1.9	120	122
Arkansas	88,000	8.1	26,600	3.4	123	131
California	792,000	5.8	338,500	3.0	121	1,841
Colorado	130,000	7.7	32,100	2.4	159	212
Connecticut	58,000	3.3	20,200	1.3	165	162
Delaware	10,000	3.2	3,400	1.2	138	25
Florida	312,000	5.3	51,700	1.1	128	269
Georgia	167,000	5.5	40,800	1.6	120	236
Hawaii	20,000	3.8	7,100	1.7	155	47
Idaho	38,000	8.0	13,000	4.1	136	67
ILLINOIS	423,000	7.4	121,000	2.6	147	830
Indiana	175,000	6.4	36,400	1.7	105	162
IOWA	80,000	5.5	22,000	2.2	143	131
Kansas	62,000	4.9	21,900	2.4	159	166
Kentucky	148,000	8.8	28,700	2.4	108	141
Louisiana	234,000	12.0	60,700	4.2	142	382
Maine	26,000	4.4	10,100	2.2	131	51
Maryland	102,000	4.2	30,500	1.7	151	193
Massachusetts	99,000	3.2	53,200	1.9	174	422
MICHIGAN	369,000	8.2	123,000	3.5	169	944
MINNESOTA	122,000	5.4	38,300	2.1	159	278
Mississippi	117,000	10.2	25,500	3.2	100	100
Missouri	164,000	6.3	48,300	2.4	114	225
Montana	30,000	7.4	8,500	3.4	131	45
Nebraska	40,000	4.9	10,800	1.8	112	50
Nevada	35,000	6.3	11,600	2.6	141	69
New Hampshire	15,000	2.5	2,600	0.5	122	12
New Jersey	160,000	4.0	71,200	2.1	168	581
New Mexico	61,000	8.9	13,700	2.9	122	72
New York	412,000	4.9	170,400	2.2	140	1,108
North Carolina	146,000	4.5	41,900	1.6	124	202
North Dakota	17,000	5.2	5,900	2.7	144	38
Ohio	367,000	7.0	103,800	2.4	149	652
Oklahoma	115,000	7.4	34,500	3.3	141	148
Oregon	86,000	6.2	35,800	3.6	143	222
Pennsylvania	320,000	5.7	132,600	2.9	158	926
Rhode Island	20,000	3.8	11,500	2.7	140	68
South Carolina	91,000	5.6	22,100	1.8	104	88
South Dakota	15,000	4.2	2,800	1.2	112	11
Tennessee	154,000	6.6	39,800	2.2	98	167
Texas	697,000	8.4	147,200	2.3	162	1,102
Utah	48,000	6.4	12,700	2.3	156	93
Vermont	11,000	3.6	4,300	1.9	129	24
Virginia	126,000	4.2	21,000	0.9	133	128
Washington	171,000	7.6	60,100	3.6	150	357
West Virginia	81,000	10.8	19,800	3.6	145	126
WISCONSIN	152,000	6.1	70,700	3.7	144	323
Wyoming	21,000	8.6	5,700	3.1	164	49
D.C	21,000	6.3	7,900	1.9	177	68
U.S.	7,425,000	6.2%	2,297,000	2.4%	$140	$14,242

[1]Total unemployment as a percent of civilian labor force.

[2]Insured unemployment as percent of average covered employment in the previous year.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the U.S. 1989.*

WISCONSIN ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME*
By County, 1983-1987

County	1987 Population	1987 Adjusted Gross Income	Per Capita Adjusted Gross Income				
			1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Adams	15,201	$ 89,086,906	$ 4,531	$ 4,939	$ 5,082	$ 5,509	$ 5,861
Ashland	16,919	111,984,376	5,092	5,473	5,712	6,360	6,618
Barron	40,700	304,602,067	5,378	5,731	6,187	6,911	7,484
Bayfield	14,151	95,114,965	4,895	5,312	5,702	6,045	6,721
Brown	188,850	2,059,548,308	8,156	8,857	9,484	10,465	10,906
Buffalo	14,229	103,506,489	5,198	5,536	5,852	6,543	7,274
Burnett	12,962	79,365,411	4,460	4,758	5,248	5,740	6,123
Calumet	34,182	322,411,369	7,119	7,592	7,993	9,025	9,432
Chippewa	54,150	418,674,909	5,550	5,899	6,325	7,388	7,732
Clark	32,399	210,197,267	4,467	4,632	4,976	5,603	6,488
Columbia	44,468	400,897,010	6,692	7,300	7,746	8,521	9,015
Crawford	16,549	101,593,253	4,649	4,945	5,131	5,695	6,139
Dane	342,569	4,266,264,515	8,957	9,774	10,367	11,548	12,454
Dodge	76,704	684,561,505	6,687	7,337	7,529	8,243	8,925
Door	26,636	234,277,505	6,620	7,455	7,823	8,847	8,796
Douglas	42,345	308,781,129	5,691	6,230	6,473	6,922	7,292
Dunn	35,475	234,792,291	4,714	5,080	5,323	5,836	6,619
Eau Claire	83,448	741,598,218	6,624	7,055	7,437	8,321	8,887
Florence	4,295	30,456,766	4,513	5,298	6,628	6,202	7,091
Fond du Lac	90,356	870,425,183	7,155	7,828	8,139	8,917	9,633
Forest	9,130	45,645,653	4,067	4,319	4,391	4,526	5,000
Grant	51,231	356,141,931	5,149	5,512	5,631	6,157	6,952
Green	30,564	289,809,222	7,001	7,316	7,857	8,695	9,482
Green Lake	18,914	154,487,638	6,075	6,626	6,774	7,852	8,168
Iowa	20,345	153,888,309	5,528	5,544	5,895	6,714	7,564
Iron	6,345	35,511,616	4,017	4,343	4,761	5,153	5,597
Jackson	16,617	114,522,027	4,708	5,207	5,204	6,111	6,892
Jefferson	66,624	614,158,113	7,006	7,681	7,900	8,573	9,218
Juneau	21,792	158,914,143	5,105	5,531	5,772	6,365	7,292
Kenosha	121,553	1,256,346,851	8,149	8,679	8,887	9,188	10,336
Kewaunee	20,007	158,298,661	6,005	6,485	6,748	7,604	7,912
La Crosse	96,736	958,716,924	7,242	7,823	8,039	8,906	9,911
Lafayette	16,986	114,583,362	4,779	4,968	5,121	5,940	6,746
Langlade	20,189	132,759,851	5,014	5,282	5,656	6,153	6,576
Lincoln	26,803	216,810,813	5,873	6,357	6,773	7,666	8,089
Manitowoc	82,441	713,435,008	6,910	7,327	7,629	8,357	8,654
Marathon	112,564	1,085,026,411	7,083	7,633	8,075	9,022	9,639
Marinette	40,926	315,515,463	5,888	6,506	6,866	7,485	7,709
Marquette	12,588	80,826,355	4,648	5,078	5,388	5,928	6,421
Menominee	4,002	5,526,445	965	1,138	1,081	1,225	1,381
Milwaukee	932,330	9,939,826,331	8,490	9,350	9,655	10,426	10,661
Monroe	36,758	270,699,719	5,544	5,928	6,330	6,805	7,364
Oconto	30,661	222,443,223	5,375	5,815	6,244	6,870	7,255
Oneida	32,723	262,732,932	6,256	6,703	7,011	7,737	8,029
Outagamie	136,716	1,496,829,904	8,126	8,773	9,410	10,257	10,948
Ozaukee	68,581	1,103,387,503	11,363	12,540	13,395	15,498	16,089
Pepin	7,309	50,676,870	5,025	5,217	5,140	5,880	6,933
Pierce	33,040	288,128,254	6,206	6,908	7,338	7,933	8,721
Polk	34,710	287,600,086	5,605	6,211	6,595	7,284	8,286
Portage	61,725	533,713,703	6,472	6,948	7,259	8,019	8,647
Price	16,253	126,135,308	5,617	6,189	6,445	7,305	7,761
Racine	169,976	1,932,249,794	8,651	9,541	9,820	10,616	11,368
Richland	17,061	116,320,596	4,878	5,240	5,610	5,937	6,818
Rock	139,275	1,402,014,891	7,866	8,692	9,241	9,731	10,067
Rusk	15,571	92,649,397	4,511	4,709	5,035	5,497	5,950
Sauk	47,911	567,867,577	7,765	8,453	9,361	10,514	11,853
Sawyer	45,734	392,684,552	6,315	6,768	7,066	7,893	8,586
Shawano	13,646	78,017,110	4,353	4,717	4,905	5,318	5,717
Sheboygan	36,679	256,961,585	5,249	5,575	6,097	6,641	7,006
St. Croix	102,792	1,066,743,142	7,862	8,511	8,955	10,116	10,378
Taylor	19,242	167,756,252	4,931	5,375	5,671	6,805	8,718
Trempealeau	26,330	184,206,219	4,983	5,325	5,623	6,304	6,996
Vernon	25,983	173,118,799	4,935	5,259	5,408	6,020	6,663
Vilas	17,602	120,567,057	5,310	5,706	6,039	6,321	6,850
Walworth	73,028	683,678,697	6,992	7,653	8,265	8,911	9,362
Washburn	14,264	88,645,062	4,807	5,160	5,357	5,924	6,215
Washington	88,238	1,103,927,557	8,691	9,776	10,229	11,413	12,511
Waukesha	288,903	4,379,860,072	10,524	11,709	12,411	13,968	15,160
Waupaca	44,862	371,133,389	6,268	6,679	7,055	7,783	8,273
Waushara	19,958	134,176,858	4,939	5,437	5,739	6,311	6,723
Winnebago	138,137	1,494,858,557	8,160	8,817	9,540	10,823	10,822
Wood	75,849	772,806,552	7,835	8,255	8,775	9,544	10,189
TOTAL	4,794,792	$48,791,461,786	$ 7,602	$ 8,289	$ 8,714	$ 9,589	$10,176

*"Adjusted" income reflects "Wisconsin total income" as reported to Wisconsin Department of Revenue for income tax purposes.

Source: Data provided by Wisconsin Department of Revenue, Division of Research and Analysis, January 1988.

PERSONAL INCOME IN WISCONSIN, 1929-1987[1]

Year	Wis. Personal Income (in millions)	Per Capita Personal Income[2]					
		Wis.	U.S.	High	State	Low	State
1929	$ 1,971	$ 672	$ 697	$ 1,257	(D.C.)	$ 270	(S.C.)
1940	1,706	543	589	1,156	(D.C.)	213	(Miss.)
1950	5,115	1,488	1,492	2,172	(D.C.)	764	(Miss.)
1955	6,737	1,831	1,872	2,483	(Del.)	1,030	(Miss.)
1960	8,684	2,192	2,216	2,868	(Conn.)	1,208	(Miss.)
1965	11,399	2,694	2,772	3,501	(Conn.)	1,651	(Miss.)
1970	16,703	3,774	3,945	4,913	(Conn.)	2,556	(Miss.)
1971	17,823	3,966	4,167	5,187	(D.C.)	2,754	(Miss.)
1972	19,405	4,314	4,515	5,670	(D.C.)	3,071	(Miss.)
1973	21,762	4,816	5,010	6,435	(N.Dak.)	3,453	(Miss.)
1974	23,847	5,255	5,448	7,180	(Alaska)	3,778	(Miss.)
1975	25,792	5,644	5,842	9,554	(Alaska)	3,991	(Miss.)
1976	28,351	6,184	6,367	10,725	(Alaska)	4,443	(Miss.)
1977	31,775	6,888	6,984	10,968	(Alaska)	4,962	(Miss.)
1978	35,685	7,706	7,772	11,150	(Alaska)	5,474	(Miss.)
1979	40,548	8,690	8,651	11,585	(Alaska)	6,075	(Miss.)
1980	46,260	9,814	9,910	13,797	(Alaska)	6,813	(Miss.)
1981	50,198	10,601	10,940	15,434	(Alaska)	7,533	(Miss.)
1982	52,562	11,073	11,480	17,360	(Alaska)	8,006	(Miss.)
1983	55,035	11,590	12,098	18,134	(Alaska)	8,297	(Miss.)
1984	59,900	12,576	13,114	18,090	(Alaska)	8,912	(Miss.)
1985	62,906	13,174	13,895	18,726	(Alaska)	9,239	(Miss.)
1986	66,590	13,923	14,606	19,547	(Conn.)	9,663	(Miss.)
1987	70,862	14,742	15,481	21,266	(Conn.)	10,292	(Miss.)

[1]Personal income includes all forms of income received by persons from business establishments, federal, state and local governments, households and institutions, and foreign countries. Allowance is made for income received in kind rather than cash.

[2]Alaska and Hawaii are not included in the U.S. totals prior to 1960.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1988.

HIGHLIGHTS OF GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE IN WISCONSIN

Land and Water Area — The State of Wisconsin encompasses 35.8 million acres — almost 34.7 million acres of land and 1.1 million acres of water. The water area is slightly more than 3 percent of Wisconsin's total surface area, excluding the Mississippi River and the Great Lakes. The largest county in area is Marathon with over one million acres, the smallest is Ozaukee with 151,152 acres. Winnebago County has the largest water area — 164,224 acres. However, this total includes the entire 137,000-acre Lake Winnebago.

Lakes — The largest lake in Wisconsin is Lake Winnebago with 137,708 acres. The deepest lake is Big Green Lake with a depth of 236 feet. The 30 largest lakes are concentrated in the northern two-thirds of the state and include artificial bodies of water created by dams.

Altitude — The highest points in the state are less than 2,000 feet in altitude. The 4 highest elevations are Timms Hill, Pearson Hill, Sugarbush Hill, and Rib Mountain. The highest points in the state are concentrated in the north central portion of the state.

Temperature — In 1987 the annual average temperature in the state varied from 44.4 degrees Fahrenheit in the north central area to 49.5 degrees in the southeastern part of the state. The annual average temperature for the entire state was 47.5 degrees. For the years 1975-1987, the coldest year was 1979 and the warmest year was 1987.

Precipitation — In 1987, the total annual rainfall in the state varied from a high of 36.06 inches in the southeast area to a low of 24.54 inches in the northwest part of Wisconsin. The annual average precipitation for the state was 29.88 inches. The driest year in the 1975-1987 period was 1976, the wettest year was 1985.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information about geography.

WISCONSIN'S LARGEST LAKES

Name[1]	Location	Area in Acres
Lake Winnebago	Winnebago County	137,708
Lake Pepin	Mississippi Boundary	27,813
Petenwell Lake	Juneau County	23,040
Lake Chippewa	Sawyer County	15,300
Lake Poygan	Winnebago County	14,102
Castle Rock Lake	Juneau County	13,955
Turtle-Flambeau Flowage	Iron County	13,545
Lake Koshkonong	Jefferson County	10,460
Lake Mendota	Dane County	9,730
Lake Wisconsin	Columbia County	9,000
Lake Butte des Morts	Winnebago County	8,857
Lake Onalaska	La Crosse County	7,688
Big Green Lake[2]	Green Lake County	7,346
Big Eau Pleine Reservoir	Marathon County	6,830
Lake Du Bay	Marathon County	6,653
Beaver Dam Lake	Dodge County	6,542
Lake Wissota	Chippewa County	6,300
Shawano Lake	Shawano County	6,063
Lake Puckaway	Green Lake County	5,433
Lake Geneva	Walworth County	5,262
Willow Flowage	Oneida County	5,135
Lac Court Oreilles	Sawyer County	5,039
Lake St. Croix	St. Croix County	4,668
Lake Winneconne	Winnebago County	4,507
Holcombe Flowage	Chippewa County	3,890
Trout Lake	Vilas County	3,816
Pelican Lake	Oneida County	3,585
Fence Lake	Vilas County	3,555
Tomahawk Lake	Oneida County	3,392
Gile Flowage	Iron County	3,384

[1]In order of size.

[2]Wisconsin's deepest lake, maximum depth 236 feet.

Source: Department of Natural Resources, May 1989.

LAND AND WATER AREA OF WISCONSIN COUNTIES

County	Land Area (acres)	Water Area[1] (acres)	Gross Area[2] (acres)
Adams	418,140	3,318	421,458
Ashland	656,140	7,932	664,072
Barron	559,551	18,551	578,102
Bayfield	937,116	24,151	961,261
Brown	336,000	2,004	338,004
Buffalo	455,700	8,390	464,090
Burnett	538,390	34,336	572,726
Calumet	201,600	414	202,014
Chippewa	645,843	21,966	667,809
Clark	777,990	4,103	782,093
Columbia	487,481	23,347	510,828
Crawford	375,000	7,516	382,516
Dane	767,261	22,781	790,042
Dodge	563,545	15,050	578,595
Door	328,124	3,388	331,512
Douglas	838,430	21,991	860,421
Dunn	545,900	6,522	552,422
Eau Claire	414,964	4,386	419,350
Florence	312,770	8,668	321,438
Fond du Lac	463,400	2,076	465,476
Forest	642,430	24,360	666,790
Grant	746,200	10,996	757,196
Green	373,857	1,431	374,828
Green Lake	227,200	17,754	244,954
Iowa	487,000	6,831	493,831
Iron	473,470	30,723	504,193
Jackson	628,460	5,654	634,114
Jefferson	359,700	17,192	376,892
Juneau	483,710	47,426	531,136
Kenosha	174,077	3,915	177,992
Kewaunee	211,511	696	212,207
La Crosse	300,200	1,756	301,956
Lafayette	411,000	1,562	412,562
Langlade	545,730	11,060	556,790
Lincoln	565,130	14,793	530,386
Manitowoc	377,000	2,480	379,480
Marathon	1,006,250	30,152	1,036,402
Marinette	883,420	16,495	899,915
Marquette	291,525	5,779	297,304
Menominee	229,522	3,862	233,384
Milwaukee	152,440	590	153,030
Monroe	548,050	3,869	551,919
Oconto	632,639	12,814	645,453
Oneida	704,820	74,415	779,235
Outagamie	405,800	2,583	408,383
Ozaukee	149,586	1,566	151,152
Pepin	151,700	2,958	154,658
Pierce	375,600	689	376,289
Polk	497,605	23,320	520,925
Portage	515,390	6,747	522,137
Price	806,840	18,000	824,637
Racine	215,493	4,338	219,831
Richland	373,800	5,108	378,908
Rock	461,400	3,594	464,994
Rusk	573,470	11,095	584,565
St. Croix	470,485	7,955	478,440
Sauk	536,300	12,898	549,198
Sawyer	804,570	59,289	863,859
Shawano	580,759	11,658	592,417
Sheboygan	323,800	15,102	338,902
Taylor	621,000	7,418	628,418
Trempealeau	472,900	1,588	474,488
Vernon	515,200	979	516,179
Vilas	557,374	94,693	652,067
Walworth	356,933	13,180	370,113
Washburn	516,990	31,761	548,888
Washington	273,909	3,802	277,711
Waukesha	355,642	16,000	371,642
Waupaca	480,050	8,881	488,931
Waushara	400,480	5,023	405,503
Winnebago	287,900	164,224	452,124
Wood	512,490	7,250	519,740
TOTAL	34,672,146	1,129,194	35,801,277

[1]Figures are from DNR county waters inventories. They do not include the Great Lakes and Mississippi River. There are 6,439,700 acres within Wisconsin in the Great Lakes, while the Mississippi has 189,338 acres, approximately one-half of which is in Wisconsin. For reporting purposes, the acreage of lakes spanning 2 or more counties is included in the county containing the majority of acreage.

[2]Land and water areas do not necessarily equal gross area.

Source: Department of Natural Resources, May 1989.

HIGH POINTS IN WISCONSIN

Site	County	Location	Elevation in Feet[1]
Four Highest Elevations			
Timms Hill	Price	S. 11, T.34N., R.2E.	1,951.8
Pearson Hill	Price	S. 12, T.34N., R.2E.	1,950.8
Sugarbush Hill	Forest	S. 36, T.36N., R.13E.	1,938
Rib Mountain	Marathon	S. 8, T.28N., R.7E.	1,924
Other High Points[2]			
Part of East Hill	Forest	S. 4, T.35N., R.13E.	1,875
Mt. Whittlesey	Ashland	S. 9, T.44N., R.2W.	1,872
Unnamed hill northwest of Iron Belt	Iron	S. 27, T.46N., R.1E.	1,860
Muskellunge Hill	Vilas	S. 34, T.41N., R.7E.	1,845
Upson Lookout Tower Hill	Iron	S. 32, T.46N., R.1E.	1,819
Meteor Hill	Sawyer	S. 17, T.37N., R.8W.	1,801
Hill west of Elcho	Langlade	S. 15, T.34N., R.10E.	1,785
Trimble Hill	Iron	S. 33, T.46N., R.2E.	1,777
Hill south of Weber Lake	Iron	S. 6, T.45N., R.1E.	1,774
Squirrel Hill	Oneida	S. 32, T.39N., R.5E.	1,735
Blue Mound	Iowa	S. 1, T.6N., R.5E.	1,719
McCaslin Mountain	Marinette	S. 29, T.34N., R.17E.	1,650
Upper Mosinee Hill	Marathon	S. 22, T.38N., R.7E.	1,605
Point Sauk	Sauk	S. 15, T.11N., R.7E.	1,593
Flambeau Ridge	Chippewa	S. 3, T.32N., R.7W.	1,535
Powers Bluff	Wood	S. 30, T.23N., R.4E.	1,481
Platte Mound	Lafayette	S. 31, T. 4N., R.1E.	1,445
Neillsville Mounds	Clark	S. 4, T.24N., R.2W.	1,412
Wadels Hill	Monroe	S. 19, T.18N., R.4W.	1,410
Thunder Mountain	Marinette	S. 30, T.33N., R.18E.	1,410
Ridge, south of Fairchild	Jackson	S. 16, T.24N., R.5W.	1,405
West Saddle Mound	Jackson	S. 28 and 33, T.22N., R.1W.	1,404
Bayfield Lookout Tower	Bayfield	S. 3, T.50N., R.4W.	1,368
Bruce Mound	Clark	S. 30, T.23N., R.3W.	1,365
Castle Rock	Monroe	S. 33, T.18N., R.4W.	1,360
Holy Hill	Washington	S. 14, T. 9N., R.18E.	1,335
Ridge, north of North Bend	Jackson	S. 9, T.19N., R.6W.	1,330
Friendship Mound	Adams	S. 32, T.18N., R.6E.	1,285
Silver Mound	Jackson	S. 35, T.23N., R.5W.	1,255
Gibraltar Rock	Columbia	S. 18, T.10N., R.8E.	1,247
Lapham Hill	Waukesha	S. 29, T. 7N., R.18E.	1,235
Granddad Bluff	La Crosse	S. 34, T.16N., R.7W.	1,210
Sinsinawa Mound	Grant	S. 30, T. 1N., R.1W.	1,170
Mt. Morris	Waushara	S. 15, T.19N., R.11E.	1,137
Liberty Pole Hill	Green	S. 10, T. 4N., R.9E.	1,115
Petenwell Rock	Juneau	S. 9, T.18N., R.4E.	1,110
Observatory Hill	Marquette	S. 8, T.14N., R.10E.	1,100
Necedah Bluff	Juneau	S. 24, T.18N., R.3E.	1,099

[1]Figures rounded to nearest whole number, except 2 highest points.

[2]This list cites miscellaneous other high points. The order of listing, however, should not be construed as a ranking of the highest points in the state, as there may be others of comparable height. Many elevations are only approximations.

Source: Geological and Natural History Survey, December 1988.

WISCONSIN NORMAL MONTHLY TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION
By Region[1]

Region[2]	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Northwest													
Temp.	9.10	14.70	26.30	42.30	54.30	63.30	68.50	66.30	57.20	47.00	31.10	16.80	41.40
Precip.	0.99	0.77	1.65	2.43	3.65	4.39	4.20	4.58	3.54	2.23	1.67	1.17	31.27
North Central													
Temp.	9.90	14.30	25.30	41.10	53.50	62.30	67.00	64.80	56.00	46.20	30.70	16.90	40.70
Precip.	1.08	0.90	1.72	2.48	3.64	4.16	4.04	4.56	3.80	2.30	1.89	1.32	31.89
Northeast													
Temp.	13.00	16.70	27.10	42.10	54.20	63.30	68.00	65.80	57.20	47.20	32.50	19.40	42.20
Precip.	1.19	1.04	1.91	2.82	3.50	3.77	3.62	3.91	3.67	2.24	1.89	1.47	31.03
West Central													
Temp.	12.20	18.00	29.40	45.70	57.90	66.90	71.40	69.10	60.00	49.50	33.70	19.90	44.50
Precip.	0.91	0.80	1.91	2.90	3.88	4.42	4.03	4.11	3.58	2.25	1.61	1.10	31.50
Central													
Temp.	13.50	18.30	29.00	44.80	56.70	65.60	70.00	67.90	59.30	48.90	33.90	20.40	44.00
Precip.	1.00	1.02	2.03	2.99	3.77	3.67	3.57	3.77	3.71	2.36	1.77	1.31	30.97
East Central													
Temp.	16.70	20.50	30.10	43.70	54.70	64.20	69.70	68.40	60.40	49.90	36.10	23.40	44.80
Precip.	1.23	1.12	2.03	2.88	3.13	3.33	3.38	3.33	3.23	2.34	1.90	1.63	29.53
Southwest													
Temp.	15.60	20.90	31.80	46.90	58.60	67.60	71.90	69.90	61.50	50.80	35.80	22.50	46.20
Precip.	0.96	1.01	2.06	3.32	3.62	4.13	3.98	3.98	3.50	2.27	1.80	1.28	31.91
South Central													
Temp.	16.80	21.60	32.10	47.00	58.50	67.60	71.90	69.90	61.90	51.20	36.60	23.50	46.60
Precip.	1.16	1.03	2.14	3.24	3.21	3.93	3.93	3.84	3.44	2.37	1.92	1.54	31.75
Southeast													
Temp.	18.60	23.00	32.60	45.90	56.80	66.40	71.40	70.00	62.40	51.50	37.60	25.00	46.80
Precip.	1.42	1.09	2.27	3.30	2.95	3.79	3.85	3.58	3.21	2.40	2.06	1.79	31.71
State													
Normal													
Temp	13.90	18.70	29.30	44.40	56.10	65.20	70.00	68.00	59.50	49.10	34.20	20.90	44.10
Precip.	1.10	0.98	1.97	2.93	3.48	3.95	3.84	3.96	3.52	2.31	1.83	1.40	31.27
1987													
Temp.	21.00	28.30	35.90	49.10	59.30	69.00	72.70	67.50	60.40	42.80	37.70	26.50	47.50
Precip.	0.71	0.19	1.58	2.34	3.34	2.20	5.18	4.19	3.03	1.77	2.95	2.39	29.88

[1]In degrees Fahrenheit and inches, respectively. "Normal" is the average for the period 1951-1981. Data are computed by the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Climatic Data Center and updated every 10 years.

[2]The counties in each region are: Northwest — Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Chippewa, Douglas, Polk, Rusk, Sawyer and Washburn; North Central — Ashland, Clark, Iron, Lincoln, Marathon, Oneida, Price, Taylor and Vilas; Northeast — Florence, Forest, Langlade, Marinette, Menominee, Oconto and Shawano; West Central — Buffalo, Dunn, Eau Claire, Jackson, La Crosse, Monroe, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix and Trempealeau; Central — Adams, Green Lake, Juneau, Marquette, Portage, Waupaca, Waushara and Wood; East — Brown, Calumet, Door, Fond du Lac, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Outagamie, Sheboygan and Winnebago; Southwest — Crawford, Grant, Iowa, Lafayette, Richland, Sauk and Vernon; South — Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Green, Jefferson and Rock; Southeast — Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Walworth, Washington and Waukesha.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture and Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service, *Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics*, 1988.

HIGHLIGHTS OF HISTORY IN WISCONSIN

History — On May 29, 1848, Wisconsin became the 30th state in the Union, but the state's history stretches more than 200 years before that date to the diverse Indian tribes which called the area home. In 1634, Frenchman Jean Nicolet was the first European to visit Wisconsin. The French ceded the area to Great Britain in 1763. It became part of the United States in 1783. The area was part of various territories until creation of the Wisconsin Territory in 1836.

Since statehood, the state has been a wheat farming area, a lumbering frontier, and — most recently — the preeminent dairy state. Tourism has grown in importance and industry has concentrated in the eastern and southeastern part of the state.

Politically, the state has enjoyed a reputation for honest, efficient government. It is known as the birthplace of the Republican Party and as the home of Robert M. La Follette, Sr., leader of the nation's progressive movement.

Political Balance — After being primarily a one-party state for most of its existence, with the Republican and Progressive Parties dominating for portions of the first half of this century, Wisconsin has become a competitive state. Democrats have controlled some offices and some areas of the state, while Republicans control other areas. The state legislature has been controlled by Democrats since 1975.

Over the last 30 years, control of the governorship has shifted between the 2 parties with a Republican currently holding the office. In the last 50 years, Wisconsin's 2 main urban areas — Milwaukee and Madison — have provided over half of the state's constitutional officers. During this period, 4 women have served as constitutional officers: 2 as secretary of state, and one each as state treasurer and superintendent of public instruction.

National Office — Republican presidential candidates have tended to receive more support in Wisconsin in recent years. Only Democrats Lyndon Johnson, Jimmy Carter and Michael Dukakis have received a majority of Wisconsin's votes in the last 30 years.

Wisconsin voters have tended to return their U.S. senators to office for long periods of time. Five senators in this century have served 3 terms or more, topped by William Proxmire's 30 years. After 18 years of Democratic control, each party has controlled one senate seat for the last 8 years.

Six current members of the U.S. House of Representatives from Wisconsin have been elected 6 or more times. Five Democrats and 4 Republicans now represent the state in contrast to the Republican majority which marked the 1940s and 1950s. Certain districts have traditionally been represented by one party or the other with little relationship to the statewide political balance of power. For example, the 4th and 5th Districts have been dominated by Democratic representatives, whereas the 6th District has been predominately Republican.

Turnout — Turnout in gubernatorial elections can change by as much as a half million votes from election to election. There is no strong trend in any direction. Even adding 18-year olds to the electorate has not had a great impact. The first election after they became eligible to vote in 1974 saw only 1.2 million votes cast, the second lowest total in the last 10 elections. In presidential elections, on the other hand, there has been a substantial increase in turnout. The 1960 presidential vote was only slightly higher than that year's record gubernatorial vote of 1.7 million. The presidential vote peaked at 2.27 million votes in 1980 and has fallen slightly in the 2 elections since.

Supreme Court — Although justices of the Wisconsin Supreme Court are elected officials, it has frequently happened that justices first come to the court by gubernatorial appointment to fill a vacancy. Subsequently they run for election. Among the current 7 justices, 4 came to the court by the appointment route. The first woman justice was appointed in 1976 and elected in 1979.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS IN WISCONSIN HISTORY

Under The Flag of France

Although American Indians lived in the area of present-day Wisconsin for several thousand years before the arrival of the French — numbering about 20,000 when the French arrived — the written history of the state began with the accounts of French explorers. The French explored the state, named places and established trading posts, but left relatively little mark on it. They were interested in the fur trade, rather than agricultural settlement, and were never present in large numbers.

1634 — Jean Nicolet: First white man to reach Wisconsin. Sought Northwest Passage.
1654-59 — Radisson and Groseilliers: First of the fur traders in Wisconsin.
1661 — Father Rene Menard: First missionary to Wisconsin Indians.
1665 — Father Claude Allouez founded mission at La Pointe.
1666 — Nicholas Perrot opened fur trade with Wisconsin Indians.
1672 — Allouez and Andre built mission house at De Pere.
1673 — Jolliet and Marquette discovered Mississippi River.
1678 — Dulhut (Duluth) explored western end of Lake Superior.
1679 — La Salle began his "great adventures".
1685 — Perrot made Commandant of the West.
1690 — Perrot discovered lead mines in Wisconsin and Iowa.
1701-38 — Fox Indian Wars.
1755 — Wisconsin Indians under Charles Langlade aided in Braddock's defeat.
1763 — Treaty of Paris. Wisconsin became part of British colonial territory.

Under the Flag of England

Wisconsin experienced few changes under British control. It remained the western edge of European penetration into the American continent, important only because of the fur trade. French traders worked in the state and British and colonial traders began to appear, but Europeans continued to be visitors rather than settlers.

1761 — Fort at Green Bay accepted by English.
1763 — Conspiracy of Pontiac. Two Englishmen killed by Indians at Muscoda.
1764 — Charles Langlade settled at Green Bay. First permanent settlement.
1766 — Jonathan Carver visited Wisconsin seeking Northwest Passage.
1774 — Quebec Act makes Wisconsin a part of Province of Quebec.
1781 — Traditional date of settlement at Prairie du Chien.
1783 — Second Treaty of Paris. Wisconsin became a part of the United States.

Achieving Territorial Status

In spite of the Treaty of Paris, Wisconsin remained British in all but title until after the War of 1812. After the war, the American army established control. Gradually, Indian title to the southeastern half of the state was extinguished, and the Indians moved across the Mississippi. Lead mining brought the first heavy influx of settlers and ended the dominance of the fur trade in the economy of the area. The lead mining period ran from about 1824 to 1861. Almost half of the 11,683 people who lived in the territory in 1836 were residents of the lead mining district in the southwestern corner of the state.

1787 — Ordinance of 1787 — Wisconsin part of Northwest Territory.
1787-1800 — In Old Northwest Territory.
1800-1809 — In Indiana Territory.
1809-1818 — In Illinois Territory.
1818-1836 — In Michigan Territory.
1795 — Jacques Vieau established trading posts at Kewaunee, Manitowoc and Sheboygan. Made headquarters at Milwaukee.

Sources: State Historical Society, *The Thirtieth Star, 1948; The 1958 Compton Yearbook*, and succeeding editions; *The Americana Annual — 1967;* Robert C. Nesbit, *Wisconsin, A History;* Legislative Reference Bureau, *Clippings: Wisconsin History*.

1804 — Harrison's treaty with Indians at St. Louis. United States extinguished Indian title to lead region (a cause of Black Hawk War).
1814 — Fort Shelby built at Prairie du Chien. Captured by English and name changed to Fort McKay.
1815 — War with England concluded. Fort McKay abandoned by British.
1816 — Fort Shelby rebuilt at Prairie du Chien (renamed Fort Crawford). Astor's American Fur Company began operations in Wisconsin.
1818 — Solomon Juneau bought trading post of Jacques Vieau at Milwaukee.
1820 — Rev. Jedediah Morse preached first Protestant sermon in Wisconsin at Fort Howard (Green Bay) July 9. Henry Schoolcraft, James Duane Doty, Lewis Cass made exploring trip through Wisconsin.
1822 — New York Indians (Oneida, Stockbridge, Munsee, and Brothertown) moved to Wisconsin. First mining leases in southwest Wisconsin.
1825 — Indian Treaty established tribal boundaries.
1826-27 — Winnebago Indian War. Surrender of Red Bird.
1828 — Fort Winnebago begun at Portage.
1832 — Black Hawk War.
1833 — Land treaty with Indians cleared southern Wisconsin land titles. First newspaper — *Green Bay Intelligencer* — established.
1834 — Land offices established at Green Bay and Mineral Point. First public road laid out.
1835 — First steamboat arrived at Milwaukee. First bank in Wisconsin opened at Green Bay.
1836 — Act creating Territory of Wisconsin signed April 20 by President Jackson. (Provisions of Ordinance of 1787 made part of the act.)

Wisconsin Territory

Wisconsin's population reached 305,000 by 1850. About half of the new immigrants were from New York and New England. The rest were from England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany and Scandinavia. New York's Erie Canal gave Wisconsin a water outlet to the Atlantic Ocean and a route for new settlers. Wheat was the primary cash crop for most of the newcomers.

State politics revolved around factions headed by James Doty and Henry Dodge. As political parties developed, the Democrats proved dominant throughout the period.

1836 — Capital located at Belmont — Henry Dodge became Governor, July 4. First session of Legislature. Madison chosen as permanent capital.
1837 — Madison surveyed and platted. First Capitol begun. Panic of 1837 — all territorial banks failed. Winnebago Indians ceded all claims to land in Wisconsin. Imprisonment for debt abolished.
1838 — Territorial legislature met in Madison. Milwaukee and Rock River Canal Company chartered.
1840 — First school taxes authorized and levied. Henry Dodge removed as governor — elected territorial delegate to Congress. James D. Doty appointed governor.
1842 — C.C. Arndt shot and killed in legislature by James R. Vineyard.
1844 — Doty removed and Nathaniel P. Tallmadge appointed governor. Wisconsin Phalanx (a utopian colony) established at Ceresco (Ripon).
1845 — Tallmadge removed and Dodge reappointed governor. Mormon settlement at Voree (Burlington). Swiss colony came to New Glarus.
1846 — Congress passed enabling act for admission of Wisconsin as state. First Constitutional Convention met in Madison.
1847 — Census population 210,546. First Constitution rejected by people. Second Constitutional Convention.
1848 — Second Constitution adopted. President Polk signed bill on May 29 making Wisconsin a state.

Early Statehood

Heavy immigration continued after statehood. The state remained largely agricultural with wheat the primary crop. Slavery, banking laws and temperance were the major issues of the period. Despite the number of foreign immigrants and a shift from Democratic control to Re-

publican control, most political leaders continued to have ties to the northeastern United States. New York state laws and institutions provided models for much of the activity of the early legislative sessions.

1848 — Legislature met June 5. Governor Nelson Dewey inaugurated June 7. State university incorporated. First telegram reached Milwaukee. Large scale German immigration began.

1849 — School code adopted. First free, tax-supported, graded school with high school at Kenosha. School for Blind opened.

1850 — Bond Law for controlling sale of liquor passed.

1851 — First railroad train — Milwaukee to Waukesha. First state fair at Janesville.

1852 — School for Deaf opened at Delavan. Prison construction begun at Waupun.

1853 — Impeachment of Judge Levi Hubbell. Capital punishment abolished (third state to take action).

1854 — Republican Party named at Ripon. First class graduated at state university. Joshua Glover, fugitive slave, arrested at Racine. State Supreme Court declared Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 unconstitutional. Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad reached Madison.

1856 — Bashford-Barstow election scandal. Legislative report on maladministration of school funds.

1857 — Railroad completed to Prairie du Chien. First high school class graduated, Racine. Industrial School for Boys opened at Waukesha.

1858 — Legislative investigation of bribery in 1856 Legislature.

1859 — Abraham Lincoln spoke at state fair, Milwaukee.

1861 — Beginning of Civil War. Governor called for volunteers for military service. Bank riot in Milwaukee. Office of county superintendent of schools created.

1862 — Governor Harvey drowned. Draft riots. Ryan address at Democratic Convention criticized Lincoln's conduct of war.

1864 — Cheese factory started at Ladoga, Fond du Lac County, by Chester Hazen.

1865 — 96,000 Wisconsin soldiers served in Civil War; losses were 12,216.

The Maturing Commonwealth

After the Civil War Wisconsin matured into a modern political and economic entity. Heavy immigration continued throughout the period. The mix of immigrants remained similar to that prior to the Civil War until the end of the century, when Poles began to appear in large numbers.

The Republican Party remained in control of state government throughout the period, but was challenged by "Grangers", Populists, Socialists and Temperance candidates in addition to the Democratic Party and dissidents within the Republican Party. Temperance, the use of foreign languages in schools, railroad regulation and currency reform were major issues in the state throughout the period.

Wheat culture gradually declined in importance in Wisconsin as more fertile wheatlands to the north and west were opened to cultivation. In the 1880s and 1890s, dairying gradually became the primary agricultural pursuit in the state. The agricultural school at the university developed into a national leader in the field of dairy science in support of the transformation from wheat to dairy farming. From the 1870s through the 1890s, lumbering prospered in the northern half of the state. At its peak from 1888 to 1893, it accounted for one-fourth of all wages paid in the state. By the end of the period, Milwaukee and the southeastern half of the state had developed a thriving heavy machinery industry. The paper industry was also established in the Fox River Valley by the end of the century. Tanning and the brewing industry were also leaders.

1866 — First state normal school opened at Platteville. Agricultural College at university reorganized under Morrill Act.

1871 — Peshtigo fire burned over much of 6 counties in northeast Wisconsin, resulting in over 1,000 deaths.

1872 — Wisconsin Dairymen's Association organized at Watertown.

1873 — Invention of typewriter by C. Latham Sholes. The Patrons of Husbandry, an agricultural organization nicknamed the "Grangers", elected Governor William R. Taylor.

1874 — Potter Law limiting railroad rates passed.

1875 — Free high school law passed; women eligible for election to school offices. State Industrial School for Girls established at Milwaukee. Republicans defeated "Grangers". Oshkosh almost destroyed by fire.
1876 — Potter Law repealed. Hazel Green cyclone.
1877 — John T. Appleby patented knotter for twine binders.
1882 — Constitution amended to make legislative sessions biennial. First hydroelectric plant established at Appleton.
1883 — Newhall House fire in Milwaukee; 70 perished. South wing of Capitol extension collapsed; 7 killed. Agricultural Experiment Station established at university.
1885 — Gogebic iron range discoveries.
1886 — Strikes at Milwaukee — rioting. Agricultural Short Course established at university.
1887 — Marshfield almost destroyed by fire.
1889 — Bennett Law, requiring classroom instruction in English, passed. Supreme Court in the Edgerton Bible case prohibited reading and prayers from the King James Bible in public schools. Arbor Day authorized. Ex-Governor Rusk became first U.S. Secretary of Agriculture.
1890 — Stephen M. Babcock invents quick, easy, accurate test for milk butterfat content.
1891 — Bennett Law repealed.
1893 — Supreme Court ordered state treasurer to refund to the state interest on state deposits, which had customarily been retained by treasurers.
1894 — Forest fires in northern and central Wisconsin.
1897 — Corrupt practice act passed.
1898 — Wisconsin sent 5,469 men to fight in Spanish-American War. Losses were 134.
1899 — Anti-pass law prohibited railroads from giving public officials free rides. Tax commission created. New Richmond tornado.

The Progressive Era

The state's prominent role in the reform movements which swept the country at the beginning of the century gave Wisconsin national fame and its first presidential candidate. Republicans dominated the state legislature, but "progressive" and "stalwart" factions fought continually for control of the party. Milwaukee consistently returned a strong Socialist contingent to the legislature.

Large-scale European immigration ended during this period, but ethnic groups retained strong individual identities and remained a significant force in the politics and culture of the state. Important social issues were reflected in the calendar of progressive legislation enacted during the period. The 2 world wars caused great stress because of the large German population of the state

Heavy machinery manufacturing, paper products and dairying consolidated their position as the leading economic activities. As the last virgin forests in the northern half of the state were cut over, lumbering faded in importance. Brewing temporarily disappeared with the advent of Prohibition.

1901 — First Wisconsin-born Governor, Robert M. La Follette, inaugurated. Teaching of agriculture introduced into rural schools. Legislative Reference Library, which served as a model for other states, established.
1904 — Primary election law approved by referendum vote. State Capitol burned.
1905 — State civil service established; auto license law passed; tuberculosis sanitoria authorized. Forestry Board created. Railroad Commission, regulating railroads and subsequently utilities, created.
1907 — New Capitol begun. Milwaukee elected Socialist administration.
1908 — Income tax amendment adopted.
1910 — Eau Claire first Wisconsin city to adopt commission form of government.
1911 — First income tax law; teachers' pension act; vocational schools authorized; Industrial and Highway Commissions created.
1913 — Mothers' pension law and workmen's compensation act enacted. Direct election of U.S. senators approved.

1915 — Conservation Commission, State Board of Agriculture, and State Board of Education created. Mothers' pensions made compulsory.
1917 — Capitol completed, cost $7,258,763. 120,000 Wisconsin soldiers served in World War I — losses 3,932. Wisconsin first state to meet draft requirements; 584,559 registrations.
1919 — Eighteenth Amendment (Prohibition) ratified.
1920 — Nineteenth Amendment (women's suffrage) ratified; first state to deliver ratification to Washington.
1921 — Equal rights for women and prohibition laws enacted.
1923 — State Board of Education law repealed. Military training made optional at university.
1924 — La Follette won Wisconsin's vote for president as Progressive Party candidate. Reforestation amendment to state constitution adopted.
1925 — Senator La Follette died on June 18.
1929 — Professor Steenbock of University of Wisconsin patented radiation of Vitamin D. Legislature repealed all Wisconsin laws for state enforcement of Prohibition.
1932 — Forest Products Laboratory erected at Madison.
1933 — Milk strike. Wisconsin voted for repeal of 18th Amendment (Prohibition) to U.S. Constitution.
1934 — Wisconsin Progressive Party formed.
1942 — Governor-elect Loomis died; Supreme Court decided Lieutenant Governor Goodland to serve as acting governor.
1941-45 — Wisconsin enrolled 375,000 for World War II; casualties 7,980.
1946 — Wisconsin Progressive Party dissolved and rejoined Republican Party.

The Middle Years of the Twentieth Century

After the demise of the Progressives, the Democratic Party began a gradual resurgence, becoming strongly competitive for the first time in over a century by the late 1950s. With the decline in foreign immigration, the traditional ethnic differences became muted, but significant numbers of Blacks appeared in the urban areas of the state for the first time. Discrimination in housing and employment became matters of concern. Other important issues included the growth in the size of state government, radicalism at the university, welfare programs and environmental questions. Tourism emerged as a major industry during this period.

1948 — Centennial Year.
1949 — Legislature enacted new formula for distribution of state educational aids and classified school districts for this purpose.
1950 — Wisconsin enrolled 132,000 for the Korean Confliet; casualties — 800.
1951 — First major legislative reapportionment since 1892.
1957 — Legislation prohibited lobbyists from giving anything of value to a state employe.
1958 — Prof. Joshua Lederberg, UW geneticist, Nobel prize winner in medicine.
1959 — Gaylord Nelson, first Democratic governor since 1933, inaugurated. Circus World Museum established at Baraboo. Frank Lloyd Wright, architect, died.
1960 — Mrs. Dena Smith elected state treasurer, first woman elected to statewide office in Wisconsin.
1961 — Legislation enacted to initiate long-range program of acquisition and improvement of state recreation facilities (ORAP program). Federal supervision of Menominee Indian tribe terminated on April 29; reservation became 72nd county.
1962 — Selective sales tax, income tax withholding enacted. Kohler Company strike settled (began 1954).
1963 — John Gronouski, state tax commissioner, appointed U.S. Postmaster General State expenditures from all funds for 1963-64 fiscal year top $1 billion for first time.
1964 — Wisconsin Supreme Court redistricted legislature after legislature and governor failed to agree on a plan. Two National Farmers Organization members killed in demonstration at Bonduel stockyard. Legislature enacted property tax relief for aged and abolished office of county superintendent of schools (public education organized into CESAs).

1965 — School compulsory attendance age raised to 18. All parts of state placed into vocational school districts. County boards reapportioned on population basis. State law prevented discrimination in housing. The State Capitol, in use since 1917, officially dedicated, after extensive remodeling and cleaning.

1966 — 1965 Legislature held first full even-year regular session since 1882. National Guard called out to keep order at civil rights demonstrations in Wauwatosa. Wisconsin Supreme Court upheld Milwaukee Braves baseball team move to Atlanta. Grand jury investigation of illegal lobbying activities in the legislature resulted in 13 indictments.

1967 — Executive branch reorganized along functional lines. Ban on colored oleomargarine repealed. Racial rioting in Milwaukee in July-August. Marathon marches demonstrate for Milwaukee open housing ordinance. Anti-war protests at UW-Madison culminate in riot with injuries.

1968 — Constitutional amendment permitted the legislature to meet as provided by law rather than once a biennium, resulting in annual sessions. Ninety Black students expelled from UW-Oshkosh when December demonstration damaged the administration building. Wisconsin's first heart transplant performed at St. Luke's Hospital in Milwaukee; first successful bone marrow transplant performed by team of UW-Madison scientists.

1969 — Selective sales tax became general sales tax. On opening day of special legislative session on welfare and urban aids, welfare mothers and UW-Madison students, led by Father James Groppi, took over the Assembly Chamber; National Guard called to protect Capitol. Groppi cited for contempt and jailed; contempt charge upheld by Supreme Court. Student strikes at UW-Madison demanded Black studies department; National Guard activated to restore order. Congressman Melvin R. Laird appointed U.S. Secretary of Defense. The interstate highway system in the state completed.

1970 — UW-Madison Army Mathematics Research Building bombed by anti-war protestors, one death. UW-Whitewater's "Old Main" burned down as result of apparent arson. First elections to 4-year terms in Wisconsin history for all constitutional officers. UW scientists, headed by Dr. Har Gobind Khorana, succeeded in the first total synthesis of a gene.

1971 — The legislature, now meeting in annual session, enacted major shared tax redistribution, merger of University of Wisconsin and State University systems, revision of municipal employe relations laws.

1972 — Legislature enacted comprehensive consumer protection act, lowered the age of majority from 21 to 18, required environmental impact statement for all legislation affecting the environment, repealed railroad full crew law and ratified the unsuccessful "equal rights" amendment to U.S. Constitution. Record highway death toll, 1,168.

1973 — State constitutional amendment adopted permitting bingo. Barbara Thompson first woman state superintendent of public instruction. The 1954 Menominee Termination Act repealed by Congress. Legislature enacted state ethics code, repealed oleomargarine tax, broadened the homestead tax exemption, funded programs for the education of all handicapped children, passed emergency energy legislation in response to the energy crisis, and established procedures for informal probate of simple estates.

1974 — Legislature enacted comprehensive campaign finance act and strengthened open meetings law. Democrats swept all constitutional offices and gained control of both houses of the 1975 Legislature for first time since 1893. Kathryn Morrison first woman elected to the state senate. Striking teachers fired in Hortonville.

Recent History

Democrats have controlled both houses of the legislature since 1975. Women began to be widely represented in the legislature for the first time. California began to challenge Wisconsin's dominance of the dairy industry. Higher fuel prices hurt both tourism and the state's heavy industrial base. For the first time, the state suffered more from a recession than most of the rest of the nation in 1982. Seven of the 9 years from 1977 through 1985 saw a net loss of control of Wisconsin companies to out-of-state companies through acquisition or merger. The business climate in the state, taxation and education were the chief concerns of policymakers.

1975 — Menominee Indians occupied Alexian Brothers Novitiate. Legislature made voter registration easier, established property tax levy limits on local governments, and eliminated from the statutes distinctions based on sex. UW scientist, Dr. Howard Temim, shared 1975 Nobel Prize in Physiology-Medicine.

1976 — U.S. District Court ordered integration of Milwaukee public schools. Ice storm damage reached $50.4 million. Wisconsin Legislature established a system for compensating crime victims. Exxon discovered sulfide zinc and copper deposits in Forest County. By appointment, Shirley S. Abrahamson became first woman on the Wisconsin Supreme Court. Wisconsin Supreme Court declared negative school aids law unconstitutional.

1977 — Governor Lucey appointed Ambassador to Mexico. First state employes union strike lasted 15 days, National Guard ran prisons. Constitutional amendments authorized raffle games and revised the structure of the court system by providing a Court of Appeals. Legislation enacted included public support of elections campaigns, no-fault divorce, and implied consent law for drunk driving.

1978 — Supreme Court allowed cameras in state courtrooms. Vel Phillips elected secretary of state, first Black constitutional officer. Laws enacted included a hazardous waste management program.

1979 — Constitutional amendment removed lieutenant governor from serving as president of the senate. Moratorium on tax collections gave state taxpayers a 3-month "vacation" from taxes. Shirley S. Abrahamson, appointed in 1976, became the first woman elected to Wisconsin Supreme Court. Law enacted to establish school of veterinary medicine at the University of Wisconsin.

1980 — Eric Heiden of Madison won 5 Olympic gold metals for ice speed skating, named winner of the Sullivan Award as best amateur athlete in the country. 15,000 Cuban refugees housed for the summer at Fort McCoy. Ex-Governor Patrick Lucey ran as independent candidate for vice president.

1981 — U.S. Supreme Court ruled against Wisconsin's historic open primary. Laws enacted included stronger penalties for drunk driving and changes in mining taxes.

1982 — State unemployment hit highest levels since the Great Depression. Voters endorsed first state referendum calling for a freeze on nuclear weapons. U.S. District Court ordered apportionment of state senate and assembly districts. Laws enacted included extensions in the fair employment law, an "employes right-to-know law" pertaining to toxic substances in the workplace, a new public records law, and a historic preservation law. Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co. acquired by Stroh Brewing Co. of Detroit, all Milwaukee operations closed.

1983 — Continued recession forced adoption of budget including a 10 percent tax surcharge and a pay freeze for state employes. Law raising minimum drinking age to 19 passed (effective 7/1/85). Inmates at Waupun State Prison held 15 hostages, who were released uninjured. Legislature adopted apportionment plan. Laws enacted included a "lemon law" on motor vehicle warranties, regulation of health maintenance organizations, changes in child support collection procedures and levels. An October special session on economic development enacted bonding for export and economic development loans, establishment of a foreign trade office, changes in regulatory process to aid small business and creation of a permit information center. First class at UW-Madison Veterinary Medicine School.

1984 — Most powerful U.S. tornado of 1984 destroyed Barneveld; 9 dead. Democratic party chose presidential convention delegates in caucuses rather than by presidential preference primary as a result of the Democratic National Committee rules changes. Indian treaty rights to fish and hunt caused controversy. First liver transplants in Wisconsin conducted at UW Hospital. Laws enacted included a marital property reform act, groundwater protection act, establishment of high school graduation requirements, a "right-to-die" act, prohibition of smoking in public areas. Economic conditions began to improve from the low-point of the previous 2 years.

1985 — Milwaukee air crash killed 31. Major consolidation of state banks by large holding companies. Laws enacted included authorization for public utilities to form holding companies, comparable worth and teen pregnancy prevention measures.

1986 — Farm land values dropped across the state. Exxon dropped plans to develop copper mine near Crandon. Laws enacted allowed regional banking, set sulfur dioxide emission limits, raised the drinking age to 21, and limited damages payable in malpractice actions.

1987 — Voters approve constitutional amendments allowing pari-mutuel betting and a state lottery. Governor Thompson conducts state business from Superior for one week in August. Laws enacted included a mandatory seatbelt law, anti-takeover legislation, gradual end to the inheritance and gift taxes and a "learnfare" program designed to keep in school children of families receiving Aid to Families With Dependent Children (AFDC). Governor Thompson vetoes a record 290 items in the state budget. G. Heileman Brewing Company taken over by Alan Bond.

1988 — Driest summer since the 1930s. The first state lottery games began. The Chrysler automobile assembly plant in Kenosha, the nation's oldest, closed. Second year of spring confrontations on northern lakes over Indian fishing rights. Laws enacted included mandatory family leave for employes and a new obscenity law to replace one invalidated in 1980.

FAMOUS CITIZENS OF WISCONSIN

Edward P. Allis (1824-1889), industrialist — developed rolling steel mill.

*Roy Chapman Andrews (1884-1960), explorer — found first dinosaur egg in the Gobi Desert.

Stephen M. Babcock (1843-1931), chemist — devised butterfat content test.

John Bascom (1827-1911), educator — president, University of Wisconsin 1874-1887.

Olympia Brown (1835-1926), minister and publisher — first ordained woman minister in U.S., key figure in women's rights movement.

Jerome I. Case (1819-1891), manufacturer — developed agricultural implements.

John R. Commons (1862-1945), economist — drafted Wisconsin civil service law.

Leo T. Crowley (1889-1972), banker — chairman of FDIC from 1934 to 1945.

Patrick Cudahy (1849-1919), businessman — founder of a leading meat packing company.

*August Derleth (1909-1971), author — noted for many contributions to literature about Wisconsin.

Ole Evinrude (1877-1934), inventor — developed the first outboard motor designed for mass production.

Edna Ferber (1885-1968), author — received 1925 Pulitzer Prize for *So Big*.

Michael Frank (1804-1894), writer and educator — father of the Wisconsin public school system.

*Zona Gale (1874-1938), author — received 1921 Pulitzer Prize for *Miss Lulu Bett*.

*Hamlin Garland (1860-1940), author — received 1922 Pulitzer Prize for *A Daughter of the Middle Border*.

*Mildred Fish Harnack (1902-1943), resistance leader — while an instructor at the University of Berlin organized resistance group and transmitted intelligence out of Germany; executed by Nazis.

Cordelia Harvey (1824-1895), humanitarian — was instrumental in establishing military hospitals in the north during the Civil War.

William Dempster Hoard (1836-1918), farmer and governor — aided cheese industry by introducing the subearth vault for curing; introduced French version of the silo.

Harry Houdini (1874-1926), magician — world renowned escape artist.

Samuel C. Johnson (1833-1919), industrialist — founded wax products firm.

*Walter J. Kohler, Sr. (1875-1940), industrialist and governor — founded plumbing equipment company.

*Belle Case La Follette (1859-1931), lawyer and editor — first woman to graduate from UW Law School, leader in support of rights of women and Blacks.

*Robert M. La Follette, Sr. (1855-1925), political leader — progressive reformer as governor and U.S. senator.

Carl Laemmle (1867-1939), business executive — major figure in the growth of the motion picture industry; built Universal City studios.

Earl L. "Curly" Lambeau (1898-1965), professional football coach — founder and coach of the Green Bay Packers; instrumental in establishing the National Football League.

Aldo Leopold (1887-1948), teacher and author — University of Wisconsin professor and prominent ecologist; wrote *Sand County Almanac*.

*Wladziu Valentino Liberace, "Liberace", (1919-1986), musician — pianist-singer, entertainer, known for his showmanship.

Vince Lombardi (1913-1970), professional football coach — coach of the Green Bay Packers 1959-1968, the first NFL team to win 3 consecutive championships.

*Alfred Lunt (1893-1977), actor — appeared in live theater, motion pictures, and television; awarded the Presidential Medal of Honor.

*Frederic March (1897-1975), actor — won the Academy Award for *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* and *Best Years of Our Lives*.

*Helen F. Mears (1876-1916), sculptress — the Willard statue in Statuary Hall in the U.S. Capitol was one of her works.

Charles McCarthy (1872-1916), progressive leader and author — established first legislative reference library in nation; wrote *The Wisconsin Idea*.

William "Billy" Mitchell (1879-1936), Brigadier General, U.S. Army — fervent advocate of a strong air force.

John Muir (1838-1914), naturalist — promoted the national parks system.

*Albert Ochsner (1858-1925), surgeon — pioneer in radium cancer treatment.

*Georgia O'Keeffe (1887-1986) artist — leading painter of flowers and landscapes, awarded Medal of Freedom, 1977.

Albert Ringling (1852-1916), circus promoter — merged Ringling Brothers with Barnum and Bailey Circus to become the "Greatest Show On Earth" (2 of the 7 Ringling brothers were born in Wisconsin).

Jeremiah Rusk (1830-1893), politician — first U.S. Secretary of Agriculture.

Carl Schurz (1829-1906), political activist — served as a soldier, politician, secretary of the interior, ambassador to Spain, newspaperman, and writer.

Margarethe Schurz (1833-1876), educator — opened the first U.S. kindergarten.

*Arthur Shattuck (1881-1951), pianist — nationally acclaimed, played in major concert halls across Europe and with the New York Philharmonic.

C. Latham Sholes (1819-1890), inventor and journalist — made first practical typewriter.

*Harry Steenbock (1886-1967), biochemist — produced vitamin D by irradiation of food with ultraviolet light.

*Spencer Tracy (1900-1967), actor — won the Academy Award for *Boys Town* and *Captains Courageous*.

Frederick J. Turner (1861-1932), historian — noted theories regarding the American frontier.

*Charles Van Hise (1857-1929), educator — president of the University of Wisconsin 1903-1918.

*Thorstein Veblen (1857-1929), economist — wrote *The Theory of the Leisure Class*.

William Vilas (1840-1908), politician — served as postmaster general of the United States; father of the Rural Free Delivery system (R.F.D.).

Cadwallader C. Washburn (1818-1882), businessman and governor — had extensive flour, rail, and lumber business interests; held a number of public offices.

*Orson Welles (1915-1986), actor and director — performed on stage, radio, and television and in motion pictures; directed and starred in the highly acclaimed movie *Citizen Kane*.

Frances Willard (1839-1898), social reformer — organized the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

*Frank Lloyd Wright (1867-1959), architect — internationally known innovative designer.

---

*Born in Wisconsin.

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL MARKERS IN WISCONSIN

County	Nearest Community	Subject
Adams	Friendship	Roche-a-Cri State Park
Ashland	Ashland	Northland College
Ashland	Ashland	Radisson and Groseilliers Fort
Ashland	La Pointe	Madeline Island
Ashland	Mellen	Great Divide
Ashland	Odanah	The Bad River
Barron	Chetek	Pine Was King (Pineries)
Bayfield	Cornucopia	Tragedy of the Siskiwit
Bayfield	Port Wing	School Consolidation
Bayfield	Washburn	Madeline Island
Brown	De Pere	Eleazer Williams
Brown	De Pere	Marquette - Jolliet
Brown	De Pere	Rapides des Peres
Brown	De Pere	White Pillars
Brown	Green Bay	Green Bay Packers
Brown	Green Bay	Hazelwood
Brown	Green Bay	Heritage Hill State Park
Brown	Green Bay	Red Banks
Buffalo	Alma	Beef Slough
Burnett	Grantsburg	Crex Meadows
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	Nation's 1st Cooperative Generating Station
Chippewa	Cornell	Cobban Bridge
Chippewa	Jim Falls	Old Abe, the War Eagle
Clark	Colby	Colby Cheese
Columbia	Baraboo (Sauk Co.)	The Circus
Columbia	Merrimac (Sauk Co.)	Merrimac Ferry
Columbia	Portage	Fort Winnebago
Columbia	Portage	Marquette
Columbia	Portage	Potters' Emigration Society
Columbia	Portage	Rest Areas on the I-Roads
Columbia	Poynette	John Muir View
Columbia	Wisconsin Dells	Kingsley Bend Indian Mounds
Crawford	Gays Mills	Gays Mills Apple Orchards
Crawford	Lynxville	Rafting on the Mississippi
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Marquette - Jolliet
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Museum of Medical Progress
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Prairie du Chien
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Villa Louis
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	War of 1812
Crawford	Soldiers Grove	James Davidson
Dane	Albion	Albion Academy
Dane	Blue Mounds	Brigham Park
Dane	Madison	Camp Randall
Dane	Madison	9XM-WHA
Dane	Madison	North Hall
Dane	Madison	State Historical Society
Dane	McFarland	Stephen Moulton Babcock
Dane	Sauk City (Sauk Co.)	Battle of Wisconsin Heights
Dane	Stoughton	Robert Marion La Follette, Sr.
Dodge	Fox Lake	Bunny Berrigan
Dodge	Juneau	Adrian "Addie" Joss
Dodge	Mayville	First Iron Smelter
Dodge	Watertown	Auto Race: Green Bay to Madison
Door	Sturgeon Bay	The Orchards of Door County
Douglas	Brule	Brule River
Douglas	Lake Nebagamon	Evergreen Park Cottage Sanatorium
Douglas	Poplar	Major "Dick" Bong
Douglas	Solon Springs	Brule-St. Croix Portage
Douglas	Superior	Burlington Ore Docks
Douglas	Superior	Northwest Portal of Wisconsin
Douglas	Superior	Old Stockade Site
Douglas	Superior	S.S. Meteor
Douglas	Superior	Summer White House
Douglas	Superior	The Superior Entry
Dunn	Menomonie	Caddie Woodlawn
Dunn	Menomonie	Chippewa Valley Pine
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Military Road
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Wisconsin Progressive Party
Fond du Lac	Ripon	Birthplace of Republican Party
Fond du Lac	Ripon	Carrie Chapman Catt
Fond du Lac	Ripon	Ceresco
Fond du Lac	Ripon	Ripon College
Fond du Lac	Taycheedah	Governor James Duane Doty
Fond du Lac	Waupun	Horicon Marsh
Forest	Crandon	Northern Highland
Forest	Laona	Laona School Forest
Forest	Mole Lake	Battle of Mole Lake
Grant	Boscobel	The Gideons
Grant	Cassville	Old Denniston House

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL MARKERS IN WISCONSIN—Cont.

County	Nearest Community	Subject
Grant	Hazel Green	Point of Beginning (Survey Point)
Grant	Lancaster	Nelson Dewey
Grant	Platteville	First State Normal School
Green	New Glarus	New Glarus
Green Lake	Berlin	Upper Fox River
Iowa	Arena	Village of Dover
Iowa	Dodgeville	Iowa County Courthouse
Iowa	Dodgeville	Old Military Road
Iowa	Mineral Point	Shake Rag
Iowa	Mineral Point	Wisconsin Territory
Iowa	Spring Green (Sauk Co.)	Frank Lloyd Wright
Iowa	Spring Green (Sauk Co.)	Shot Tower
Iron	Hurley	Gogebic Iron Range
Jackson	Alma Center	Silver Mound
Jackson	Black River Falls	Black River Valley, Scenic Outlook
Jackson	Black River Falls	Mitchell Red Cloud, Jr.
Jackson	Black River Falls	The Passenger Pigeon
Jackson	Millston	Sphagnum Moss
Jackson	Shamrock	Martin W. Torkelson
Jefferson	Cambridge (Dane Co.)	Lake Ripley - Ole Evinrude
Jefferson	Fort Atkinson	Fort Koshkonong
Jefferson	Fort Atkinson	Panther Intaglio
Jefferson	Lake Mills	Aztalan State Park
Jefferson	Lake Mills	Drumlins
Jefferson	Watertown	First Kindergarten
Jefferson	Watertown	Highway Marking
Jefferson	Watertown	Octagon House
Juneau	Camp Douglas	Castle Rock
Juneau	Elroy	Elroy-Sparta Trail
Juneau	Lyndon Station	Hop Raising
Juneau	Lyndon Station	The Sand Counties - Aldo Leopold Territory
Juneau	Lyndon Station	Wisconsin River
Kenosha	Kenosha	Kemper Hall
Kenosha	Kenosha	32 Div. Memorial Highway
Kenosha	Pleasant Prairie	Wisconsin's Brewing Industry
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Car-Ferry Service
La Crosse	Bangor	The Driftless Area
La Crosse	Holmen	Luther College
La Crosse	Holmen	The Mississippi River Parkway
La Crosse	La Crosse	The Coulee Region
La Crosse	La Crosse	Red Cloud Park
La Crosse	La Crosse	Spence Park
La Crosse	La Crosse	Upper Mississippi
La Crosse	La Crosse	Valley View Site
La Crosse	West Salem	Hamlin Garland
Lafayette	Belmont	Belmont-Wisconsin Territory 1836
Lafayette	Benton	Father Samuel Mazzuchelli
Lafayette	Shullsburg	Wisconsin Lead Mining Region
Langlade	Antigo	Antigo Silt Loam
Langlade	Langlade	De Langlade
Langlade	Langlade	Old Military Road
Manitowoc	Denmark (Brown County)	Wisconsin's Dairy Industry
Manitowoc	Denmark (Brown County)	Wisconsin's Maritime Industries
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Manitowoc's Maritime Heritage
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Winnebago Trail
Manitowoc	Two Rivers	Ice Cream Sundae
Manitowoc	Valders	Thorstein Veblen
Marathon	Wausau	The First Teachers' Training School
Marathon	Wausau	First Workers Compensation Policy
Marinette	Peshtigo	Peshtigo Fire Cemetery
Marquette	Montello	John Muir Country
Menominee	Keshena	Menominee Reservation
Menominee	Keshena	Spirit Rock
Milwaukee	Greendale	Wisconsin's Lime Industry
Milwaukee	Hales Corners	Jeremiah Curtin House
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Bay View's Rolling Mill
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Carl Frederick Zeidler
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Carl Sandburg Hall
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Erastus Wolcott, M.D.
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	First Milwaukee Cargo Pier
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	General Mitchell Field
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Golda Meir
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Invention of the Typewriter
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	MacArthur Square
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Milwaukee County's First Airport
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Milwaukee-Downer College
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Milwaukee Interurban Terminal
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	North Point Lighthouse
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	North Point Water Tower

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL MARKERS IN WISCONSIN—Cont.

County	Nearest Community	Subject
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Oneida Street Station
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Saint John's Infirmary
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	St. Mary's School of Nursing
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Watertown Plank Road
Milwaukee	West Allis	Meadowmere
Monroe	Camp Douglas (Juneau Co.)	Mesas and Buttes
Monroe	Rockland (La Crosse Co.)	Coulee Country
Monroe	Sparta	Elroy-Sparta Trail
Monroe	Tomah	Tomah
Oconto	Lakewood	The Holt and Balcom Logging Camp
Oconto	Oconto	First Church of Christ Scientist
Oconto	Oconto	Mission of St. Francois Xavier
Oconto	Oconto	Old Copper Culture Cemetery
Oneida	Rhinelander	First Rural Zoning Ordinance
Oneida	Rhinelander	The Hodag
Oneida	Three Lakes	Nicolet National Forest
Outagamie	Appleton	First Electric Street Railway
Outagamie	Appleton	World's First Hydroelectric Plant
Outagamie	Greenville	South Greenville Grange
Outagamie	Kaukauna	Revolutionary War Veterans
Outagamie	Little Chute	Treaty of the Cedars
Outagamie	New London	Birthplace of the American Water Spaniel
Ozaukee	Cedarburg	Last Covered Bridge
Ozaukee	Mequon	The Oldest Lutheran Church in Wisconsin
Ozaukee	Waubeka	Birthplace of Flag Day
Pepin	Maiden Rock	Maiden Rock
Pepin	Pepin	Laura Ingalls Wilder
Pepin	Pepin	Site of Fort St. Antoine
Pierce	Hager City	"Bow and Arrow"
Pierce	Maiden Rock	Lake Pepin
Pierce	River Falls	Edgar Wilson Nye
Polk	Luck	Danish Cooperative Company
Polk	St. Croix Falls	The Battle of St. Croix Falls
Polk	St. Croix Falls	State Park Movement in Wisconsin
Portage	Knowlton	Du Bay Trading Post
Price	Phillips	Phillips Fire
Racine	Racine	The Spark
Racine	Waterford	Old Muskego
Richland	Richland Center	Birthplace of General Telephone and Electronics Corp.
Richland	Richland Center	Rural Electrification
Rock	Beloit	Beloit College
Rock	Beloit	Black Hawk War
Rock	Beloit	Wisconsin's First Aviator
Rock	Clinton	Jefferson Prairie Settlement
Rock	Edgerton	Wisconsin's Tobacco Land
Rock	Janesville	First State Fair
Rock	Janesville	Rock River Industries
Rock	Janesville	Route of Abraham Lincoln
Rock	Milton	Milton House
Rock	Milton	Storr's Lake
Rock	Shopiere	Home of Governor Harvey
Rusk	Weyerhaeuser	Chippewa River and Menomonie Ry.
St. Croix	Hudson	Brule-St. Croix Waterway
St. Croix	Hudson	St. Croix River
Sauk	Baraboo	Civilian Conservation Corps
Sauk	Baraboo	Ringling Brothers Circus
Sauk	Reedsburg	Clare A. Briggs, Cartoonist
Sauk	Sauk City	August Derleth
Sauk	Sauk City	The Baraboo Range
Sauk	Wisconsin Dells	Dawn Manor
Sauk	Wisconsin Dells	Wisconsin Dells
Sawyer	Couderay	Court Oreilles
Sawyer	Couderay	Radisson and Groseilliers
Sawyer	Hayward	Namekagon-Court Oreilles Portage
Shawano	Shawano	Shawano
Shawano	Wittenberg	Homme Homes
Sheboygan	Greenbush	Old Wade House State Park
Sheboygan	Oosthurg	Dutch Settlement
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Seils-Sterling Circus
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Sheboygan Indian Mound Park
Taylor	Rib Lake	Rustic Road
Trempealeau	Galesville	Decorah Peak
Trempealeau	Osseo	Winnebago Indians
Trempealeau	Trempealeau	Perrot's Post
Vernon	Coon Valley	First Watershed Project
Vernon	De Soto	Battle of Bad Axe
Vernon	De Soto	Chief Win-no-shik
Vernon	Genoa	Dams on the Mississippi

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL MARKERS IN WISCONSIN—Cont.

County	Nearest Community	Subject
Vernon	Genoa	Wisconsin's 1st Nuclear Fueled Generating Station
Vernon	Hillsboro	Admiral Marc A. Mitscher
Vernon	Viroqua	Governor Rusk
Vilas	Boulder Junction	First Forest Patrol Flight
Vilas	Boulder Junction	Forest Restoration
Vilas	Lac du Flambeau	Lac du Flambeau
Vilas	Land O'Lakes	Lac Vieux Desert
Vilas	Land O'Lakes	32 Div. Memorial Highway
Vilas	Land O'Lakes	Wisconsin River Headwaters
Vilas	Sayner	Snowmobile
Walworth	Allens Grove	Allen Family
Walworth	Delavan	Delavan's Circus Colony
Walworth	Delavan	Wisconsin's First School for Deaf
Walworth	East Troy	East Troy Railroad
Walworth	Genoa City	First Swedish Settlers in Wisconsin
Walworth	Lake Geneva	Wisconsin's First 4-H Club
Washburn	Spooner	Yellow River
Washburn	Trego	Namekagon River
Washington	Hartford	"Kissel"
Washington	West Bend	Great Divide
Washington	West Bend	Lizard Mound State Park
Waukesha	Delafield	Old Nashotah Mission
Waukesha	Delafield	St. John's Military Academy
Waukesha	Dousman	Masonic Home
Waukesha	Lannon	Lannon Stone
Waukesha	Waukesha	Carroll College
Waupaca	Clintonville	Birthplace of an Airline
Waupaca	Clintonville	Four-Wheel Drive
Waupaca	King	Grand Army Home
Waupaca	Marion	Chief Waupaca
Winnebago	Menasha	Wisconsin Central Railroad
Winnebago	Neenah	Butte des Morts
Winnebago	Oshkosh	Coles Bashford House
Winnebago	Oshkosh	Knaggs Ferry
Winnebago	Oshkosh	S. J. Wittman
Winnebago	Oshkosh	University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh
Winnebago	Winchester	Samuel Rogers, American Revolutionary Soldier
Winnebago	Winneconne	Poygan Paygrounds
Wood	Nekoosa	Point Basse
Wood	Port Edwards	Cranberry Culture
Wood	Wisconsin Rapids	Centralia Pulp and Paper Mill

Source: State Historical Society, Historical Markers Council, "A Guide to Wisconsin Historical Markers", 1982; Historic Preservation Division, departmental data, November 1988.

HISTORIC SITES IN WISCONSIN

Site[1]	Community	Attendance[2] 1985	1986	1987	1988
Circus World Museum[3]	Baraboo	99,360	112,122	131,450	131,285
Madeline Island	La Pointe	13,505	13,100	15,092	17,518
Old Wade House	Greenbush	19,674	16,613	16,621	18,531
Old World Wisconsin	Eagle	80,832	78,455	81,474	80,939
Pendarvis	Mineral Point	18,740	16,200	16,781	15,845
Stonefield	Cassville	11,649	11,478	13 166	14,410
Villa Louis	Prairie du Chien	36,007	27,921	31,642	28,595

[1]Sites open May 1 to October 31 except: Circus World, all year; and Stonefield and Madeline Island, May 27 to October 8.

[2]Attendance figures are paid admissions during the site season. Statistics in previous Blue Books may include unpaid admissions.

[3]Owned by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin but operated by a private, nonprofit foundation.

Source: State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

WISCONSIN CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS, 1848-1987

See 1987-1988 *Wisconsin Blue Book*, pp. 704-706.

WISCONSIN CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS, 1939-1989[1]

Name	Term	Residence
	Governor	
	(See separate table.)	
	Lieutenant Governor	
Walter S. Goodland (R)[2]	1939-1945	Racine
Oscar Rennebohm (R)[3]	1945-1949	Madison
George M. Smith (R)	1949-1955	Milwaukee
Warren P. Knowles (R)	1955-1959	New Richmond
Philleo Nash (D)	1959-1961	Wisconsin Rapids
Warren P. Knowles (R)	1961-1963	New Richmond
Jack Olson (R)	1963-1965	Wisconsin Dells
Patrick J. Lucey (D)	1965-1967	Madison
Jack Olson (R)	1967-1971	Wisconsin Dells
Martin J. Schreiber (D)[4]	1971-1979	Milwaukee
Russell A. Olson (R)	1979-1983	Randall
James T. Flynn (D)	1983-1987	West Allis
Scott McCallum (R)	1987-	Fond du Lac
	Secretary of State	
Fred R. Zimmerman (R)	1939-12-14-54	Milwaukee
Louis Allis (R)[5]	12-16-54-1-3-55	Milwaukee
Mrs. Glenn M. Wise (R)[5]	1-3-55-1957	Madison
Robert C. Zimmerman (R)	1957-1975	Madison
Douglas J. La Follette (D)	1975-1979	Kenosha
Mrs. Vel R. Phillips (D)	1979-1983	Milwaukee
Douglas J. La Follette (D)	1983-	Madison
	State Treasurer	
John M. Smith (R)	1939-8-17-47	Shell Lake
John L. Sonderegger (R)[5]	8-19-47-1949	Madison
Warren R. Smith (R)	1949-12-4-57	Milwaukee
Mrs. Dena A. Smith (R)[5]	12-5-57-1959	Milwaukee
Eugene M. Lamb (D)	1959-1961	Milwaukee
Mrs. Dena A. Smith (R)	1961-2-20-68	Milwaukee
Harold W. Clemens (R)[5]	2-21-68-1971	Oconomowoc
Charles P. Smith (D)	1971-	Madison
	Attorney General	
John E. Martin (R)[6]	1939-6-1-48	Madison
Grover L. Broadfoot (R)[7]	6-5-48-11-12-48	Mondovi
Thomas E. Fairchild (D)[5]	11-12-48-1951	Verona
Vernon W. Thomson (R)	1951-1957	Richland Center
Stewart G. Honeck (R)	1957-1959	Madison
John W. Reynolds (D)	1959-1963	Green Bay
George Thompson (R)	1963-1965	Madison
Bronson C. La Follette (D)	1965-1969	Madison
Robert Warren (R)[8]	1969-10-8-74	Green Bay
Victor A. Miller (D)[5]	10-8-74-11-25-74	St. Nazianz
Bronson C. La Follette (D)[9]	11-25-74-1987	Madison
Donald J. Hanaway (R)	1987-	Green Bay
	Superintendent of Public Instruction	
John Callahan	1921-1949	Madison
George Earl Watson	1949-1961	Wauwatosa
Angus B. Rothwell[6]	1961-7-1-66	Manitowoc
William C. Kahl[5]	7-1-66-1973	Madison
Barbara Thompson	1973-1981	Madison
Herbert J. Grover	1981-	Cottage Grove

[1]For cumulative list, 1848-1987, see *1987-1988 Wisconsin Blue Book* (pp. 704-706).

[2]Elected Lieutenant Governor, November 1942, designated "Acting Governor" in 1943 for period of vacancy in the office of Governor caused by the death of Governor-elect Loomis.

[3]Became Acting Governor on death of Governor Goodland.

[4]When Governor Lucey resigned on July 6, 1971 to accept appointment as U.S. Ambassador to Mexico, Lieutenant Governor Schreiber became Acting Governor.

[5]Appointed.

[6]Resigned.

[7]Appointed Attorney General 6-5-48 and resigned 11-12-48.

[8]Elected 11-5-74 to a 4-year term; appointed 11-25-74 to complete the unexpired term of Robert W. Warren.

Source: Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

BASIC DATA RELATING TO WISCONSIN'S GOVERNORS[1]

Name	Birthplace	Birth	Pol. Party	Term As Governor Began	Term As Governor Ended	Death	Burial Place
Nelson Dewey	Lebanon, Conn.	12-19-1813	Dem.	6- 7-1848	1- 5-1852	7-21-1889	Lancaster, Wis.[3]
Leonard J. Farwell	Watertown, N.Y.	1- 5-1819	Whig	1- 5-1852	1- 2-1854	4-11-1889	Grant City, Mo.[4]
Wm. Augustus Barstow	Plainfield, Conn.	9-13-1813	Dem.	1- 2-1854	3-21-1856	12-13-1865	Cleveland, Ohio
Arthur MacArthur	Glasgow, Scotland	1-26-1815	Dem.	3-21-1856	3-25-1856	8-26-1896	Washington, D.C.[4]
Coles Bashford[2]	Putnam Co. N.Y.	1-24-1816	Rep.	3-25-1856	1- 4-1858	4-25-1878	Oakland, Cal.
Alexander W. Randall	Ames, N.Y.	10-31-1819	Rep.	1- 4-1858	1- 6-1862	7-26-1872	Elmira, N.Y.[4]
Louis P. Harvey	East Haddam, Conn.	7-22-1820	Rep.	1- 6-1862	4-19-1862	4-19-1862	Madison, Wis.[4]
Edward Salomon	Stroebeck, Prussia	8-11-1828	Rep.	4-19-1862	1- 4-1864	4-21-1909	Frankfurt, Germany[4]
James T. Lewis	Clarendon, N.Y.	10-30-1819	Rep.	1- 4-1864	1- 1-1866	8- 4-1904[2]	Columbus, Wis.[4]
Lucius Fairchild	Kent, Ohio	12-27-1831	Rep.	1- 1-1866	1- 1-1872	5-23-1896	Madison, Wis.[4]
Cadwallader C. Washburn	Livermore, Me.	4-22-1818	Rep.	1- 1-1872	1- 5-1874	5-14-1882	La Crosse, Wis.[4]
William R. Taylor	Woodbury, Conn.[2]	7-10-1820[2]	Dem.	1- 5-1874	1- 3-1876	3-17-1909	Madison, Wis.[4]
Harrison Ludington	Ludingtonville, N.Y.	7-30-1812	Rep.	1- 3-1876	1- 7-1878	6-17-1891	Milwaukee, Wis.[4]
William E. Smith	near Inverness, Scotland	6-18-1824	Rep.	1- 7-1878	1- 2-1882	2-13-1883	Milwaukee, Wis.[4]
Jeremiah McLain Rusk	Morgan Co., Ohio	6-17-1830	Rep.	1- 2-1882	1- 7-1889	11-21-1893	Viroqua, Wis.[4]
William D. Hoard	Stockbridge, N.Y.[2]	10-10-1836	Rep.	1- 7-1889	1- 5-1891	11-22-1918	Ft. Atkinson, Wis.[4]
George W. Peck	Henderson, N.Y.	9-28-1840	Dem.	1- 5-1891	1- 7-1895	4-16-1916	Milwaukee, Wis.[4]
William H. Upham	Westminister, Mass.	5- 3-1841	Rep.	1- 7-1895	1- 4-1897	7- 2-1924	Marshfield, Wis.[4]
Edward Scofield	Clearfield, Pa.	3-28-1842	Rep.	1- 4-1897	1- 7-1901	2- 3-1925	Oconto, Wis.[4]
Robert M. La Follette	Primrose, Dane Co., Wis.	6-14-1855[2]	Rep.	1- 7-1901	1- 1-1906	6-18-1925	Madison, Wis.[4]
James O. Davidson	Sogn, Norway	2-10-1854	Rep.	1- 1-1906	1- 2-1911	12-16-1922	Madison, Wis.[4]
Francis E. McGovern	Elkhart Lake, Wis.	1-21-1866	Rep.	1- 2-1911	1- 4-1915	5-16-1946	Milwaukee, Wis.[4]
Emanuel L. Philipp	Honey Creek, Sauk Co., Wis.	3-25-1861	Rep.	1- 4-1915	1- 3-1921	6-15-1925	Milwaukee, Wis.[4]
John J. Blaine	Wingville, Grant Co., Wis.	5- 4-1875	Rep.	1- 3-1921	1- 3-1927	4-18-1934[5]	Boscobel, Wis.[5]
Fred R. Zimmerman	Milwaukee, Wis.	11-20-1880	Rep.	1- 3-1927	1- 7-1929	12-14-1954	Milwaukee, Wis.
Walter J. Kohler, Sr.	Sheboygan, Wis.	3- 3-1875	Rep.	1- 7-1929	1- 5-1931	4-21-1940	Kohler, Wis.[5]
Philip F. La Follette	Madison, Wis.	5- 8-1897	Rep.	1- 5-1931	1- 2-1933	8-18-1965[5]	Madison, Wis.[5]
Albert G. Schmedeman	Madison, Wis.	11-25-1864	Dem.	1- 2-1933	1- 7-1935	11-26-1946	Madison, Wis.[4]
Philip F. La Follette	Madison, Wis.	5- 8-1897	Prog.	1- 7-1935	1- 2-1939	8-18-1965[5]	Madison, Wis.[5]
Julius P. Heil	Duesmond, Germany	7-24-1876	Rep.	1- 2-1939	1- 4-1943	11-30-1949	Milwaukee, Wis.[4]
Orland S. Loomis	Mauston, Wis.	11- 2-1893	Prog.	Died prior to inaug.		12- 7-1942[6]	Mauston, Wis.[5]
Walter S. Goodland[6]	Sharon, Wis.	12-22-1862	Rep.	1- 4-1943	3-12-1947	3-12-1947	Racine, Wis.[5]
Oscar Rennebohm[7]	Leeds, Columbia Co., Wis.	5-25-1889	Rep.	3-12-1947	1- 1-1951	10-15-1968[5]	Madison, Wis.[5]
Walter J. Kohler, Jr.	Sheboygan, Wis.	4- 4-1904	Rep.	1- 1-1951	1- 7-1957	3-10-1976[5]	Kohler, Wis.[5]
Vernon W. Thomson	Richland Center, Wis.	11- 5-1905	Rep.	1- 7-1957	1- 5-1959	4- 2-1988[5]	Richland Center, Wis.[5]
Gaylord A. Nelson	Clear Lake, Wis.	6- 4-1916	Dem.	1- 5-1959	1- 7-1963	———	———
John W. Reynolds	Green Bay, Wis.	4- 4-1921	Dem.	1- 7-1963	1- 4-1965	———	———
Warren P. Knowles	River Falls, Wis.	8-19-1908	Rep.	1- 4-1965	1- 4-1971	———	———
Patrick J. Lucey	La Crosse, Wis.	3-21-1918	Dem.	1- 4-1971	7- 6-1977[8]	———	———
Martin J. Schreiber[9]	Milwaukee, Wis.	4- 8-1939	Dem.	7- 6-1977[8]	1- 1-1979	———	———
Lee Sherman Dreyfus	Milwaukee, Wis.	6-20-1926	Rep.	1- 1-1979	1- 3-1983	———	———
Anthony S. Earl	Lansing, Mich.	4-12-1936	Dem.	1- 3-1983	1- 5-1987	———	———
Tommy G. Thompson	Elroy, Wis.	11-19-1941	Rep.	1- 5-1987	———	———	———

[1]Territorial Governors: Henry Dodge, 7-4-1836 to 10-5-1841 and 5-13-1845 to 6-7-1848; James Duane Doty, 10-5-1841 to 9-16-1844; Nathaniel P. Tallmadge, 9-16-1844 to 5-13-1845. See this table in the 1985-1986 Blue Book for additional information.
[2]*Dictionary of Wisconsin Biography.* [3]*Wisconsin: A Guide to the Badger State,* p. 423.
[4]Authenticated by letter of inquiry to local cemetery sexton or library. [5]Authenticated by newspaper clippings.
[6]Elected Lieutenant Governor, Nov. 1942, designated "Acting Governor" in 1943 for period of vacancy in the office of Governor caused by the death of Governor-Elect Loomis.
[7]Became Acting Governor on death of Governor Goodland. [8]Became Acting Governor on resignation of Governor Lucey to become U.S. Ambassador to Mexico.
Source: "Wisconsin's Former Governors," *1960 Wisconsin Blue Book,* pp. 69-206; Blue Book biographies; footnoted sources.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT
1836 to 1989[1]

Name	Term	Home Address[2]
	Circuit Judges Who Served as Justices 1848-53[3]	
Edward V. Whiton	1848-1853 (C.J. 1852-53)[4]	Janesville
Levi Hubbell	1848-1853 (C.J. 1851)	Milwaukee
Charles H. Larrabee	1848-1853	Horicon
Alexander W. Stow	1848-1851 (C.J.)	Fond du Lac
Mortimer M. Jackson	1848-1853	Mineral Point
Wiram Knowlton	1850-1853	Prairie du Chien
Timothy O. Howe	1851-1853	Green Bay
	Justices Since 1853	
Edward V. Whiton	1853-1859 (C.J.)	Janesville
Samuel Crawford	1853-1855	New Diggings
Abram D. Smith	1853-1859	Milwaukee
Orsamus Cole	1855-1892 (C.J. 1880-92)	Potosi
Luther S. Dixon[5]	1859-1874 (C.J.)	Portage
Byron Paine[5]	1859-1864, 1867-71	Milwaukee
Jason Downer[5]	1864-1867	Milwaukee
William P. Lyon[5]	1871-1894 (C.J. 1892-94)	Racine
Edward G. Ryan[5]	1874-1880 (C.J.)	Racine
David Taylor	1878-1891	Sheboygan
Harlow S. Orton	1878-1895 (C.J. 1894-95)	Madison
John B. Cassoday[5]	1880-1907 (C.J. 1895-07)	Janesville
John B. Winslow[5]	1891-1920 (C.J. 1907-20)	Racine
Silas U. Pinney	1892-1898	Madison
Alfred W. Newman	1894-1898	Trempealeau
Roujet D. Marshall[5]	1895-1918	Chippewa Falls
Charles V.Bardeen[5]	1898-1903	Wausau
Joshua E. Dodge[5]	1898-1910	Milwaukee
Robert G. Siebecker[6]	1903-1922 (C.J. 1920-22)	Madison
James C. Kerwin	1905-1921	Neenah
William H. Timlin	1907-1916	Milwaukee
Robert M. Bashford[5]	Jan.-June 1908	Madison
John Barnes	1908-1916	Rhinelander
Aad J. Vinje[5]	1910-1929 (C.J. 1922-29)	Superior
Marvin B. Rosenberry[5]	1916-1950 (C.J. 1929-50)	Wausau
Franz C. Eschweiler[5]	1916-1929	Milwaukee
Walter C. Owen	1918-1934	Maiden Rock
Burr W. Jones[5]	1920-1926	Madison
Christian Doerfler[5]	1921-1929	Milwaukee
Charles H. Crownhart[5]	1922-1930	Madison
E. Ray Stevens	1926-1930	Madison
Chester A. Fowler[5]	1929-1948	Fond du Lac
Oscar M. Fritz[5]	1929-1954 (C.J. 1950-54)	Milwaukee
Edward T. Fairchild[5]	1929-1957 (C.J. 1954-57)	Milwaukee
John D. Wickhem[5]	1930-1949	Madison
George B. Nelson[5]	1930-1942	Stevens Point
Theodore G. Lewis[5]	1934-(Nov. 15-Dec. 5, 1934)	Madison
Joseph Martin[5]	1934-1948	Green Bay
Elmer E. Barlow[5]	1942-1948	Arcadia
James Ward Rector[5]	1946-1947	Madison
Henry P. Hughes	1948-1951	Oshkosh
John E. Martin[5]	1948-1962 (C.J. 1957-62)	Green Bay
Grover L. Broadfoot[5]	1948-1962 (C.J. Jan.-May 1962)	Mondovi
Timothy Brown[5]	1949-1964 (C.J. 1962-64)	Madison
Edward J. Gehl	1950-1956	Hartford
George R. Currie[5]	1951-1968 (C.J. 1964-1968)	Sheboygan
Roland J. Steinle[5]	1954-1958	Milwaukee
Emmert L. Wingert[5]	1956-1959	Madison
Thomas E. Fairchild	1957-1966	Verona
E. Harold Hallows[5]	1958-1974 (C.J. 1968-1974)	Milwaukee
William H. Dieterich	1959-1964	Milwaukee
Myron L. Gordon	1962-1967	Milwaukee
Horace W. Wilkie[5]	1962-1976 (C.J. 1974-1976)	Madison
Bruce F. Beilfuss	1964-1983 (C.J. 1976-1983)	Neillsville
Nathan Heffernan[5]	1964- (C.J. 1983-)	Sheboygan
Leo B. Hanley[5]	1966-1978	Milwaukee
Connor T. Hansen[5]	1967-1980	Eau Claire
Robert W. Hansen	1968-1978	Milwaukee
Roland B. Day[5]	1974-	Madison
Shirley S. Abrahamson[5]	1976-	Madison
William G. Callow	1978-	Waukesha
John L. Coffey	1978-1982	Milwaukee
Donald W. Steinmetz	1980-	Milwaukee
Louis J. Ceci[5]	1982-	Milwaukee
William A. Bablitch	1983-	Stevens Point

[1]Justices during the territorial period: Charles Dunn (Chief Justice) and David Irvin, 1836-1848; William C. Frazer, 1836-1838; and Andrew G. Miller, 1838-1848.
[2]Home address is the area from which the justice was originally appointed or elected.
[3]Circuit judges acted as Supreme Court justices 1848-1853.
[4]Chief Justice. As a result of a Constitutional Amendment adopted in April 1889, the most senior justice now serves as Chief Justice. Previously the Chief Justice was elected or appointed to that position.
[5]Initially appointed to the court.
[6]Appointed to the court after being elected.
Source: *Wisconsin Blue Books*, 1935, 1944, 1977; Elections Board records; *Wisconsin Reports*.

ASSEMBLY SPEAKERS, SENATE PRESIDENTS PRO TEMPORE OR PRESIDENTS, 1848-1989[1]

Session	Assembly Speakers[2]	Residence and District No.[3]	Senate Presidents Pro Tempore or Presidents[1, 2]	Residence and District No.
1848	Ninian E. Whiteside (D)	Lafayette County	No permanent president pro tem	—
1849	Harrison C. Hobart (D)	Sheboygan	No permanent president pro tem	—
1850	Moses M. Strong (D)	Mineral Point	No record	—
1851	Frederick W. Horn (D)	Cedarburg	No record	—
1852	James M. Shafter (W)	Sheboygan	E.B. Dean, Jr.	Madison (9)
1853	Henry L. Palmer (D)	Milwaukee	Duncan C. Reed	Milwaukee (6)
1854	Frederick W. Horn (D)	Cedarburg	Benjamin Allen	Hudson (19)
1855	Charles C. Sholes (R)	Kenosha	Eleazor Wakeley	Whitewater (12)
1856	William Hull (D)	Grant County	Louis Powell Harvey (R)	Southport (16)
1857	Wyman Spooner (R)	Elkhorn	No permanent president pro tem	—
1858	Frederick S. Lovell (R)	Kenosha County	Hiram H. Giles	Stoughton (11)
1859	William P. Lyon (R)	Racine	Dennison Worthington (R)	Summit (10)
1860	William P. Lyon (R)	Racine	Moses M. Davis (R)	Portage (25)
1861	Amasa Cobb (R)	Mineral Point	Alden I. Bennett (R)	Beloit (18)
1862	James W. Beardsley (UD)	Prescott	Frederick O. Thorp (D)	West Bend (4)
1863	J. Allen Barber (R)	Lancaster	Wyman Spooner (R)	Elkhorn (12)
1864	William W. Field (U)	Fennimore	Smith S. Wilkinson (R)	Prairie du Sac (14)
1865	William W. Field (U)	Fennimore	Willard H. Chandler (U)	Windsor (11)
1866	Henry D. Barron (U)	St. Croix Falls	Willard H. Chandler (U)	Windsor (11)
1867	Angus Cameron (U)	La Crosse	George F. Wheeler (U)	Nanuapa (20)
1868	Alexander M. Thomson (R)	Janesville	Newton M. Littlejohn (R)	Whitewater (12)
1869	Alexander M. Thomson (R)	Janesville	George C. Hazelton (R)	Boscobel (16)
1870	James M. Bingham (R)	Palmyra	David Taylor (R)	Sheboygan (1)
1871	William E. Smith (R)	Fox Lake	Charles G. Williams (R)	Janesville (17)
1872	Daniel Hall (R)	Watertown	Charles G. Williams (R)	Janesville (17)
1873	Henry D. Barron (R)	St. Croix Falls	Henry L. Eaton (R)	Lone Rock (28)
1874	Gabriel Bouck (D)	Oshkosh	John C. Holloway (R)	Lancaster (16)
1875	Frederick W. Horn (R)	Cedarburg	Henry D. Barron (R)	St. Croix Falls (24)
1876	Sam S. Fifield (R)	Ashland	Robert L.D. Potter (R)	Wautoma (25)
1877	John B. Cassoday (U)	Janesville	William H. Hiner (R)	Fond du Lac (18)
1878	Augustus R. Barrows (GB)	Chippewa Falls	Levi W. Barden (R)	Portage (27)
1879	David M. Kelly (R)	Green Bay	William T. Price (R)	Black River Falls (32)
1880	Alexander A. Arnold (R)	Galesville	Thomas B. Scott (R)	Grand Rapids (11)
1881	Ira B. Bradford (R)	Augusta	Thomas B. Scott (R)	Grand Rapids (11)
1882	Franklin L. Gilson (R)	Ellsworth	George B. Burrows (R)	Madison (25)
1883	Earl P. Finch (D)	Oshkosh	George W. Ryland (R)	Lancaster (16)
1885	Hiram O. Fairchild (R)	Marinette	Edward S. Minor (R)	Sturgeon Bay (1)
1887	Thomas B. Mills (R)	Millston	Charles K. Erwin (R)	Tomah (32)
1889	Thomas B. Mills (R)	Millston	Thomas A. Dyson (R)	La Crosse (31)
1891	James J. Hogan (D)	La Crosse	Frederick W. Horn (D)	Cedarburg (33)
1893	Edward Keogh (D)	Milwaukee	Robert J. MacBride (D)	Neillsville (25)
1895	George B. Burrows (R)	Madison	Thompson D. Weeks (R)	Whitewater (24)
1897	George A. Buckstaff (R)	Oshkosh	Lyman W. Thayer (R)	Ripon (18)
1899	George H. Ray (R)	La Crosse	Lyman W. Thayer (R)	Ripon (18)
1901	George H. Ray (R)	La Crosse	James J. McGillivray (R)	Black River Falls (31)
1903-05	Irvine L. Lenroot (R)	West Superior	James J. McGillivray (R)	Black River Falls (31)
1907	Herman L. Ekern (R)	Whitehall	James H. Stout (R)	Menomonie (29)
1909	Levi H. Bancroft (R)	Richland Center	James H. Stout (R)	Menomonie (29)
1911	C.A. Ingram (R)	Durand	Harry C. Martin (R)	Darlington (17)
1913	Merlin Hull (R)	Black River Falls	Harry C. Martin (R)	Darlington (17)
1915	Lawrence C. Whittet (R)	Edgerton	Edward T. Fairchild (R)	Milwaukee (5)
1917	Lawrence C. Whittet (R)	Edgerton	Timothy Burke (R)	Green Bay (2)
1919	Riley S. Young (R)	Darien	Willard T. Stevens (R)	Rhinelander (30)
1921	Riley S. Young (R)	Darien	Timothy Burke (R)	Green Bay (2)
1923	John L. Dahl (R)	Rice Lake	Henry A. Huber (R)	Stoughton (26)
1925	Herman Sachtjen (R)[4]	Madison	Howard Teasdale (R)	Sparta (31)
1927	John W. Eber (R)	Milwaukee	William L. Smith (R)	Neillsville (24)
1929	Charles B. Perry (R)	Wauwatosa	Oscar H. Morris (R)	Milwaukee (4)
1931	Charles B. Perry (R)	Wauwatosa	Herman J. Severson (P)	Iola (23)
1933	Cornelius T. Young (D)	Milwaukee	Orland S. Loomis (R)	Mauston (31)
1935	Jorge W. Carow (P)	Ladysmith	Harry W. Bolens (D)	Port Washington (20)
1937	Paul R. Alfonsi (P)	Pence	Walter J. Rush (P)	Neillsville (24)
1939	Vernon W. Thomson (R)	Richland Center	Edward J. Roethe (R)	Fennimore (16)
1941-43	Vernon W. Thomson (R)	Richland Center	Conrad Shearer (R)	Kenosha (22)
1945	Donald C. McDowell (R)	Soldiers Grove	Conrad Shearer (R)	Kenosha (22)
1947	Donald C. McDowell (R)	Soldiers Grove	Frank E. Panzer (R)	Brownsville (13)
1949	Alex L. Nicol (R)	Sparta	Frank E. Panzer (R)	Brownsville (13)
1951-53	Ora R. Rice (R)	Delavan	Frank E. Panzer (R)	Brownsville (13)
1955	Mark Catlin, Jr. (R)	Appleton	Frank E. Panzer (R)	Brownsville (13)
1957	Robert G. Marotz (R)	Shawano	Frank E. Panzer (R)	Brownsville (13)
1959	George Molinaro (D)	Kenosha	Frank E. Panzer (R)	Brownsville (13)
1961	David J. Blanchard (R)	Edgerton	Frank E. Panzer (R)	Brownsville (13)
1963	Robert D. Haase (R)	Marinette	Frank E. Panzer (R)	Brownsville (13)
1965	Robert T. Huber (D)	West Allis	Frank E. Panzer (R)	Brownsville (13)
1967-69	Harold V. Froehlich (R)	Appleton	Robert P. Knowles (R)	New Richmond (10)
1971	Robert T. Huber (D)[5]	West Allis	Robert P. Knowles (R)	New Richmond (10)
	Norman C. Anderson (D)[6]	Madison	—	—
1973	Norman C. Anderson (D)	Madison (37)	Robert P. Knowles (R)	New Richmond (10)

ASSEMBLY SPEAKERS, SENATE PRESIDENTS PRO TEMPORE OR PRESIDENTS, 1848-1989[1]—Cont.

Session	Assembly Speakers[2]	Residence and District No.[3]	Senate Presidents Pro Tempore or Presidents[1, 2]	Residence and District No.
1975	Norman C. Anderson (D)	Madison (37)	Fred A. Risser (D)	Madison (26)
1977-81	Edward G. Jackamonis (D)	Waukesha (98)	Fred A. Risser (D)[4]	Madison (26)
1983-89	Thomas A. Loftus (D)	Sun Prairie (46)	Fred A. Risser (D)	Madison (26)

[1]President pro tempore is listed until 1979. After May 1, 1979, the president of the Senate is listed; the lieutenant governor's function as president was deleted by constitutional amendment adopted in April 1979.

[2]Political party indicated is for session elected (obtained from newspaper accounts for some early legislators): D-Democrat; GB-Greenback; P-Progressive; R-Republican; U-Union; UD-Union Democrat; W-Whig.

[3]Assembly districts were not numbered until the 1973 session.

[4]George A. Nelson (R), Polk County, was elected to serve at special session, 4/15/26 to 4/16/26, following the resignation of Herman Sachtjen after the regular session to accept circuit judge appointment.

[5]Resigned 12/12/71 to accept Highway Commission chairman appointment.

[6]Elected Speaker 1/18/72, succeeding Robert Huber.

Source: Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, January 1989.

MEMBERS OF THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE

For 1917-1983 legislators, see 1983-1984 *Wisconsin Blue Book*, pp. 690-711.

For 1848-1915 legislators, see 1915 *Wisconsin Blue Book*, pp. 253-315, 488-539.

U.S. SENATORS FROM WISCONSIN, 1848-1989

Note: Each state has 2 U.S. Senators. In this table, the sequence of persons holding each of the 2 positions (designated as Post 1 and Post 2) is listed separately. U.S. Senators were elected by the state legislatures until passage of the 17th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution on April 8, 1913, which provided for their popular election.

(D) — Democrat (P) — Progressive (R) — Republican (UR) — Union Republican

Post 1		Post 2	
Name	Term	Name	Term
Isaac P. Walker (D)[1]	1848-1849	Henry Dodge (D)[1]	1848-1851
	1849-1855		1851-1857
Charles Durkee (UR)	1855-1861	James R. Doolittle (R)	1857-1863
Timothy O. Howe (UR)	1861-1867		1863-1869
	1867-1873	Matthew H. Carpenter (R)	1869-1875
	1873-1879	Angus Cameron (R)	1875-1881
Matthew H. Carpenter (R)	1879-1881	Philetus Sawyer (R)	1881-1887
Angus Cameron (R)[2]	1881-1885		1887-1893
John C. Spooner (R)	1885-1891	John Lendrum Mitchell (D)	1893-1899
William F. Vilas (D)	1891-1897	Joseph Very Quarles (R)	1899-1905
John C. Spooner (R)	1897-1903	Robert M. La Follette, Sr. (R)[5]	1906-1911
	1903-1907		1911-1917
Isaac Stephenson (R)[3]	1907-1909		1917-1923
	1909-1915		1923-1925
Paul O. Husting (D)	1915-1917	Robert M. La Follette, Jr. (R)[6]	1925-1929
Irvine L. Lenroot (R)[4]	1918-1921		1929-1935
	1921-1927	(P)	1935-1941
John J. Blaine (R)	1927-1933		1941-1947
F. Ryan Duffy (D)	1933-1939	Joseph R. McCarthy (R)	1947-1953
Alexander Wiley (R)	1939-1945		1953-1957
	1945-1951	William Proxmire (D)[7]	1957-1959
	1951-1957		1959-1965
	1957-1963		1965-1971
Gaylord A. Nelson (D)	1963-1969		1971-1977
	1969-1975		1977-1983
	1975-1981		1983-1989
Robert W. Kasten, Jr. (R)	1981-1987	Herbert H. Kohl (D)	1989-1995
	1987-1993		

[1]Length of the first term of senators when new states are created is determined by lot. See Article I, Section 3, Clause 2, U.S. Constitution.

[2]Not a candidate for re-election to Post 2, but elected 3/10/1881, to fill unexpired term caused by death of Senator Carpenter on 2/24/1881.

[3]Elected in 5/17/1907, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Senator Spooner on 4/30/1907.

[4]Elected 5/2/1918, to fill unexpired term caused by death of Senator Husting on 10/21/1917.

[5]Elected 1/25/1905, but continued to serve as Governor until 1/1/1906.

[6]Elected 9/29/1925, to fill unexpired term caused by death of Senator La Follette, Sr. on 6/18/1925.

[7]Elected 8/27/1957, to fill unexpired term caused by death of Senator McCarthy on 5/2/1957.

Source: Legislative Reference Bureau.

MEMBERS OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM WISCONSIN, 1848-1987

See 1987-1988 *Wisconsin Blue Book*, pp. 711-713.

MEMBERS OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM WISCONSIN, BY DISTRICT, 1943-1989[1]

District	Name	Term	Party	Residence
1st	Lawrence H. Smith	1941-59	Rep.	Racine
	Gerald T. Flynn	1959-61	Dem.	Racine
	Henry C. Schadeberg	1961-65; 1967-71	Rep.	Burlington
	Lynn E. Stalbaum	1965-67	Dem.	Racine
	Les Aspin	1971-	Dem.	East Troy
2nd	Harry Sauthoff	1941-45	Prog.	Madison
	Robert K. Henry	1945-47	Rep.	Jefferson
	Glenn R. Davis	1947-57	Rep.	Waukesha
	Donald E. Tewes	1957-59	Rep.	Waukesha
	Robert W. Kastenmeier	1959-	Dem.	Sun Prairie
3rd	William H. Stevenson	1941-49	Rep.	La Crosse
	Gardner R. Withrow	1949-61	Rep.	La Crosse
	Vernon W. Thomson	1961-75	Rep.	Richland Center
	Alvin Baldus	1975-81	Dem.	Menomonie
	Steven Gunderson	1981-	Rep.	Osseo
4th	Thaddeus F. Wasielewski	1941-47	Dem.	Milwaukee
	John C. Brophy	1947-49	Rep.	Milwaukee
	Clement J. Zablocki[2]	1949-1983	Dem.	Milwaukee
	Gerald D. Kleczka[2]	1984-	Dem.	Milwaukee
5th	Howard J. McMurray	1943-45	Dem.	Milwaukee
	Andrew J. Biemiller	1945-47; 1949-51	Dem.	Milwaukee
	Charles J. Kersten	1947-49; 1951-55	Rep.	Whitefish Bay
	Henry S. Reuss	1955-83	Dem.	Milwaukee
	James P. Moody	1983-	Dem.	Milwaukee
6th	Frank B. Keefe	1939-51	Rep.	Oshkosh
	William K. Van Pelt	1951-63	Rep.	Fond du Lac
	John A. Race	1965-67	Dem.	Fond du Lac
	William A. Steiger[3]	1967-78	Rep.	Oshkosh
	Thomas E. Petri	1979-	Rep.	Fond du Lac
7th	Reid F. Murray	1939-53	Rep.	Ogdensburg
	Melvin R. Laird	1953-69	Rep.	Marshfield
	David R. Obey	1969-	Dem.	Wausau
8th	La Vern R. Dilweg	1943-45	Dem.	Green Bay
	John R. Byrnes	1945-73	Rep.	Green Bay
	Harold V. Froehlich	1973-75	Rep.	Appleton
	Robert J. Cornell	1975-79	Dem.	De Pere
	Toby Roth	1979-	Rep.	Appleton
9th[4]	Merlin Hull	1935-53	Prog.	Black River Falls
	Lester R. Johnson	1953-65	Dem.	Black River Falls
	Glenn R. Davis	1965-75	Rep.	Waukesha
	Robert W. Kasten	1975-79	Rep.	Thiensville
	F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr.	1979-	Rep.	Menomonee Falls
10th[5]	Alvin E. O'Konski	1943-73	Rep.	Rhinelander

Alphabetical Listing	
Aspin	1st
Baldus	3rd
Biemiller	5th
Brophy	4th
Byrnes	8th
Cornell	8th
Davis	2nd, 9th
Dilweg	8th
Flynn	1st
Froehlich	8th
Gunderson	3rd
Henry	2nd
Hull	9th
Johnson	9th
Kasten	9th
Kastenmeier	2nd
Keefe	6th
Kersten	5th
Kleczka	4th
Laird	7th
McMurray	4th
Moody	5th
Murray	7th
Obey	7th
O'Konski	10th
Petri	6th
Race	6th
Reuss	5th
Roth	8th
Sauthoff	2nd
Schadeberg	1st
Sensenbrenner	9th
Smith	1st
Stalbaum	1st
Steiger	6th
Stevenson	3rd
Tewes	2nd
Thomson	3rd
Van Pelt	6th
Wasielewski	4th
Withrow	3rd
Zablocki	4th

[1]Cumulative list, 1848-1987, can be found in the *1987-1988 Wisconsin Blue Book* (pp. 711-713).

[2]Representative Zablocki died December 3, 1983. The seat was filled by Representative Kleczka in a special election April 3, 1984.

[3]Representative Steiger died on December 4, 1978 following his November 1978 election. The seat was filled by Representative Petri in a special election on April 3, 1979.

[4]In the congressional redistricting based on the results of the 1960 Census of Population, the old 9th District in western Wisconsin disappeared and a new 9th District was created in the Waukesha-Milwaukee metropolitan area. The redistricting was enacted as Chapter 63, Laws of 1963, and was first used in the 1964 congressional election.

[5]In the congressional reapportionment based on the results of the 1970 Census of Population, Wisconsin's delegation was reduced from 10 members to 9 members. The new reapportionment was implemented in the 9 districts created by Chapter 333, Laws of 1971, and was first used in the 1972 congressional election.

Source: Legislative Reference Bureau.

WISCONSIN VOTE IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS 1848-1988

Symbols:

A - American (Know-Nothing)
Cit - Citizens
Com - Communist
Con - Constitution
CU - Constitutional Union
D - Democrat
FS - Free Soil
G - Greenback
Ind - Independent
IP - Ind. Progressive
IS - Ind. Socialist
ISL - Ind. Socialist Labor
ISW - Ind. Socialist Worker
Lib - Libertarian
LR - Liberal Republican
NA - New Alliance
Nat - National
ND - National Democrat
NER - National Economic Recovery
Peo - People's (Populist)
Pop - Populist
PP - People's Progressive
Prog - Progressive
Proh - Prohibition
R - Republican
SD - Social Democrat
Soc - Socialist
SL - Socialist Labor
SW - Socialist Worker
SoD - Southern Democrat
U - Union
UL - Union Labor
USL - U.S. Labor
W - Whig
WIA - Wis. Independent Alliance
WW - Workers World

NOTE: Candidates whose party did not receive 1% of the vote for a statewide office in the previous election or who failed to meet the alternative requirement of Section 5.62, Wisconsin Statutes, are listed on the Wisconsin ballot as "independents". Candidates whose party affiliation is listed as independent with a party designation in italics appeared on the Wisconsin ballot identified as an "independent". The party designation listed for these candidates is from Congressional Quarterly's *Guide to U.S. Elections*.

1848 (4 electoral votes)	
Lewis Cass (D)	15,001
Zachary Taylor (W)	13,747
Martin Van Buren (FS)	10,418
TOTAL	39,166
1852 (5 electoral votes)	
Franklin Pierce (D)	33,658
Winfield Scott (W)	22,210
John P. Hale (FS)	8,814
TOTAL	64,682
1856 (5 electoral votes)	
John C. Fremont (R)	66,090
James Buchanan (D)	62,843
Millard Fillmore (A)	579
TOTAL	119,512
1860 (5 electoral votes)	
Abraham Lincoln (R)	86,113
Stephen A. Douglas (D)	65,021
John C. Breckinridge (SoD)	888
John Bell (CU)	161
TOTAL	152,180
1864 (8 electoral votes)	
Abraham Lincoln (R)	83,458
George B. McClellan (D)	65,884
TOTAL	149,342
1868 (8 electoral votes)	
Ulysses S. Grant (R)	108,857
Horatio Seymour (D)	84,707
TOTAL	193,564
1872 (10 electoral votes)	
Ulysses S. Grant (R)	104,994
Horace Greeley (D & LR)	86,477
Charles O'Conor (D)	834
TOTAL	192,308
1876 (10 electoral votes)	
Rutherford B. Hayes (R)	130,668
Samuel J. Tilden (D)	123,927
Peter Cooper (G)	1,509
Green Clay Smith (Proh)	27
TOTAL	256,131
1880 (10 electoral votes)	
James A. Garfield (R)	144,398
Winfield S. Hancock (D)	114,544
James B. Weaver (G)	7,986
John W. Phelps (A)	91
Neal Dow (Proh)	68
TOTAL	267,182
1884 (11 electoral votes)	
James G. Blaine (R)	161,157
Grover Cleveland (D)	146,477
John P. St. John (Proh)	7,656
Benjamin F. Butler (G)	4,598
TOTAL	319,888
1888 (11 electoral votes)	
Benjamin Harrison (R)	176,553
Grover Cleveland (D)	155,232
Clinton B. Fisk (Proh)	14,277
Alson J. Streeter (UL)	8,552
TOTAL	354,614
1892 (12 electoral votes)	
Grover Cleveland (D)	177,325
Benjamin Harrison (R)	171,101
John Bidwell (Proh)	13,136
James B. Weaver (Peo)	10,019
TOTAL	371,581
1896 (12 electoral votes)	
William McKinley (R)	268,135
William J. Bryan (D)	165,523
Joshua Levering (Proh)	7,507
John M. Palmer (ND)	4,584
Charles H. Matchett (SL)	1,314
Charles E. Bentley (Nat)	346
TOTAL	447,409
1900 (12 electoral votes)	
William McKinley (R)	265,760
William J. Bryan (D)	159,163
John G. Wooley (Proh)	10,027
Eugene V. Debs (SD)	7,048
Joseph F. Malloney (SL)	503
TOTAL	442,501
1904 (13 electoral votes)	
Theodore Roosevelt (R)	280,164
Alton B. Parker (D)	124,107
Eugene V. Debs (SD)	28,220
Silas C. Swallow (Proh)	9,770
Thomas E. Watson (Peo)	530
Charles H. Corregan (SL)	223
TOTAL	443,014
1908 (13 electoral votes)	
William H. Taft (R)	247,747
William J. Bryan (D)	166,632
Eugene V. Debs (SD)	28,164
Eugene W. Chafin (Proh)	11,564
August Gillhaus (SL)	314
TOTAL	454,421

WISCONSIN VOTE IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS 1848-1988—Cont.

1912 (13 electoral votes)	
Woodrow Wilson (D)	164,230
William H. Taft (R)	130,596
Theodore Roosevelt (Prog)	62,448
Eugene V. Debs (SD)	33,476
Eugene W. Chafin (Proh)	8,584
Arthur E. Reimer (SL)	632
TOTAL	399,966
1916 (13 electoral votes)	
Charles E. Hughes (R)	220,822
Woodrow Wilson (D)	191,363
Allan Benson (Soc)	27,631
J. Frank Hanly (Proh)	7,318
TOTAL	447,134
1920 (13 electoral votes)	
Warren G. Harding (R)	498,576
James M. Cox (D)	113,422
Eugene V. Debs (Soc)	80,635
Aaron S. Watkins (Proh)	8,647
TOTAL	701,280
1924 (13 electoral votes)	
Robert M. La Follette (Prog)	453,678
Calvin Coolidge (R)	311,614
John W. Davis (D)	68,096
William Z. Foster (Workers)	3,834
Herman P. Faris (Proh)	2,918
TOTAL	840,140
1928 (13 electoral votes)	
Herbert Hoover (R)	544,205
Alfred E. Smith (D)	450,259
Norman Thomas (Soc)	18,213
William F. Varney (Proh)	2,245
William Z. Foster (Workers)	1,528
Verne L. Reynolds (SL)	381
TOTAL	1,016,831
1932 (12 electoral votes)	
Franklin D. Roosevelt (D)	707,410
Herbert Hoover (R)	347,741
Norman Thomas (Soc)	53,379
William Z. Foster (Com)	3,112
William D. Upshaw (Proh)	2,672
Verne L. Reynolds (SL)	494
TOTAL	1,114,808
1936 (12 electoral votes)	
Franklin D. Roosevelt (D)	802,984
Alfred M. Landon (R)	380,828
William Lemke (U)	60,297
Norman Thomas (Soc)	10,626
Earl Browder (Com)	2,197
David L. Caivin (Proh)	1,071
John W. Aiken (SL)	557
TOTAL	1,258,560
1940 (12 electoral votes)	
Franklin D. Roosevelt (D)	704,821
Wendell Willkie (R)	679,206
Norman Thomas (Soc)	15,071
Earl Browder (Com)	2,394
Roger Babson (Proh)	2,148
John W. Aiken (SL)	1,882
TOTAL	1,405,552
1944 (12 electoral votes)	
Thomas Dewey (R)	674,532
Franklin D. Roosevelt (D)	650,413
Norman Thomas (Soc)	13,205
Edward Teichert (Ind)	1,002
TOTAL	1,339,152
1948 (12 electoral votes)	
Harry S Truman (D)	647,310
Thomas Dewey (R)	590,959
Henry Wallace (PP)	25,282
Norman Thomas (Soc)	12,547
Edward Teichert (Ind)	399
Farrell Dobbs (ISW)	303
TOTAL	1,276,800
1952 (12 electoral votes)	
Dwight D. Eisenhower (R)	979,744
Adlai E. Stevenson (D)	622,175
Vincent Hallinan (IP)	2,174
Farrell Dobbs (ISW)	1,350
Darlington Hoopes (IS)	1,157
Eric Hass (ISL)	770
TOTAL	1,607,370
1956 (12 electoral votes)	
Dwight D. Eisenhower (R)	954,844
Adlai E. Stevenson (D)	586,768
T. Coleman Andrews (Ind *Con*)	6,918
Darlington Hoopes (Ind *Soc*)	754
Eric Hass (Ind *SL*)	710
Farrell Dobbs (Ind *SW*)	564
TOTAL	1,550,558
1960 (12 electoral votes)	
Richard M. Nixon (R)	895,175
John F. Kennedy (D)	830,805
Farrell Dobbs (Ind *SW*)	1,792
Eric Hass (Ind *SL*)	1,310
TOTAL	1,729,082
1964 (12 electoral votes)	
Lyndon B. Johnson (D)	1,050,424
Barry M. Goldwater (R)	638,495
Clifton DeBerry (Ind *SW*)	1,692
Eric Hass (Ind *SL*)	1,204
TOTAL	1,691,815
1968 (12 electoral votes)	
Richard M. Nixon (R)	809,997
Hubert H. Humphrey (D)	748,804
George C. Wallace (Ind *A*)	127,835
Henning A. Blomen (Ind *SL*)	1,338
Frederick W. Halstead (Ind *SW*)	1,222
TOTAL	1,689,196
1972 (11 electoral votes)	
Richard M. Nixon (R)	989,430
George S. McGovern (D)	810,174
John G. Schmitz (A)	47,525
Benjamin M. Spock (Ind *Pop*)	2,701
Louis Fisher (Ind *SL*)	998
Gus Hall (Ind *Com*)	663
Evelyn Reed (Ind *SW*)	506
TOTAL	1,851,997
1976 (11 electoral votes)	
Jimmy Carter (D)	1,040,232
Gerald R. Ford (R)	1,004,987
Eugene J. McCarthy (Ind)	34,943
Lester Maddox (A)	8,552
Frank P. Zeidler (Ind *Soc*)	4,298
Roger L. MacBride (Ind *Lib*)	3,814
Peter Camejo (Ind *SW*)	1,691
Margaret Wright (Ind *Pop*)	943
Gus Hall (Ind *Com*)	749
Lyndon H. La Rouche, Jr. (Ind *USL*)	738
Jules Levin (Ind *SL*)	389
TOTAL	2,104,175

WISCONSIN VOTE IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS 1848-1988—Cont.

1980 (11 electoral votes)	
Ronald Reagan (R)	1,088,845
Jimmy Carter (D)	981,584
John Anderson (Ind)	160,657
Ed Clark (Ind *Lib*)	29,135
Barry Commoner (Ind *Cu*)	7,767
John Rarick (Ind *Con*)	1,519
David McReynolds (Ind *Soc*)	808
Gus Hall (Ind *Com*)	772
Deidre Griswold (Ind *WW*)	414
Clifton DeBerry (Ind *SW*)	383
TOTAL	2,273,221
1984 (11 electoral votes)	
Ronald Reagan (R)	1,198,800
Walter F. Mondale (D)	995,847
David Bergland (Lib)	4,884
Bob Richards (Con)	3,864
Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. (Ind)	3,791
Sonia Johnson (Ind *Cu*)	1,456
Dennis L. Serrette (Ind *WIA*)	1,007
Larry Holmes (Ind *WW*)	619
Gus Hall (Ind *Com*)	597
Melvin T. Mason (Ind *SW*)	445
TOTAL	2,212,018
1988 (11 electoral votes)	
Michael S. Dukakis (D)	1,126,794
George Bush (R)	1,047,499
Ronald Paul (Ind *Lib*)	5,157
David E. Duke (Ind *Pop*)	3,056
James Warren (Ind *SW*)	2,574
Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. (Ind *NER*)	2,302
Lenora B. Fulani (Ind *NA*)	1,953
TOTAL	2,191,612

Source: 1954 and 1981-1982 *Wisconsin Blue Books*; official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN GENERAL ELECTION 1848-1986

SYMBOLS:

A - American	IPR - Ind. Prohib. Repub.	Prog - Progressive
C - Conservative	ISL - Ind. Social Labor	Proh - Prohibition
Com - Communist	ISW - Ind. Social Worker	R - Republican
Con - Constitution	IW - Ind. Worker	Soc - Socialist
D - Democrat	L - Labor	SD - Social Democrat
DS - Democratic Socialist	LF - Labor-Farm	Laborista-Agrario
G - Greenback	Lib - Libertarian	SDA - Social Dem. of America
Ind - Independent	Nat - National	SL - Social Labor
IC - Ind. Communist	NR - National Repub.	SW - Socialist Worker
ID - Ind. Democrat	Peo - People's (Populist)	U - Union
IL - Ind. Labor	PLS - Progressive Labor Socialist	UL - Union Labor
I Pr - Ind. Prohibition	PP - People's Prog.	W - Whig

NOTE: Candidates whose party did not receive 1% of the vote for a statewide office in the previous election or who failed to meet the alternative requirement of Section 5.62, Wisconsin Statutes, are listed on the Wisconsin ballot as "independents". When a candidate's party affiliation is listed as independent but shows a party designation in italics, the candidacy was listed as "independent" on the Wisconsin ballot and the party designation shown was learned from newspaper clippings.

1848	
Nelson Dewey (D)[1]	19,875
John H. Tweedy (W)	14,621
Charles Durkee (Ind)	1,134
TOTAL	35,309
1849	
Nelson Dewey (D)	16,649
Alexander L. Collins (W)	11,317
Warren Chase (Ind)	3,761
TOTAL	31,759
1851	
Leonard J. Farwell (W)	22,319
Don A.J. Upham (D)	21,812
TOTAL	44,190
1853	
William Augustus Barstow (D)	30,405
Edward Dwight Holton (R)	21,886
Henry Samuel Baird (W)	3,304
TOTAL	55,683
1855	
William Augustus Barstow (D)[2]	36,355
Coles Bashford (R)	36,198
TOTAL	72,598
1857	
Alexander W. Randall (R)	44,693
James B. Cross (D)	44,239
TOTAL	90,058
1859	
Alexander W. Randall (R)	59,999
Harrison C. Hobart (D)	52,539
TOTAL	112,755
1861	
Louis P. Harvey (R)	53,777
Benjamin Ferguson (D)	45,456
TOTAL	99,258
1863	
James T. Lewis (R)	72,717
Henry L. Palmer (D)	49,053
TOTAL	122,029
1865	
Lucius Fairchild (R)	58,332
Harrison Carroll Hobart (D)	48,330
TOTAL	106,674
1867	
Lucius Fairchild (R)	73,637
John J. Tallmadge (D)	68,873
TOTAL	142,522

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN GENERAL ELECTION
1848-1986—Cont.

1869	
Lucius Fairchild (R)	69,502
Charles D. Robinson (D)	61,239
TOTAL	130,781
1871	
Cadwallader C. Washburn (R)	78,301
James Rood Doolittle (D)	68,910
TOTAL	147,274
1873	
William R. Taylor (D)	81,599
Cadwallader C. Washburn (R)	66,224
TOTAL	147,856
1875	
Harrison Ludington (R)	85,155
William R. Taylor (D)	84,314
TOTAL	170,070
1877	
William E. Smith (R)	78,759
James A. Mallory (D)	70,486
Edward Phelps Allis (G)	26,216
TOTAL	178,122
1879	
William E. Smith (R)	100,535
James G. Jenkins (D)	75,030
Reuben May (G)	12,996
TOTAL	189,005
1881	
Jeremiah McLain Rusk (R)	81,754
N.D. Fratt (D)	69,797
T.D. Kanouse (Proh)	13,225
Edward Phelps Allis (G)	7,002
TOTAL	171,856
1884	
Jeremiah McLain Rusk (R)	163,214
N.D. Fratt (D)	143,945
Samuel Dexter Hastings (Proh)	8,545
William L. Utley (G)	4,274
TOTAL	319,997
1886	
Jeremiah McLain Rusk (R)	133,247
Gilbert Motier Woodward (D)	114,529
John Cochrane (Peo)	21,467
John M. Olin (Proh)	17,089
TOTAL	286,368
1888	
William Dempster Hoard (R)	175,696
James Morgan (D)	155,423
E.G. Durant (Proh)	14,373
D. Frank Powell (L)	9,196
TOTAL	354,714
1890	
George Wilbur Peck (R)	160,388
William Dempster Hoard (D)	132,068
Charles Alexander (Proh)	11,246
Reuben May (UL)	5,447
TOTAL	309,254
1892	
George Wilbur Peck (R)	178,095
John C. Spooner (D)	170,497
Thomas C. Richmond (Proh)	13,185
C.M. Butt (Peo)	9,638
TOTAL	371,559
1894	
William H. Upham (R)	196,150
George W. Peck (D)	142,250
D. Frank Powell (Peo)	25,604
John F. Cleghorn (Proh)	11,240
TOTAL	375,449
1896	
Edward Scofield (R)	264,981
Willis C. Silverthorn (D)	169,257
Joshua H. Berkey (Proh)	8,140
Christ Tuttrop (SL)	1,306
Robert Henderson (Nat)	407
TOTAL	444,110
1898	
Edward Scofield (R)	173,137
Hiram Wilson Sawyer (D)	135,353
Albinus A. Worsley (Peo)	8,518
Eugene Wilder Chafin (Proh)	8,078
Howard Tuttle (SDA)	2,544
Henry Riese (SL)	1,473
TOTAL	329,430
1900	
Robert Marion La Follette (R)	264,419
Louis G. Bomrich (D)	160,674
J. Burritt Smith (Proh)	9,707
Howard Tuttle (SD)	6,590
Frank R. Wilke (SL)	509
TOTAL	441,900
1902	
Robert Marion La Follette (R)	193,417
David S. Rose (D)	145,818
Emil Seidel (SD)	15,970
Edwin W. Drake (Proh)	9,647
Henry E.D. Puck (SL)	791
TOTAL	365,676
1904	
Robert Marion La Follette (R)	227,253
George W. Peck (D)	176,301
William A. Arnold (SD)	24,857
Edward Scofield (NR)	12,136
William H. Clark (Proh)	8,764
Charles M. Minkley (SL)	249
TOTAL	449,570
1906	
James O. Davidson (R)	183,558
John A. Aylward (D)	103,311
Winfield R. Gaylord (SD)	24,437
Ephraim L. Eaton (Proh)	8,211
Ole T. Rosaas (SL)	455
TOTAL	320,003
1908	
James O. Davidson (R)	242,935
John A. Aylward (D)	165,977
H.D. Brown (SD)	28,583
Winfred D. Cox (Proh)	11,760
Herman Bottema (SL)	393
TOTAL	449,656
1910	
Francis E. McGovern (R)	161,619
Adolph H. Schmitz (D)	110,442
William A. Jacobs (SD)	39,547
Byron E. Van Keuren (Proh)	7,450
Fred G. Kremer (SL)	430
TOTAL	319,522
1912	
Francis E. McGovern (R)	179,360
John C. Karel (D)	167,316
Carl D. Thompson (SD)	34,468
Charles Lewis Hill (Proh)	9,433
William H. Curtis (SL)	3,253
TOTAL	393,849
1914	
Emanuel L. Philipp (R)	140,787
John C. Karel (D)	119,509
John J. Blaine (Ind)	32,560
Oscar Ameringer (SD)	25,917
David W. Emerson (Proh)	6,279
John Vierthaler (Ind)	352
TOTAL	325,430

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN GENERAL ELECTION 1848-1986—Cont.

1916	
Emanuel L. Philipp (R)	229,889
Burt Williams (D)	164,555
Rae Weaver (Soc)	30,649
George McKerrow (Proh)	9,193
TOTAL	434,340
1918	
Emanuel L. Philipp (R)	155,799
Henry A. Moehlenpah (D)	112,576
Emil Seidel (SD)	57,523
William C. Dean (Proh)	5,296
TOTAL	331,582
1920	
John J. Blaine (R)	366,247
Robert McCoy (D)	247,746
William Coleman (Soc)	71,126
Henry H. Tubbs (Proh)	6,047
TOTAL	691,294
1922	
John J. Blaine (R)	367,929
Arthur A. Bentley (ID)	51,061
Louis A. Arnold (Soc)	39,570
M.L. Welles (Proh)	21,438
Arthur A. Dietrich (ISL)	1,444
TOTAL	481,828
1924	
John J. Blaine (R)	412,255
Martin L. Lueck (D)	317,550
William F. Quick (Soc)	45,268
Adolph R. Bucknam (Proh)	11,516
Severi Alanne (IW)	4,107
Farrand K. Shuttleworth (IPR)	4,079
Jose Snover (SL)	1,452
TOTAL	796,432
1926	
Fred R. Zimmerman (R)	350,927
Charles Perry (Ind)	76,507
Virgil H. Cady (D)	72,627
Herman O. Kent (Soc)	40,293
David W. Emerson (Proh)	7,333
Alex Gorden (SL)	4,593
TOTAL	552,912
1928	
Walter J. Kohler, Sr. (R)	547,728
Albert G. Schmedeman (D)	394,368
Otto R. Hauser (Soc)	36,924
Adolph R. Bucknam (Proh)	6,477
Joseph Ehrhardt (IL)	1,938
Alvar J. Hayes (IW)	1,420
TOTAL	989,143
1930	
Philip F. La Follette (R)	392,958
Charles E. Hammersley (D)	170,020
Frank B. Metcalfe (Soc)	25,607
Alfred B. Taynton (Proh)	14,818
Fred Bassett Blair (IC)	2,998
TOTAL	606,825
1932	
Albert G. Schmedeman (D)	590,114
Walter J. Kohler, Sr. (R)	470,805
Frank B. Metcalfe (Soc)	56,965
William C. Dean (Proh)	3,148
Fred Bassett Blair (Com)	2,926
Joe Ehrhardt (SL)	398
TOTAL	1,124,502
1934	
Philip F. La Follette (Prog)	373,093
Albert G. Schmedeman (D)	359,467
Howard Greene (R)	172,980
George A. Nelson (Soc)	44,589
Morris Childs (IC)	2,454
Thomas W. North (PR)	857
Joe Ehrhardt (ISL)	332
TOTAL	953,797
1936	
Philip F. La Follette (Prog)	573,724
Alexander Wiley (R)	363,973
Arthur W. Lueck (D)	268,530
Joseph F. Walsh (U)	27,934
Joseph Ehrhardt (SL)	1,738
August F. Fehlandt (Proh)	1,008
TOTAL	1,237,095
1938	
Julius P. Heil (R)	543,675
Philip F. La Follette (Prog)	353,381
Harry Wilbur Bolens (D)	78,446
Frank W. Smith (U)	4,564
John Schleier, Jr. (ISL)	1,459
TOTAL	981,560
1940	
Julius P. Heil (R)	558,678
Orland S. Loomis (Prog)	546,436
Francis E. McGovern (D)	264,985
Fred B. Blair (Com)	2,340
Louis Fisher (SL)	1,158
TOTAL	1,373,754
1942	
Orland S. Loomis (Prog)	397,664
Julius P. Heil (R)	291,945
William C. Sullivan (D)	98,153
Frank P. Zeidler (Soc)	11,295
Fred Bassett Blair (IC)	1,092
Georgia Cozzini (ISL)	490
TOTAL	800,985
1944	
Walter S. Goodland (R)	697,740
Daniel O. Hoan (D)	536,357
Alexander O. Benz (Prog)	76,028
George A. Nelson (Soc)	9,183
Georgia Cozzini (Ind-*ISL*)	1,122
TOTAL	1,320,483
1946	
Walter S. Goodland (R)	621,970
Daniel W. Hoan (D)	406,499
Walter H. Uphoff (Soc)	8,996
Sigmund G. Eisenscher (IC)	1,857
Jerry R. Kenyon (ISL)	959
TOTAL	1,040,444
1948	
Oscar Rennebohm (R)	684,839
Carl Thompson (D)	558,497
Henry J. Berquist (PP)	12,928
Walter H. Uphoff (Soc)	9,149
James E. Boulton (ISW)	356
Georgia Cozzini (ISL)	328
TOTAL	1,266,139
1950	
Walter J. Kohler, Jr. (R)	605,649
Carl Thompson (D)	525,319
M. Michael Essin (PP)	3,735
William O. Hart (Soc)	3,384
TOTAL	1,138,148
1952	
Walter J. Kohler, Jr. (R)	1,009,171
William Proxmire (D)	601,844
M. Michael Essin (Ind)	3,706
TOTAL	1,615,214
1954	
Walter J. Kohler, Jr. (R)	596,158
William Proxmire (D)	560,747
Arthur Wepfer (Ind)	1,722
TOTAL	1,158,666

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN GENERAL ELECTION
1848-1986—Cont.

1956	
Vernon W. Thomson (R)	808,273
William Proxmire (D)	749,421
TOTAL	1,557,788
1958	
Gaylord A. Nelson (D)	644,296
Vernon W. Thomson (R)	556,391
Wayne Leverenz (Ind)	1,485
TOTAL	1,202,219
1960	
Gaylord A. Nelson (D)	890,868
Philip G. Kuehn (R)	837,123
TOTAL	1,728,009
1962	
John W. Reynolds (D)	637,491
Philip G. Kuehn (R)	625,536
Adolf Wiggert (Ind)	2,477
TOTAL	1,265,900
1964	
Warren P. Knowles (R)	856,779
John W. Reynolds (D)	837,901
TOTAL	1,694,887
1966	
Warren P. Knowles (R)	626,041
Patrick J. Lucey (D)	539,258
Adolf Wiggert (Ind)	4,745
TOTAL	1,170,173
1968	
Warren P. Knowles (R)	893,463
Bronson C. La Follette (D)	791,100
Adolf Wiggert (Ind)	3,225
Robert Wilkinson (Ind)	1,813
TOTAL	1,689,738
1970	
Patrick J. Lucey (D)	728,403
Jack B. Olson (R)	602,617
Leo James McDonald (A)	9,035
Georgia Cozzini (Ind-*SL*)	1,287
Samuel K. Hunt (Ind-*SW*)	888
Myrtle Kastner (Ind-*PLS*)	628
TOTAL	1,343,160
1974	
Patrick J. Lucey (D)	628,639
William D. Dyke (R)	497,189
William H. Upham (A)	33,528
Crazy Jim (Ind)	12,107
William Hart (Ind-*DS*)	5,113
Fred Blair (Ind-*C*)	3,617
Georgia Cozzini (Ind-*SL*)	1,492
TOTAL	1,181,685
1978	
Lee Sherman Dreyfus (R)	816,056
Martin J. Schreiber (D)	673,813
Eugene R. Zimmerman (C)	6,355
John C. Doherty (Ind)	2,183
Adrienne Kaplan (Ind-*SW*)	1,548
Henry A. Ochsner (Ind-*SL*)	849
TOTAL	1,500,996
1982	
Anthony S. Earl (D)	896,872
Terry J. Kohler (R)	662,738
Larry Smiley (Lib)	9,734
James P. Wickstrom (Con)	7,721
Peter Seidman (Ind-*SW*)	3,025
TOTAL	1,580,344
1986	
Tommy G. Thompson (R)	805,090
Anthony S. Earl (D)	705,578
Kathryn A. Christensen (LF)	10,323
Darold E. Wall (Ind)	3,913
Sanford Knapp (Ind)	1,668
TOTAL	1,526,573

[1]Data for Dewey and Tweedy from 1874 Blue Book; Durkee based on county returns still in Office of Secretary of State in 1961. The returns from Manitowoc and Winnebago counties are missing. Without these 2 counties, Dewey had 19,605 votes and Tweedy had 14,514 votes.

[2]Barstow's plurality was set aside in *Atty. Gen. ex rel. Bashford v. Barstow*, 4 Wis. 567.

Source: Copied from official records of the Elections Board. Total vote includes scattering votes.

HIGHLIGHTS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN WISCONSIN

Employment and Earnings — In 1987, Wisconsin ranked 35th among the states in the number of state and local government employes per 10,000 population, with 487. Wisconsin has fewer government employes per 10,000 than Iowa (ranked 12th), but has more than Michigan, Minnesota and Illinois (ranked 36th, 37th and 48th, respectively). The state employed 53,334 full-time employes while local government employed 148,783.

The majority of state employes are in the classified service (36,600 on December 31, 1988), while 18,300 are in the unclassified service.

Of 42,884 state employes on the payroll monitored by the Department of Employment Relations (as of July 1988), 5.64 percent or 2,418 were minority employes. Approximately 20,800 or 48.5 percent were males and 22,100 or 51.5 percent were females.

In 1987, Wisconsin ranked 16th in earnings of state and local government employes. Minnesota, Michigan and Illinois ranked higher (4th, 6th and 13th, respectively), and Iowa ranked lower (26th). Over 10 years from 1978 to 1987, October payrolls in Wisconsin increased by $66.9 million on the state level and $150.3 million on the local level.

School districts employed the largest number on the local level — over 110,500 — while municipalities ranked second with 51,100 and counties third with 46,600 employes.

By function, education ranked first in both the number of employes and total payroll, followed by government administration, police protection, hospitals, and highways.

Units of Local Government — On January 1, 1988, local government in Wisconsin was comprised of 72 counties, 188 cities, 395 villages and 1,265 towns. Counties vary in size from Milwaukee with a 1988 estimated population of 931,000 to Menominee with 4,100, and from Marathon with a land area of 1,599 square miles to Pepin with 231 square miles. County boards range in size from 46 supervisors in Brown to 7 in Menominee.

In 1987, excluding the District of Columbia, Hawaii had the smallest number of total local governmental units with 18, while Illinois had the largest with a total of 6,627. In comparison, Wisconsin had a total of 2,719, ranking 13th.

Cities may employ a mayor, manager or commission form of government. Of 188 cities, 10 have a city manager and 178 have a mayor. Of the 178 cities with mayors, 44 also have a city administrator (36 full-time and 8 part-time). No cities currently use the commission form of government. Villages may utilize a president (mayor) or manager form of government. Of 395 villages, 11 have a manager and 384 have a president. Of the 384 villages with presidents, 37 also have a village administrator (full-time or part-time).

County Officials — All counties elect a county clerk, treasurer, clerk of circuit court, register of deeds, district attorney, and sheriff; about a third elect a surveyor; a coroner may be elected or a medical examiner may be appointed by the county board; and each county board chooses its chairperson. Eight counties have an elected county executive, 7 have an appointed county administrator and 57 have an appointed administrative coordinator.

In 1989-90, county offices are dominated by Republicans. The largest majority occurs in the office of sheriff with 49 Republicans and 23 Democrats. Women are the majority office holders in the positions of county clerk, clerk of circuit court, register of deeds and county treasurer.

Population — Of the total 1980 Wisconsin population of 4,705,642, approximately 49.7 percent (2,336,665) resided in urban areas. Of this total, 62.6 percent (1,463,005) lived in the central city, the rest in the urban fringe. The city of Appleton had the lowest percentage of population residing in its central city (41.5 percent), and the city of Superior had the highest percentage (98.1 percent). In Wisconsin's 2 largest cities (Milwaukee and Madison), 52.4 percent and 79.9 percent, respectively, resided in the central city.

Based on the 1980 census of population, cities comprise a total of 2,703,579, a decline of 17,466 from the 1970 census; villages comprise a total of 514,373, an increase of 76,913; and towns comprise a total of 1,487,383, an increase of 227,890. Thirty-eight Wisconsin municipalities had a population of 15,000 or more. The city of Milwaukee, with a population of 636,297, ranks first and the city of Muskego, with a population of 15,277, ranks 38th.

Between 1980 and January 1, 1988, 163 cities increased in population while 25 cities decreased. Milwaukee, the only first class city, decreased by 34,458 or 5.41 percent; among second class cities, Green Bay had the largest increase, 7,375 or 12.52 percent, and Racine had the largest

decrease, 4,183 or 4.88 percent; among third class cities, Waukesha had the largest increase, 3,576 or 7.10 percent, and Cudahy had the largest decrease, 432 or 2.21 percent; and among fourth class cities, Franklin had the largest increase, 3,304 or 19.58 percent, and St. Francis had the largest decrease, 379 or 3.75 percent. For Wisconsin's villages, 65 decreased, 326 increased and 3 showed no change in population. Plover had the largest increase, 2,224 or 41.88 percent, and Menomonee Falls had the largest decrease, 647 or 2.32 percent.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information about local government.

NUMBER OF WISCONSIN STATE EMPLOYES

Employe Status	Dec. 31, 1987	Dec. 31, 1988
Classified	36,455	36,567
Unclassified	17,831	18,296
Limited term	4,198	4,588
Seasonal	135	112
Project	625	811
Other[1]	5,623	5,880
TOTAL	64,867	66,254

Authorized Positions by Funds	Dec. 31, 1987[2]	Dec. 31, 1988[2]
State tax funded	29,463.3	29,797.0
User fee funded	15,124.2	15,222.3
Federally funded	7,708.1	7,842.8
Segregated funded	4,980.2	5,137.2
TOTAL	57,275.7	57,999.2

[1]Includes UW graduate assistants — 5,430 for 1987 and 5,608 for 1988.

[2]Figures rounded by the Legislative Reference Bureau. Totals may not add up due to rounding of numbers.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Division of State Executive Budget and Planning, "State Employment Report", January 1989 and previous issues.

WISCONSIN STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS for October 1987

Unit of Government	Number of Employes			Total Payroll (in thousands)	Average Earnings Full-Time Employes	
	Total	Full-Time	Full-Time Equivalent		All	Excluding Education
State	87,510	53,334	63,580	$139,147	$2,299	$2,142
Local (total)	223,397	148,783	170,725	336,480	2,076	1,916
Counties	46,577	36,858	41,344	69,728	1,732	1,732
Municipalities	51,131	31,650	35,570	71,707	2,126	2,126
Towns	13,878	1,599	3,205	4,337	1,523	1,523
School districts	110,563	77,654	89,542	187,960	2,223	—
Special districts	1,248	1,022	1,064	2,748	2,625	2,625
TOTAL	310,907	202,117	234,305	$475,627	$2,135	$1,979

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, *Public Employment in 1987*, Table 8, March 1989.

WISCONSIN STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS
October 1978-1987

Year	Employes*			October Payroll (in thousands)		
	State	Local	Total	State	Local	Total
1978	55,540	163,121	218,661	$ 72,260	$186,119	$258,379
1979	57,431	163,894	221,325	31,932	201,765	283,696
1980	59,531	166,382	225,913	92,794	232,371	325,165
1981	57,163	163,829	220,992	94,752	241,702	336,455
1982	57,317	156,525	213,842	97,256	252,603	349,859
1983	57,551	156,714	214,265	98,262	268,921	367,183
1984	61,540	163,815	225,355	117,378	296,199	413,577
1985	53,031	150,204	203,235	121,867	310,117	431,983
1986	73,736	168,044	241,780	146,971	329,451	476,422
1987	63,580	170,725	234,305	139,147	336,480	475,627

*To make the figures comparable, the Census Bureau reduces the total number of employes to the number of "full-time equivalent" employes. Full-time equivalent is based on wages paid in each particular jurisdiction for a specific job.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Public Employment in 1987*, Tables 6 and 7, March 1989, and previous editions.

WISCONSIN STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS, BY FUNCTION
October 1987

Function	Total Payroll (in thousands)	Number of Employes[1]	
		Total	Per 10,000 Population[2]
Total Education	$264,619*	123,564*	257.4*
Schools (local)	172,103	82,847	172.6
Higher education institutions	89,415	39,380	82.0
Education (other)	3,101	1,337	2.8
Government administration	28,959	14,941	31.1
Police protection	28,304	12,853	26.3
Hospitals	26,878	15,021	31.3
Highways	21,869	11,409	23.8
Public welfare	20,715	13,099	27.3
Correction	10,338	5,181	10.8
Fire protection (local)	9,729	4,147	8.6
Health	8,763	4,589	9.6
Parks and recreation	6,581	4,503	9.4
Natural resources	6,451	3,545	7.4
Sewerage (local)	5,128	2,201	4.6
Utilities, transit	4,380	2,045	4.3
Utilities, water supplies	3,561	1,732	3.6
Libraries (local)	3,154	2,102	4.4
Solid waste management (local)	3,120	1,677	3.5
Employment security administration	2,742	1,298	2.7
Utilities, gas and electric	1,351	698	1.5
Other and unallocable	16,978	8,653	18.0
TOTAL (except education)	$211,008	110,741	230.7
GRAND TOTAL	$475,627	234,305	488.1

*Total of detail immediately following.

[1]Full-time equivalent employes.

[2]Due to rounding, subunits may not add to totals.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Public Employment in 1987*, Tables 9, 10, 11, March 1989.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS, BY STATE
October 1987

State	Employes[1] Number			Employes[1] Per 10,000 Population				Average October Earnings[2]				
										Education Employes[3]		Other Than Education Employes
	Total	State	Local	Total	Rank[4]	State	Local	All Employes	Rank[4]	Local School	Higher Education	
Alabama	203,679	70,196	133,483	499	26*	172	327	$1,667	42	$1,802	$3,286	$1,602
Alaska	39,392	20,074	19,318	750	2	382	368	3,306	1	3,473	5,051	3,329
Arizona	162,576	38,689	123,887	480	37*	114	366	2,337	7	2,435	5,452	2,106
Arkansas	110,559	38,721	71,838	463	43	162	301	1,505	50	1,618	3,301	1,442
California	1,281,052	289,354	991,698	568	7	463	105	2,725	2	3,060	3,754	2,683
Colorado	176,783	51,566	125,217	536	15	156	380	2,134	17	2,157	3,249	2,132
Connecticut	153,661	58,219	95,442	478	41	181	297	2,309	8	2,534	3,374	2,287
Delaware	34,589	18,504	16,085	537	13*	287	250	2,011	20*	2,376	3,234	1,827
Florida	546,097	125,983	420,114	454	45*	105	349	1,968	22	2,496	3,229	1,885
Georgia	343,417	95,460	247,957	552	9	153	399	1,700	40	1,872	3,199	1,626
Hawaii	54,506	42,185	12,321	504	24*	390	114	1,955	23	1,913	3,244	1,939
Idaho	51,379	18,137	33,242	515	20*	182	333	1,659	43	1,741	2,416	1,672
ILLINOIS	517,431	130,077	387,354	446	48	112	334	2,208	13	2,492	3,324	2,129
Indiana	259,739	76,082	183,657	470	42	138	332	1,849	27	2,184	3,498	1,574
IOWA	152,693	51,585	101,108	539	12	182	357	1,922	26	1,962	3,278	1,863
Kansas	137,222	42,857	94,365	554	8	173	381	1,738	36	1,982	2,685	1,641
Kentucky	169,122	64,471	104,651	454	45*	173	281	1,641	46	1,862	2,923	1,567
Louisiana	236,292	84,990	151,302	530	16	191	339	1,564	49	1,739	3,226	1,525
Maine	58,085	21,085	37,009	490	33	178	312	1,727	37	1,800	3,055	1,699
Maryland	225,764	79,754	146,010	498	30	176	322	2,295	9	2,882	3,711	2,075
Massachusetts	288,318	92,668	195,650	492	32	158	334	2,173	15	2,326	3,200	2,156
MICHIGAN	446,266	128,892	317,374	485	36	140	345	2,404	6	2,862	3,706	2,256
MINNESOTA	204,049	63,806	140,243	480	37*	150	330	2,445	4	3,026	3,802	2,167
Mississippi	141,997	44,382	97,615	541	11	169	372	1,388	51	1,469	2,683	1,326
Missouri	227,410	66,473	160,937	445	49	130	315	1,775	35	2,081	2,512	1,674
Montana	43,516	16,053	27,463	537	13*	198	339	1,799	34	1,975	3,125	1,674
Nebraska	96,537	29,696	66,841	605	5	186	419	1,716	39	1,874	2,341	1,741
Nevada	50,039	15,275	34,764	497	31	152	345	2,184	14	2,327	1,886	2,295
New Hampshire	45,920	15,727	30,193	435	50	149	286	1,803	33	1,870	2,993	1,798
New Jersey	383,187	99,033	284,154	499	26*	129	370	2,279	10	2,782	3,831	2,088
New Mexico	88,742	35,265	53,477	592	6	235	357	1,720	38	1,874	3,006	1,687
New York	1,119,537	274,956	844,581	628	4	154	474	2,430	5	2,830	3,272	2,349
North Carolina	323,088	99,778	223,310	504	24*	156	348	1,845	28	2,106	3,276	1,680
North Dakota	36,742	15,229	21,513	547	10	227	320	1,838	29	2,348	2,986	1,519
Ohio	495,294	125,439	369,855	459	44	116	343	2,043	18	2,477	3,444	1,848
Oklahoma	171,607	64,364	107,243	525	18	197	328	1,646	44*	1,793	2,924	1,589
Oregon	141,527	48,955	92,572	520	19	180	340	2,042	19	2,173	3,052	1,993
Pennsylvania	471,707	125,105	346,602	395	51	105	290	2,011	20*	2,355	3,306	1,908
Rhode Island	44,175	19,823	24,352	448	47	201	247	2,253	11	2,794	3,166	2,071
South Carolina	180,308	69,837	110,471	527	17	204	323	1,646	44*	1,886	3,311	1,510
South Dakota	36,491	13,159	23,332	515	20*	186	329	1,569	48	1,625	3,402	1,506
Tennessee	232,520	70,892	161,628	479	40	146	333	1,682	41	1,943	2,999	1,599
Texas	838,871	198,769	640,102	499	26*	118	381	1,827	30	1,927	3,593	1,830
Utah	80,670	32,166	48,504	480	37*	191	289	1,826	31	2,002	2,342	1,889

State	Employes[1] Number Total	State	Local	Per 10,000 Population Total	Rank[4]	State	Local	Average October Earnings[2] All Employes	Rank[4]	Education Employes[3] Local School	Higher Education	Other Than Education Employes
Vermont	26,786	11,775	15,011	489	34	215	274	1,814	32	1,775	3,226	1,816
Virginia	304,222	103,849	200,373	515	20*	176	339	1,931	25	2,178	3,577	1,832
Washington	233,249	84,452	148,797	514	23	186	328	2,218	12	2,478	3,070	2,257
West Virginia	94,666	33,657	61,009	499	26*	177	322	1,614	47	1,870	3,130	1,423
WISCONSIN	234,305	63,580	170,725	487	35	132	355	2,135	16	2,356	2,987	1,979
Wyoming	35,007	10,454	24,553	714	3	213	501	1,939	24	2,300	2,817	1,773
D.C	55,588	—	55,588	888	1	—	888	2,706	3	3,003	2,697	2,665
TOTAL	12,086,379	3,491,498	8,594,881	497		143	353	$2,089		$2,343	$3,346	$2,024

[1]Full-time equivalent employes in October 1987.

[2]Full-time state and local government employes for October 1987.

[3]Instructional personnel only.

[4]Ranking by the Legislative Reference Bureau.

*Tie in ranking.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Public Employment in 1987*, Tables 6 and 7, March 1989.

COMPOSITION OF WISCONSIN STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYE WORK FORCE[1]
July 1988

Employe Status	Total Employes	Total Disabled Employes No.	% [2]	Racial/Ethnic Composition Total No.	% [2]	Black No.	% [2]	Hispanic No.	% [2]	Asian No.	% [2]	American Indian No.	% [2]
Permanent classified[3]	36,878*	1,658*	4.50%	1,872*	5.08%	971*	2.63%	348*	0.94%	269*	0.73%	284*	0.77%
Male	18,210	999	5.49	914	5.02	401	2.20	207	1.14	126	0.69	180	0.99
Female	18,668	659	3.53	958	5.13	570	3.05	141	0.76	143	0.77	104	0.56
Unclassified[4]	579*	16*	2.76	56*	9.67	36*	6.22	10*	1.73	6*	1.04	4*	0.69
Male	379	15	3.96	38	10.03	23	6.07	7	1.85	5	1.32	3	0.79
Female	200	1	0.50	18	9.00	13	6.50	3	1.50	1	0.50	1	0.50
Limited term	4,939*	73*	1.48	436*	8.83	248*	5.02	59*	1.19	85*	1.72	44*	0.89
Male	2,021	42	2.08	215	10.64	120	5.94	23	1.14	46	2.28	26	1.29
Female	2,918	31	1.06	221	7.57	128	4.39	36	1.23	39	1.34	18	0.62
Project	488*	5*	1.02	54*	11.07	27*	5.53	8*	1.64	11*	2.25	8*	1.64
Male	173	1	0.58	24	13.87	8	4.62	7	4.05	7	4.05	2	1.16
Female	315	4	1.27	30	9.52	19	6.03	1	0.32	4	1.27	6	1.90
TOTAL	42,884*	1,752*	4.08%	2,418*	5.64%	1,282*	2.99%	425*	0.99%	371*	0.87%	340*	0.79%
Male	20,783	1,057	5.09%	1,191	5.73%	552	2.66%	244	1.17%	184	0.89%	211	1.02%
Female	22,101	695	3.14%	1,227	5.55%	730	3.30%	181	0.82%	187	0.85%	129	0.58%

*Detail of total immediately follows.

[1]Includes employes who are active and on a paid status. Numbers are duplicated if a person holds 2 part-time positions.

[2]Percentages prepared by the Legislative Reference Bureau.

[3]Includes seasonal, sessional and project permanent positions.

[4]Excludes UW System faculty and academic staff.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Employment Relations, Division of Affirmative Action, departmental data, May 1989.

LOCAL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT, BY STATE, 1987

State	Total All Local Govts.	Local Governments Other Than School Districts					School Districts
		Total	Counties[1]	Municipalities[2]	Townships[3]	Special Districts	
Alabama	1,053	924	67	436	—	421	129
Alaska	172	172	9	149	—	14	55
Arizona	576	349	15	81	—	253	239
Arkansas	1,396	1,063	75	483	—	505	333
California	4,331	3,233	57	442	—	2,734	1,151
Colorado	1,593	1,413	62	266	—	1,085	180
Connecticut	477	461	0	31	149	281	165
Delaware	281	262	3	57	—	202	19
Florida	965	870	66	390	—	414	95
Georgia	1,286	1,100	158	532	—	410	186
Hawaii	18	18	3	1	—	14	1
Idaho	1,065	947	44	198	—	705	118
ILLINOIS	6,627	5,598	102	1,279	1,434	2,783	1,029
Indiana	2,806	2,502	91	567	1,008	836	304
IOWA	1,877	1,426	99	955	—	372	451
Kansas	3,803	3,479	105	627	1,360	1,387	324
Kentucky	1,303	1,125	119	437	—	569	178
Louisiana	452	386	61	301	—	24	66
Maine	800	712	16	22	471	203	282
Maryland	401	401	23	155	—	223	41
Massachusetts	836	754	12	39	312	391	436
MICHIGAN	2,699	2,109	83	534	1,242	250	590
MINNESOTA	3,555	3,114	87	855	1,798	374	441
Mississippi	853	682	82	293	—	307	175
Missouri	3,147	2,586	114	930	325	1,217	561
Montana	1,243	696	54	128	0	514	547
Nebraska	3,152	2,200	93	534	454	1,119	952
Nevada	197	180	16	18	—	146	17
New Hampshire	524	364	10	13	221	120	169
New Jersey	1,625	1,074	21	320	247	486	622
New Mexico	331	243	33	98	—	112	88
New York	3,302	2,582	57	618	929	978	755
North Carolina	916	916	100	495	—	321	198
North Dakota	2,787	2,477	53	366	1,355	703	310
Ohio	3,377	2,756	88	940	1,318	410	621
Oklahoma	1,802	1,166	77	591	—	498	636
Oregon	1,502	1,152	36	240	—	876	350
Pennsylvania	4,956	4,441	66	1,022	1,548	1,805	515
Rhode Island	125	122	—	8	31	83	40
South Carolina	707	615	46	269	—	300	92
South Dakota	1,762	1,569	64	309	984	212	193
Tennessee	904	890	94	334	—	462	142
Texas	4,415	3,302	254	1,156	—	1,892	1,113
Utah	530	490	29	225	—	236	40
Vermont	673	401	14	55	237	95	272
Virginia	430	430	95	229	—	106	140
Washington	1,779	1,482	39	266	—	1,177	297
West Virginia	630	575	55	230	—	290	55
WISCONSIN	2,719	2,286	72	580	1,268	366	442
Wyoming	424	368	23	95	—	250	56
D.C.	2	2	—	1	—	1	2
United States	83,186	68,465	3,042	19,200	16,691	29,532	16,213

[1]Excludes areas corresponding to counties but having no organized government.

[2]In Wisconsin, "municipalities" refer to cities and villages.

[3]Includes "town" governments in 6 New England states and in Minnesota, New York, and Wisconsin.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1987 Census of Governments, Government Organization*, Vol. 1, Table 3, September 1988.

WISCONSIN CITIES[1]
January 1, 1988

City	County	Year Incorporated as City	Population 1970 Census	Population 1980 Census	Population 1988 Estimate
First Class Cities (150,000 or more)[2]:1					
Milwaukee	Milwaukee, Washington	1846	717,372	636,297	601,839
Second Class Cities (39,000 to 149,999)[2]:12					
Appleton	Outagamie, Calumet, Winnebago	1857	56,377	58,913	64,411
Green Bay[3]	Brown	1854	87,809	87,899	95,274
Janesville[4]	Rock	1853	46,426	51,071	52,381
Kenosha[3]	Kenosha	1850	78,805	77,685	77,095
La Crosse	La Crosse	1856	50,286	48,347	49,780
Madison[3]	Dane	1856	171,809	170,616	177,690
Oshkosh[4]	Winnebago	1853	53,082	49,740	52,758
Racine	Racine	1848	95,162	85,725	81,542
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	1853	48,484	48,085	47,836
Superior	Douglas	1858	32,237	29,571	27,115
Wauwatosa[3]	Milwaukee	1897	58,676	51,308	49,673
West Allis[3]	Milwaukee	1906	71,649	63,982	63,998
Third Class Cities (10,000 to 38,999)[2]:24					
Beloit[4]	Rock	1857	35,729	35,207	35,149
Brookfield	Waukesha	1954	31,761	34,035	34,163
Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	1869	12,351	12,270	13,277
Cudahy	Milwaukee	1906	22,078	19,547	19,115
De Pere[3]	Brown	1883	13,309	14,892	16,546
Eau Claire[4]	Eau Claire, Chippewa	1872	44,619	51,509	54,731
Fond du Lac[4]	Fond du Lac	1852	35,515	35,863	37,269
Glendale[3]	Milwaukee	1950	13,426	13,882	13,683
Greenfield	Milwaukee	1957	24,424	31,353	32,070
Kaukauna	Outagamie	1885	11,308	11,310	12,240
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	1870	33,430	32,547	32,676
Marinette	Marinette	1887	12,696	11,965	11,959
Marshfield	Wood, Marathon	1883	15,619	18,290	19,443
Menasha[3]	Calumet, Winnebago	1874	14,836	14,728	14,872
Muskego	Waukesha	1964	11,573	15,277	16,293
Neenah	Winnebago	1873	22,902	22,432	23,999
New Berlin	Waukesha	1959	26,910	30,529	31,473
Stevens Point	Portage	1858	23,479	22,970	23,225
Two Rivers[4]	Manitowoc	1878	13,732	13,354	13,367
Watertown	Dodge, Jefferson	1853	15,683	18,113	18,850
Waukesha	Waukesha	1895	39,695	50,365	53,941
Wausau	Marathon	1872	32,806	32,426	33,907
West Bend[3]	Washington	1885	16,555	21,484	23,207
Wisconsin Rapids	Wood	1869	18,587	17,995	18,927
Fourth Class Cities (under 10,000)[2]:151					
Abbotsford	Clark, Marathon	1965	1,375	1,904	2,013
Adams	Adams	1926	1,440	1,744	1,899
Algoma	Kewaunee	1879	4,023	3,656	3,695
Alma	Buffalo	1885	956	848	929
Altoona	Eau Claire	1887	2,842	4,393	5,477
Amery[3]	Polk	1919	2,126	2,404	2,766
Antigo	Langlade	1885	9,005	8,653	8,705
Arcadia	Trempealeau	1925	2,159	2,109	2,183
Ashland	Ashland	1887	9,615	9,115	9,047
Augusta	Eau Claire	1885	1,242	1,560	1,677
Baraboo	Sauk	1882	7,931	8,081	8,642
Barron	Barron	1887	2,337	2,595	3,024
Bayfield	Bayfield	1913	874	778	769

[1]There were 188 cities as of January 1, 1988.

[2]Under Sec. 62.05 (2), *Wis. Stats.*, a city changes from one class to another when it qualifies in size according to the federal census, when provisions for any necessary changes in government are made, and when a proclamation of the mayor, declaring the fact, is published according to law.

[3]City administrator in addition to mayor. There are 44 city administrators (36 full-time and 8 with other positions).

[4]City manager form of government. There are 10 cities operating under the manager form authorized by Chapter 64, *Wis. Statutes*. Cities in Wisconsin may be organized as a mayor, manager or commission form of government. No city is now operating under a commission.

Source: League of Wisconsin Municipalities, *1988 Directory of Wisconsin City and Village Officials*; Office of the Secretary of State, "Notices of Changes in the Status of Wisconsin Municipalities"; Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, *Official Population Estimates for 1988*, November 1988; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Volume 1, Chapter B, Part 51, Wisconsin, Table 44, August 1982.

WISCONSIN CITIES[1]—Cont.
January 1, 1988

City	County	Year Incorporated as City	Population 1970 Census	Population 1980 Census	Population 1988 Estimate
Beaver Dam	Dodge	1856	14,265	14,149	14,240
Berlin	Green Lake, Waushara	1857	5,338	5,478	5,530
Black River Falls	Jackson	1883	3,273	3,434	3,715
Blair	Trempealeau	1949	1,036	1,142	1,136
Bloomer	Chippewa	1920	3,143	3,342	3,509
Boscobel	Grant	1873	2,510	2,662	2,734
Brillion[3]	Calumet	1944	2,588	2,907	2,935
Brodhead	Green	1891	2,515	3,153	3,297
Buffalo	Buffalo	1859	671	894	889
Burlington[3]	Racine, Walworth	1900	7,479	8,385	8,696
Cedarburg[3]	Ozaukee	1885	7,697	9,005	9,599
Chetek	Barron	1891	1,630	1,931	2,184
Chilton	Calumet	1877	3,030	2,965	3,186
Clintonville	Waupaca	1887	4,600	4,567	4,588
Colby	Clark, Marathon	1891	1,178	1,496	1,662
Columbus	Columbia, Dodge	1874	3,789	4,049	4,138
Cornell	Chippewa	1956	1,616	1,583	1,652
Crandon	Forest	1898	1,582	1,969	2,005
Cuba City	Grant, Lafayette	1925	1,993	2,129	2,209
Cumberland	Barron	1885	1,839	1,983	2,122
Darlington	Lafayette	1877	2,351	2,300	2,306
Delafield	Waukesha	1959	3,182	4,083	4,961
Delavan[3]	Walworth	1897	5,526	5,684	6,062
Dodgeville	Iowa	1889	3,255	3,458	3,824
Durand	Pepin	1887	2,103	2,047	2,014
Eagle River	Vilas	1937	1,326	1,326	1,449
Edgerton[3]	Rock	1883	4,118	4,335	4,321
Elkhorn[3]	Walworth	1897	3,992	4,605	4,943
Elroy	Juneau	1885	1,513	1,504	1,595
Evansville	Rock	1896	2,992	2,835	2,931
Fennimore	Grant	1919	1,861	2,212	2,425
Fitchburg	Dane	1983	4,704	11,973	14,022
Fort Atkinson[4]	Jefferson	1878	9,164	9,785	10,013
Fountain City	Buffalo	1889	1,017	963	1,010
Fox Lake	Dodge	1938	1,242	1,373	1,406
Franklin[3]	Milwaukee	1956	12,247	16,871	20,175
Galesville	Trempealeau	1942	1,162	1,239	1,268
Gillett	Oconto	1944	1,288	1,356	1,330
Glenwood City	St. Croix	1895	822	950	1,015
Green Lake	Green Lake	1962	1,109	1,208	1,287
Greenwood	Clark	1891	1,036	1,124	1,128
Hartford[3]	Washington, Dodge	1883	6,499	7,159	7,679
Hayward	Sawyer	1915	1,457	1,698	2,058
Hillsboro	Vernon	1885	1,231	1,263	1,265
Horicon	Dodge	1897	3,356	3,584	3,775
Hudson	St. Croix	1856	5,049	5,434	6,415
Hurley	Iron	1918	2,418	2,015	1,778
Independence	Trempealeau	1942	1,036	1,180	1,231
Jefferson[3]	Jefferson	1878	5,429	5,647	5,724
Juneau	Dodge	1887	2,043	2,045	2,205
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	1883	2,901	2,801	2,827
Kiel[3]	Calumet, Manitowoc	1920	2,848	3,083	3,127
Ladysmith[3]	Rusk	1905	3,674	3,826	3,835
Lake Geneva[3]	Walworth	1883	4,890	5,612	5,848
Lake Mills[4]	Jefferson	1905	3,556	3,670	3,741
Lancaster	Grant	1878	3,756	4,076	4,196
Lodi	Columbia	1941	1,831	1,959	2,147
Loyal	Clark	1948	1,126	1,252	1,289
Manawa	Waupaca	1954	1,105	1,205	1,297
Marion	Waupaca	1898	1,218	1,348	1,374

WISCONSIN CITIES[1]—Cont.
January 1, 1988

City	County	Year Incorporated as City	Population 1970 Census	Population 1980 Census	Population 1988 Estimate
Markesan	Green Lake	1959	1,285	1,446	1,515
Mauston	Juneau	1883	3,466	3,284	3,416
Mayville[3]	Dodge	1885	4,139	4,333	4,374
Medford	Taylor	1889	3,454	4,035	4,535
Mellen	Ashland	1907	1,168	1,046	1,048
Menomonie[3]	Dunn	1882	11,112	12,769	13,757
Mequon[3]	Ozaukee	1957	12,150	16,193	16,613
Merrill	Lincoln	1883	9,502	9,578	10,038
Middleton[3]	Dane	1963	8,246	11,848	13,284
Milton	Rock	1969	3,699	4,092	4,439
Mineral Point	Iowa	1857	2,305	2,259	2,286
Mondovi	Buffalo	1889	2,338	2,545	2,646
Monona[3]	Dane	1969	10,420	8,809	8,733
Monroe	Green	1882	8,654	10,027	10,451
Montello	Marquette	1938	1,082	1,273	1,396
Montreal	Iron	1924	877	887	851
Mosinee	Marathon	1931	2,395	3,015	3,703
Neillsville	Clark	1882	2,750	2,780	2,807
Nekoosa	Wood	1926	2,409	2,519	2,759
New Holstein	Calumet	1926	3,012	3,412	3,485
New Lisbon	Juneau	1889	1,361	1,390	1,520
New London[3]	Waupaca, Outagamie	1877	5,801	6,180	6,837
New Richmond[3]	St. Croix	1885	3,707	4,306	4,962
Oak Creek	Milwaukee	1955	13,928	16,932	18,662
Oconomowoc[3]	Waukesha	1875	8,741	9,909	10,534
Oconto	Oconto	1869	4,667	4,505	4,433
Oconto Falls	Oconto	1919	2,517	2,500	2,707
Omro	Winnebago	1944	2,341	2,763	2,860
Onalaska[3]	La Crosse	1887	4,909	9,249	11,556
Osseo	Trempealeau	1941	1,356	1,474	1,629
Owen	Clark	1925	1,031	998	1,019
Park Falls	Price	1912	2,953	3,192	3,222
Peshtigo	Marinette	1903	2,836	2,807	3,141
Phillips	Price	1891	1,511	1,522	1,639
Pittsville	Wood	1887	708	810	880
Platteville[4]	Grant	1876	9,599	9,580	9,620
Plymouth	Sheboygan	1877	5,810	6,027	6,466
Port Washington[3]	Ozaukee	1882	8,752	8,612	9,027
Portage	Columbia	1854	7,821	7,896	8,545
Prairie du Chien	Crawford	1872	5,540	5,859	5,895
Prescott[3]	Pierce	1857	2,331	2,654	3,124
Princeton	Green Lake	1920	1,446	1,479	1,560
Reedsburg	Sauk	1887	4,585	5,038	5,494
Rhinelander	Oneida	1894	8,218	7,873	8,003
Rice Lake	Barron	1887	7,278	7,691	8,089
Richland Center	Richland	1887	5,086	4,997	5,022
Ripon[3]	Fond du Lac	1858	7,053	7,111	7,180
River Falls[3]	Pierce, St. Croix	1875	7,238	9,019	10,248
St. Croix Falls	Polk	1958	1,425	1,497	1,663
St. Francis[3]	Milwaukee	1951	10,489	10,095	9,716
Schofield	Marathon	1951	2,577	2,226	2,377
Seymour	Outagamie	1879	2,194	2,530	2,869
Shawano	Shawano	1874	6,488	7,013	7,371
Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan	1913	4,771	5,253	5,868
Shell Lake[3]	Washburn	1961	928	1,135	1,293
Shullsburg	Lafayette	1889	1,376	1,484	1,423
South Milwaukee[3]	Milwaukee	1897	23,297	21,069	20,719
Sparta	Monroe	1883	6,258	6,934	7,783
Spooner	Washburn	1909	2,444	2,365	2,765
Stanley	Chippewa	1898	2,049	2,095	2,198
Stoughton	Dane	1882	6,096	7,589	8,684
Sturgeon Bay[3]	Door	1883	6,776	8,847	9,447
Sun Prairie[3]	Dane	1883	9,935	12,931	14,468
Thorp	Clark	1948	1,469	1,635	1,603
Tomah	Monroe	1883	5,647	7,204	7,662
Tomahawk	Lincoln	1891	3,419	3,527	3,537

WISCONSIN CITIES[1]—Cont.
January 1, 1988

City	County	Year Incorporated as City	Population 1970 Census	Population 1980 Census	Population 1988 Estimate
Verona[3]	Dane	1977	2,334	3,336	4,220
Viroqua	Vernon	1885	3,739	3,716	3,983
Washburn	Bayfield	1904	1,957	2,080	2,272
Waterloo	Jefferson	1962	2,253	2,393	2,560
Waupaca	Waupaca	1875	4,342	4,472	4,825
Waupun	Dodge, Fond du Lac	1878	7,946	8,132	8,645
Wautoma	Waushara	1901	1,624	1,629	1,692
Westby[3]	Vernon	1920	1,568	1,797	1,941
Weyauwega[3]	Waupaca	1939	1,377	1,549	1,646
Whitehall	Trempealeau	1941	1,486	1,530	1,569
Whitewater[4]	Walworth, Jefferson	1885	12,038	11,520	11,987
Wisconsin Dells	Columbia, Sauk, Adams	1925	2,401	2,521	2,669

WISCONSIN VILLAGES[1]
January 1, 1988

Village	County	Year Incorporated as Village	Population 1970 Census	Population 1980 Census	Population 1988 Estimate
Adell	Sheboygan	1918	380	545	530
Albany[3]	Green	1883	875	1,051	1,064
Allouez[2]	Brown	1986	13,753	14,882	15,084
Alma Center	Jackson	1902	495	454	455
Almena	Barron	1945	423	526	604
Almond	Portage	1905	440	477	540
Amherst	Portage	1899	585	701	761
Amherst Junction	Portage	1912	141	225	263
Aniwa	Shawano	1899	233	273	284
Arena	Iowa	1923	377	451	476
Argyle	Lafayette	1903	673	720	774
Arlington	Columbia	1945	379	440	461
Arpin	Wood	1978	—	361	386
Ashwaubenon[2]	Brown	1977	10,042	14,486	15,910
Athens	Marathon	1901	856	988	1,077
Auburndale	Wood	1881	468	641	711
Avoca	Iowa	1870	421	505	521
Bagley	Grant	1919	271	317	349
Baldwin	St. Croix	1875	1,399	1,620	1,836
Balsam Lake	Polk	1905	648	749	892
Bangor	La Crosse	1899	974	1,012	1,059
Barneveld	Iowa	1906	528	579	646
Bay City	Pierce	1909	317	543	585
Bayside[3]	Milwaukee, Ozaukee	1953	4,461	4,724	4,725
Bear Creek	Outagamie	1902	520	454	443
Belgium	Ozaukee	1922	809	892	902
Bell Center	Crawford	1901	110	124	119
Belleville	Dane, Green	1892	1,063	1,302	1,464
Belmont	Lafayette	1894	688	826	846
Benton	Lafayette	1892	873	983	980
Big Bend	Waukesha	1928	1,148	1,345	1,433
Big Falls	Waupaca	1925	112	107	108

[1]There are 395 villages as of January 1, 1988.

[2]Village administrator in addition to village president. 37 villages have a village administrator (full-time or part-time).

[3]Village manager form of government. There are 11 villages operating under the manager form authorized by Chapter 64, Wis. Stats. Villages may be organized as a president (mayor) or manager form of government.

[4]On 2/18/88, part of the town of Oakdale (Monroe County) was incorporated as a village. The 1988 population figure is from the "Certificate of Incorporation of the Village of Oakdale".

Source: League of Wisconsin Municipalities, *1988 Directory of Wisconsin City and Village Officials*; Office of the Wisconsin Secretary of State, "Notices of Changes in the Status of Wisconsin Municipalities"; Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, *Official Population Estimates for 1988 as of January 1, 1988*; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Volume 1, Chapter B, Wisconsin, Part 51, Tables 15 and 44, August 1982.

WISCONSIN VILLAGES[1]—Cont.
January 1, 1988

Village	County	Year Incorporated as Village	Population 1970 Census	Population 1980 Census	Population 1988 Estimate
Birchwood	Washburn	1921	394	437	476
Birnamwood	Marathon, Shawano	1895	632	688	710
Biron	Wood	1910	771	698	656
Black Creek	Outagamie	1904	921	1,097	1,229
Black Earth	Dane	1901	1,114	1,145	1,230
Blanchardville	Iowa, Lafayette	1890	794	803	912
Bloomington	Grant	1880	719	743	776
Blue Mounds	Dane	1912	261	387	438
Blue River	Grant	1916	369	412	448
Boaz	Richland	1939	126	161	138
Bonduel	Shawano	1916	995	1,160	1,254
Bowler	Shawano	1923	272	339	354
Boyceville[2]	Dunn	1922	725	862	921
Boyd	Chippewa	1891	574	660	699
Brandon	Fond du Lac	1881	872	862	890
Brokaw	Marathon	1903	312	298	282
Brooklyn	Dane, Green	1905	565	627	742
Brown Deer[1]	Milwaukee	1955	12,582	12,921	12,353
Brownsville	Dodge	1952	374	433	457
Browntown	Green	1890	253	284	313
Bruce	Rusk	1901	799	905	935
Butler[2]	Waukesha	1913	2,261	2,059	1,998
Butternut	Ashland	1903	453	438	471
Cadott	Chippewa	1895	977	1,247	1,388
Cambria	Columbia	1866	631	680	706
Cambridge	Dane, Jefferson	1891	689	844	894
Cameron	Barron	1894	893	1,115	1,301
Camp Douglas	Juneau	1893	547	589	649
Campbellsport	Fond du Lac	1902	1,681	1,740	1,855
Cascade	Sheboygan	1914	603	615	649
Casco	Kewaunee	1920	481	484	528
Cashton	Monroe	1901	824	827	878
Cassville	Grant	1882	1,343	1,270	1,269
Catawba	Price	1922	215	205	190
Cazenovia	Richland, Sauk	1902	335	259	306
Cecil	Shawano	1905	369	445	462
Cedar Grove	Sheboygan	1899	1,276	1,420	1,495
Centuria	Polk	1904	632	711	841
Chaseburg	Vernon	1922	224	279	301
Chenequa[2]	Waukesha	1928	642	532	482
Clayton	Polk	1909	306	425	440
Clear Lake[2]	Polk	1894	721	899	1,001
Cleveland	Manitowoc	1958	761	1,270	1,399
Clinton	Rock	1882	1,333	1,751	1,892
Clyman	Dodge	1924	328	317	333
Cobb	Iowa	1902	410	409	432
Cochrane	Buffalo	1910	506	512	553
Coleman	Marinette	1903	683	852	851
Colfax	Dunn	1904	1,026	1,149	1,186
Coloma	Waushara	1939	336	367	400
Combined Locks[2]	Outagamie	1920	2,771	2,573	2,429
Conrath	Rusk	1915	114	86	94
Coon Valley	Vernon	1907	596	758	835
Cottage Grove	Dane	1924	478	888	1,093
Couderay	Sawyer	1922	123	114	119
Crivitz	Marinette	1974	—	1,041	1,209
Cross Plains	Dane	1920	1,478	2,156	2,372
Curtiss	Clark	1917	135	127	155
Dallas	Barron	1903	359	477	500
Dane	Dane	1899	486	518	593
Darien	Walworth	1951	839	1,152	1,165
De Forest[2]	Dane	1903	1,911	3,367	4,500
De Soto	Crawford, Vernon	1886	295	318	363
Deer Park	St. Croix	1913	217	232	261
Deerfield	Dane	1891	1,067	1,466	1,624
Denmark	Brown	1915	1,364	1,475	1,611
Dickeyville	Grant	1947	1,057	1,156	1,060
Dorchester	Clark	1901	491	613	698
Dousman	Waukesha	1917	451	1,153	1,335
Downing	Dunn	1909	215	242	233
Doylestown	Columbia	1907	265	294	297
Dresser	Polk	1919	533	670	724

WISCONSIN VILLAGES[1]—Cont.
January 1, 1988

Village	County	Year Incorporated as Village	Population 1970 Census	Population 1980 Census	Population 1988 Estimate
Eagle	Waukesha	1899	745	1,008	1,083
East Troy	Walworth	1900	1,711	2,385	2,615
Eastman	Crawford	1909	319	371	399
Eden	Fond du Lac	1912	376	534	545
Edgar[3]	Marathon	1898	928	1,194	1,342
Egg Harbor	Door	1964	184	238	249
Eland	Shawano	1905	229	230	252
Elderon	Marathon	1917	185	191	179
Eleva	Trempealeau	1902	574	593	632
Elk Mound	Dunn	1909	471	737	829
Elkhart Lake	Sheboygan	1894	787	1,054	1,159
Ellsworth	Pierce	1887	1,983	2,143	2,529
Elm Grove[3]	Waukesha	1955	7,201	6,735	6,346
Elmwood	Pierce	1905	737	885	1,009
Elmwood Park	Racine	1960	456	483	481
Embarrass	Waupaca	1895	472	496	467
Endeavor	Marquette	1946	328	335	351
Ephraim	Door	1919	236	319	319
Ettrick	Trempealeau	1948	463	462	500
Exeland	Sawyer	1920	189	219	280
Fairchild	Eau Claire	1880	562	577	578
Fairwater	Fond du Lac	1921	373	310	323
Fall Creek	Eau Claire	1906	825	1,148	1,293
Fall River	Columbia	1903	633	850	913
Fenwood	Marathon	1904	147	165	162
Ferryville	Crawford	1912	183	227	259
Fontana on Geneva Lake	Walworth	1924	1,464	1,764	1,700
Footville	Rock	1918	698	794	810
Forestville	Door	1960	349	455	481
Fox Point[3]	Milwaukee	1926	7,939	7,649	7,004
Francis Creek	Manitowoc	1960	492	589	617
Frederic	Polk	1903	908	1,039	1,127
Fredonia	Ozaukee	1922	1,045	1,437	1,597
Fremont	Waupaca	1882	598	510	571
Friendship	Adams	1907	641	744	847
Friesland	Columbia	1946	301	267	254
Gays Mills	Crawford	1900	623	627	687
Genoa	Vernon	1935	305	283	303
Genoa City	Walworth, Kenosha	1901	1,085	1,202	1,271
Germantown[2]	Washington	1927	6,974	10,729	12,164
Gilman	Taylor	1914	328	436	471
Glen Flora	Rusk	1915	69	83	86
Glenbeulah	Sheboygan	1913	496	423	423
Grafton[2]	Ozaukee	1896	5,998	8,381	9,066
Granton	Clark	1916	288	399	430
Grantsburg	Burnett	1887	930	1,153	1,222
Gratiot	Lafayette	1891	249	280	276
Greendale[3]	Milwaukee	1939	15,089	16,928	16,861
Gresham	Shawano	1908	448	534	560
Hales Corners[3]	Milwaukee	1952	7,771	7,110	7,179
Hammond	St. Croix	1880	768	991	1,004
Hancock	Waushara	1902	404	419	410
Hartland[2]	Waukesha	1891	2,763	5,559	6,403
Hatley	Marathon	1912	315	300	345
Haugen	Barron	1918	246	251	283
Hawkins	Rusk	1922	385	407	413
Hazel Green	Grant, Lafayette	1867	982	1,282	1,291
Hewitt	Wood	1973	—	470	516
Highland	Iowa	1873	785	860	855
Hilbert	Calumet	1898	896	1,176	1,375
Hixton	Jackson	1920	300	364	368
Hollandale	Iowa	1910	256	271	291
Holmen	La Crosse	1946	1,081	2,411	3,268
Hortonville[2]	Outagamie	1894	1,524	2,016	2,219
Howard	Brown	1959	4,911	8,240	9,388
Howards Grove	Sheboygan	1967	998	1,838	2,202
Hustisford	Dodge	1870	789	874	907
Hustler	Juneau	1914	190	170	184
Ingram	Rusk	1907	109	61	53
Iola	Waupaca	1892	900	957	1,109
Iron Ridge	Dodge	1913	480	766	911
Ironton	Sauk	1914	195	206	194

WISCONSIN VILLAGES[1]—Cont.
January 1, 1988

Village	County	Year Incorporated as Village	Population 1970 Census	Population 1980 Census	Population 1988 Estimate
Jackson	Washington	1912	561	1,817	1,886
Johnson Creek	Jefferson	1903	790	1,136	1,219
Junction City	Portage	1911	396	523	571
Kekoskee	Dodge	1958	233	224	236
Kellnersville	Manitowoc	1971	—	369	371
Kendall	Monroe	1894	468	486	536
Kennan	Price	1903	167	194	186
Kewaskum[2]	Washington, Fond du Lac	1895	1,926	2,381	2,434
Kimberly	Outagamie	1910	6,131	5,881	5,771
Kingston	Green Lake	1923	343	328	310
Knapp	Dunn	1905	369	419	443
Kohler[2]	Sheboygan	1912	1,738	1,651	1,779
Lac La Belle	Waukesha	1931	227	289	242
La Farge	Vernon	1899	748	746	812
Lake Dalton	Sauk	1954	1,059	1,158	1,226
Lake Nebagamon	Douglas	1907	523	780	805
Lannon	Waukesha	1930	1,056	987	962
La Velle	Sauk	1883	411	412	455
Lena	Oconto	1921	569	585	598
Lime Ridge	Sauk	1910	203	191	193
Linden	Iowa	1900	408	395	429
Little Chute[2]	Outagamie	1899	5,522	7,907	9,041
Livingston	Grant, Iowa	1914	503	642	657
Loganville	Sauk	1917	199	239	289
Lohrville	Waushara	1910	213	336	347
Lomira	Dodge	1899	1,084	1,446	1,494
Lone Rock	Richland	1886	506	577	629
Lowell	Dodge	1894	322	326	333
Lublin	Taylor	1915	143	142	159
Luck	Polk	1905	848	997	1,056
Luxemburg	Kewaunee	1908	853	1,040	1,164
Lyndon Station	Juneau	1903	533	375	432
Lynxville	Crawford	1899	149	174	179
Mc Farland	Dane	1920	2,386	3,783	4,613
Maiden Rock	Pierce	1887	172	172	178
Maple Bluff[2]	Dane	1930	1,974	1,351	1,324
Marathon City[2]	Marathon	1884	1,214	1,552	1,753
Maribel	Manitowoc	1963	316	363	400
Marquette	Green Lake	1958	161	204	221
Marshall	Dane	1905	1,043	2,363	2,617
Mason	Bayfield	1925	119	102	108
Mattoon	Shawano	1901	377	382	421
Mazomanie	Dane	1885	1,217	1,248	1,311
Melrose	Jackson	1914	505	507	510
Melvina	Monroe	1922	116	117	110
Menomonee Falls[3]	Waukesha	1892	31,697	27,845	27,198
Merrillan	Jackson	1881	612	587	605
Merrimac[2]	Sauk	1899	376	365	404
Merton	Waukesha	1922	646	1,045	1,069
Milladore	Wood, Portage	1933	229	250	277
Milltown	Polk	1910	634	732	735
Minong	Washburn	1915	420	557	558
Mishicot	Manitowoc	1950	938	1,503	1,559
Montfort	Grant, Iowa	1893	518	616	612
Monticello	Green	1891	870	1,021	1,076
Mount Calvary	Fond du Lac	1962	942	585	631
Mount Hope	Grant	1919	176	197	205
Mount Horeb	Dane	1899	2,402	3,251	3,909
Mount Sterling	Crawford	1936	181	223	217
Mukwonago	Waukesha	1905	2,367	4,014	4,324
Muscoda	Grant, Iowa	1894	1,099	1,331	1,382
Nashotah	Waukesha	1957	410	513	582
Necedah[2]	Juneau	1870	740	773	789
Nelson	Buffalo	1978	—	389	394
Nelsonville	Portage	1913	152	199	197
Neosho	Dodge	1902	400	575	606
Neshkoro	Marquette	1906	385	386	430
New Auburn	Chippewa, Barron	1902	368	466	486
New Glarus	Green	1901	1,454	1,763	1,848
Newburg	Washington, Ozaukee	1973	—	783	801
Niagara[2]	Marinette	1914	2,347	2,079	2,064

WISCONSIN VILLAGES[1]—Cont.
January 1, 1988

Village	County	Year Incorporated as Village	Population 1970 Census	Population 1980 Census	Population 1988 Estimate
Nichols	Outagamie	1967	207	267	295
North Bay	Racine	1951	263	219	210
North Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	1903	3,286	3,844	4,191
North Freedom	Sauk	1893	596	616	710
North Hudson	St. Croix	1912	1,547	2,218	2,808
North Prairie	Waukesha	1919	669	938	1,039
Norwalk	Monroe	1894	432	517	567
Oakdale[4]	Monroe	1988	—	—	191
Oakfield	Fond du Lac	1903	918	990	1,007
Oconomowoc Lake[2]	Waukesha	1959	599	524	492
Ogdensburg	Waupaca	1912	206	214	246
Oliver	Douglas	1917	210	253	236
Ontario	Vernon	1890	392	398	429
Oostburg	Sheboygan	1909	1,309	1,647	1,918
Oregon	Dane	1883	2,553	3,876	4,403
Orfordville	Rock	1900	888	1,143	1,196
Osceola[2]	Polk	1886	1,152	1,581	1,921
Oxford	Marquette	1912	453	432	492
Paddock Lake	Kenosha	1960	1,470	2,207	2,360
Palmyra	Jefferson	1866	1,341	1,515	1,643
Pardeeville	Columbia	1894	1,507	1,594	1,670
Park Ridge	Portage	1938	817	643	573
Patch Grove	Grant	1921	187	259	208
Pepin	Pepin	1860	747	890	860
Pewaukee[2]	Waukesha	1876	3,271	4,637	5,131
Pigeon Falls	Trempealeau	1956	198	338	328
Plain	Sauk	1912	688	676	712
Plainfield	Waushara	1882	642	813	902
Plover[2]	Portage	1971	—	5,310	7,534
Plum City	Pierce	1909	451	505	532
Poplar	Douglas	1917	455	569	579
Port Edwards[2]	Wood	1902	2,126	2,077	2,022
Potosi	Grant	1887	713	736	777
Potter	Calumet	1980	—	287	
Pound	Marinette	1914	284	407	422
Poynette[2]	Columbia	1892	1,118	1,447	1,556
Prairie du Sac	Sauk	1885	1,902	2,145	2,290
Prairie Farm	Barron	1901	426	387	455
Prentice	Price	1899	519	605	656
Pulaski	Brown	1910	1,717	1,875	2,111
Radisson	Sawyer	1953	206	280	266
Randolph	Dodge, Columbia	1870	1,582	1,691	1,750
Random Lake	Sheboygan	1907	1,068	1,287	1,370
Readstown	Vernon	1898	395	396	413
Redgranite	Waushara	1904	645	976	1,046
Reedsville	Manitowoc	1892	994	1,134	1,212
Reeseville	Dodge	1899	566	649	685
Rewey	Iowa	1902	232	233	228
Rib Lake	Taylor	1902	782	945	910
Ridgeland	Dunn	1921	266	300	308
Ridgeway	Iowa	1902	463	503	568
Rio	Columbia	1887	792	785	799
River Hills[3]	Milwaukee	1930	1,561	1,642	1,611
Roberts	St. Croix	1945	484	833	1,006
Rochester	Racine	1912	436	746	828
Rock Springs	Sauk	1894	432	426	458
Rockdale	Dane	1914	172	200	203
Rockland	La Crosse	1919	278	383	474
Rosendale	Fond du Lac	1915	464	725	816
Rosholt	Portage	1907	466	520	557
Rothschild	Marathon	1917	3,141	3,338	3,363
Rudolph	Wood	1960	349	392	461
St. Cloud	Fond du Lac	1909	550	560	567
St. Nazianz	Manitowoc	1956	718	738	706
Sauk City[2]	Sauk	1854	2,385	2,703	2,883
Saukville[2]	Ozaukee	1915	1,389	3,494	3,678
Scandinavia	Waupaca	1894	268	292	306
Sharon	Walworth	1892	1,216	1,280	1,330
Sheldon	Rusk	1917	218	292	309
Sherwood	Calumet	1968	350	372	701
Shiocton	Outagamie	1903	830	805	919
Shorewood[1]	Milwaukee	1900	15,576	14,327	13,967
Shorewood Hills[2]	Dane	1927	2,206	1,837	1,853
Silver Lake	Kenosha	1926	1,210	1,598	1,731

WISCONSIN VILLAGES[1]—Cont.
January 1, 1988

Village	County	Year Incorporated as Village	Population 1970 Census	Population 1980 Census	Population 1988 Estimate
Siren	Burnett	1948	639	896	899
Sister Bay[2]	Door	1912	483	564	785
Slinger	Washington	1869	1,216	1,612	2,086
Soldiers Grove	Crawford	1888	514	622	659
Solon Springs	Douglas	1920	598	590	606
Somerset	St. Croix	1915	778	860	989
South Wayne	Lafayette	1911	436	495	513
Spencer	Marathon	1902	1,181	1,754	1,820
Spring Green	Sauk	1869	1,199	1,265	1,303
Spring Valley[2]	Pierce, St. Croix	1895	995	982	997
Star Prairie	St. Croix	1900	362	420	464
Stetsonville	Taylor	1949	305	487	536
Steuben	Crawford	1900	179	175	174
Stockbridge	Calumet	1908	582	567	604
Stockholm	Pepin	1903	99	104	102
Stoddard	Vernon	1911	750	762	889
Stratford	Marathon	1910	1,239	1,385	1,522
Strum	Trempealeau	1948	738	944	1,018
Sturtevant	Racine	1907	3,376	4,130	3,970
Sullivan	Jefferson	1915	467	434	469
Superior	Douglas	1949	476	580	641
Suring	Oconto	1914	499	581	700
Sussex[2]	Waukesha	1924	2,758	3,482	4,483
Taylor	Jackson	1919	322	411	433
Tennyson	Grant	1940	402	476	422
Theresa	Dodge	1898	611	766	787
Thiensville[2]	Ozaukee	1910	3,182	3,341	3,190
Tigerton	Shawano	1896	742	865	875
Tony	Rusk	1911	144	146	196
Trempealeau	Trempealeau	1867	743	956	1,078
Turtle Lake[2]	Barron, Polk	1898	637	762	809
Twin Lakes	Kenosha	1937	2,276	3,474	3,741
Union Center	Juneau	1913	205	216	232
Union Grove	Racine	1893	2,703	3,517	3,629
Unity	Marathon, Clark	1903	363	418	447
Valders	Manitowoc	1919	821	984	1,028
Vesper	Wood	1948	355	554	668
Viola	Richland, Vernon	1899	659	696	721
Waldo	Sheboygan	1922	408	416	443
Wales	Waukesha	1922	691	1,992	2,301
Walworth	Walworth	1901	1,637	1,607	1,608
Warrens	Monroe	1973	—	300	386
Waterford	Racine	1906	1,922	2,051	2,181
Waunakee[2]	Dane	1893	2,181	3,866	5,228
Wausaukee	Marinette	1924	557	648	674
Wauzeka	Crawford	1890	437	580	638
Webster	Burnett	1916	502	610	714
West Baraboo	Sauk	1956	563	846	986
West Milwaukee[2]	Milwaukee	1906	4,405	3,535	3,516
West Salem[2]	La Crosse	1893	2,180	3,276	3,634
Westfield	Marquette	1902	884	1,033	1,195
Weyerhaeuser	Rusk	1906	285	313	313
Wheeler	Dunn	1922	212	231	294
White Lake	Langlade	1926	309	309	361
Whitefish Bay[2]	Milwaukee	1892	17,402	14,930	14,242
Whitelaw	Manitowoc	1958	557	649	741
Whiting	Portage	1947	1,782	2,050	1,934
Wild Rose	Waushara	1904	585	741	848
Williams Bay	Walworth	1919	1,554	1,763	1,906
Wilson	St. Croix	1911	130	155	188
Wilton	Monroe	1890	516	465	473
Wind Point	Racine	1954	1,251	1,695	1,718
Winneconne	Winnebago	1887	1,611	1,935	2,037
Winter	Sawyer	1973	—	376	393
Withee	Clark	1901	480	509	585
Wittenberg	Shawano	1893	895	997	1,015
Wonewoc	Juneau	1878	835	842	857
Woodman	Grant	1917	102	116	122
Woodville	St. Croix	1911	522	725	897
Wrightstown	Brown	1901	1,020	1,169	1,282
Wyeville	Monroe	1923	203	163	138
Wyocena	Columbia	1909	809	548	670
Yuba	Richland	1935	79	72	73

WISCONSIN TOWNS OVER 2,500 POPULATION
1980 and 1988[1]

Town (County)	1980	1988 Estimate	Town (County)	1980	1988 Estimate
Caledonia (Racine)	20,940	21,264	Greenville (Outagamie)	3,310	3,502
Mount Pleasant (Racine)	19,340	20,220	Bloomfield (Walworth)	3,277	3,477
Menasha (Winnebago)	12,307	13,909	Rock (Rock)	3,399	3,458
Pleasant Prairie (Kenosha)	12,703	12,221	Taycheedah (Fond du Lac)	3,227	3,440
Grand Chute (Outagamie)	9,529	11,918	Raymond (Racine)	3,610	3,405
Weston (Marathon)	11,342	11,046	Minocqua (Oneida)	3,328	3,402
Pewaukee (Waukesha)	8,922	9,419	Cottage Grove (Dane)	2,952	3,347
Richfield (Washington)	8,390	8,704	Polk (Washington)	3,486	3,342
Lisbon (Waukesha)	8,352	8,680	Algoma (Winnebago)	3,249	3,314
Somers (Kenosha)	7,724	7,836	Pelican (Oneida)	3,387	3,303
Grand Rapids (Wood)	7,319	7,803	Dover (Racine)	3,419	3,288
Oconomowoc (Waukesha)	7,340	7,352	Middleton (Dane)	2,598	3,242
Beloit (Rock)	8,382	7,274	Hartford (Washington)	3,269	3,227
Waukesha (Waukesha)	6,668	7,195	Farmington (Waupaca)	2,959	3,209
Vernon (Waukesha)	6,372	6,975	Jackson (Washington)	3,180	3,187
Washington (Eau Claire)	6,489	6,685	Burke (Dane)	2,967	3,184
Madison (Dane)	6,162	6,515	Beaver Dam (Dodge)	3,030	3,054
Salem (Kenosha)	6,292	6,461	Yorkville (Racine)	3,162	3,028
Merton (Waukesha)	6,025	6,036	Hudson (St. Croix)	2,012	3,017
Bellevue (Brown)	4,101	6,012	Wheatland (Kenosha)	2,908	2,989
Onalaska (La Crosse)	5,386	5,656	Addison (Washington)	2,834	2,975
Mukwonago (Waukesha)	4,979	5,647	Ottawa (Waukesha)	2,795	2,958
Hull (Portage)	5,122	5,614	Ixonia (Jefferson)	2,905	2,956
Shelby (La Crosse)	5,620	5,563	Westport (Dane)	2,748	2,945
Burlington (Racine)	5,629	5,540	Plymouth (Sheboygan)	3,068	2,938
Genesee (Waukesha)	5,126	5,532	Janesville (Rock)	3,068	2,911
Cedarburg (Ozaukee)	5,244	5,310	Wescott (Shawano)	2,668	2,879
Dunn (Dane)	4,966	5,180	Little Suamico (Oconto)	1,969	2,848
Rib Mountain (Marathon)	5,344	5,170	Eau Claire (Eau Claire)	2,824	2,837
Delafield (Waukesha)	4,597	5,078	Lima (Sheboygan)	2,809	2,831
Norway (Racine)	4,619	5,069	Stettin (Marathon)	4,436	2,827
Saratoga (Wood)	4,363	4,761	Eagle Point (Chippewa)	2,750	2,822
Suamico (Brown)	4,003	4,733	Fulton (Rock)	2,866	2,821
Oshkosh (Winnebago)	4,300	4,641	Union (Eau Claire)	2,689	2,820
Kronenwetter (Marathon)	5,012	4,638	Manitowoc Rapids (Manitowoc)	3,186	2,740
Brookfield (Waukesha)	4,364	4,452	Fond du Lac (Fond du Lac)	3,001	2,740
Campbell (La Crosse)	4,118	4,448	Jefferson (Jefferson)	2,891	2,735
Hallie (Chippewa)	4,275	4,426	Center (Outagamie)	2,570	2,731
Lafayette (Chippewa)	4,181	4,345	Koshkonong (Jefferson)	2,979	2,714
Windsor (Dane)	3,812	4,264	Sevastopol (Door)	2,520	2,698
Delavan (Walworth)	4,182	4,121	Turtle (Rock)	2,703	2,681
Menominee (Menominee)	3,373	4,062	Pine Lake (Oneida)	2,656	2,677
Waterford (Racine)	3,984	4,045	Neenah (Winnebago)	2,864	2,662
Summit (Waukesha)	4,050	4,010	Lyons (Walworth)	2,659	2,627
Trenton (Washington)	3,914	4,001	Menomonie (Dunn)	2,453	2,607
Hobart (Brown)	3,765	3,958	Troy (St. Croix)	2,326	2,598
Freedom (Outagamie)	3,746	3,918	Pleasant Spring (Dane)	2,529	2,594
Sheboygan (Sheboygan)	3,962	3,852	Erin (Washington)	2,455	2,590
Bristol (Kenosha)	3,599	3,826	Arbor Vitae (Vilas)	2,303	2,589
East Troy (Walworth)	3,583	3,772	Barton (Washington)	2,493	2,577
West Bend (Washington)	3,588	3,751	Rice Lake (Barron)	2,372	2,577
Oneida (Outagamie)	3,499	3,749	Holland (Sheboygan)	2,504	2,567
Geneva (Walworth)	3,933	3,736	Stockton (Portage)	2,208	2,549
Peshtigo (Marinette)	3,566	3,682	Sugar Creek (Walworth)	2,599	2,546
Grafton (Ozaukee)	3,588	3,678	Merrill (Lincoln)	2,591	2,522
Harrison (Calumet)	3,541	3,588	Two Rivers (Manitowoc)	2,663	—[2]
Wilson (Sheboygan)	3,604	3,531			

[1]The Bureau of the Census defines "urban population" as all people living in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 inhabitants or more.

[2]The town of Two Rivers had a 1980 population of 2,663 but has a 1988 population estimate of 2,373.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Volume 1, Chapter B, Part 51, Wisconsin, Tables 15 and 44, August 1982; Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, "Official Population Estimates for 1988 as of January 1, 1988", November 1988.

BASIC DATA ON WISCONSIN COUNTIES

County (year created)[1]	County Seat	Land Area in Sq. Miles 1980[2]	1970 Population[2]	1980 Population[3]	1988 Estimate[4]	Rank by Population[5]	County Board Supervisors[6]
Adams (1848)	Friendship	648	9,234	13,457	15,298	61	20
Ashland (1860)	Ashland	1,048	16,743	16,783	16,848	56	21
Barron (1859)	Barron	865	33,955	38,730	40,968	31	29
Bayfield (1845)	Washburn	1,462	11,683	13,822	14,263	63	19
Brown (1818)	Green Bay	524	158,244	175,280	190,996	4	46
Buffalo (1853)	Alma	699	13,743	14,309	14,224	64	15
Burnett (1856)	Meenon[7]	818	9,276	12,340	13,068	66	21
Calumet (1836)	Chilton	326	27,604	30,867	34,480	36	19
Chippewa (1845)	Chippewa Falls	1,017	47,717	52,127	54,220	23	31
Clark (1853)	Neillsville	1,218	30,361	32,910	32,450	39	29
Columbia (1846)	Portage	771	40,150	43,222	44,621	28	31
Crawford (1818)	Prairie du Chien	566	15,252	16,556	16,517	58	17
Dane (1836)	Madison	1,205	290,272	323,545	346,591	2	41
Dodge (1836)	Juneau	887	69,004	75,064	76,367	17	37
Door (1851)	Sturgeon Bay	492	20,106	25,029	26,905	43	20
Douglas (1854)	Superior	1,305	44,657	44,421	41,916	29	30
Dunn (1854)	Menomonie	853	28,991	34,314	35,409	34	29
Eau Claire (1856)	Eau Claire	638	67,219	78,805	83,838	15	29
Florence (1881)	Florence	486	3,298	4,172	4,387	71	12
Fond du Lac (1836)	Fond du Lac	725	84,567	88,964	90,546	13	37
Forest (1885)	Crandon	1,011	7,691	9,044	9,172	68	20
Grant (1836)	Lancaster	1,144	48,398	51,736	51,057	24	32
Green (1836)	Monroe	583	26,714	30,012	30,459	41	29
Green Lake (1858)	Green Lake	357	16,878	18,370	18,896	52	21
Iowa (1829)	Dodgeville	760	19,306	19,802	20,336	47	21
Iron (1893)	Hurley	751	6,533	6,730	6,342	70	19
Jackson (1853)	Black River Falls	998	15,325	16,831	16,605	57	19
Jefferson (1836)	Jefferson	562	60,060	66,152	66,876	21	30
Juneau (1856)	Mauston	774	18,455	21,037	21,952	46	21
Kenosha (1850)	Kenosha	273	117,917	123,137	123,127	9	27
Kewaunee (1852)	Kewaunee	343	18,961	19,539	20,027	49	19
La Crosse (1851)	La Crosse	457	80,468	91,056	97,002	12	34
Lafayette (1846)	Darlington	634	17,456	17,412	16,893	55	19
Langlade (1879)	Antigo	873	19,220	19,978	20,197	48	21
Lincoln (1874)	Merrill	886	23,499	26,555	27,080	42	21
Manitowoc (1836)	Manitowoc	594	82,294	82,918	82,695	16	31
Marathon (1850)	Wausau	1,559	97,457	111,270	112,810	10	38
Marinette (1879)	Marinette	1,395	35,810	39,314	41,002	30	30
Marquette (1836)	Montello	454	8,865	11,672	12,647	67	17
Menominee (1961)	Keshena	359[8]	2,607	3,373	4,062	72	7
Milwaukee (1834)	Milwaukee	241	1,054,249	964,988	931,000	1	25
Monroe (1854)	Sparta	904	31,610	35,074	36,860	32	30
Oconto (1851)	Oconto	1,002	25,553	28,947	30,728	40	31
Oneida (1885)	Rhinelander	1,130	24,427	31,216	32,525	38	20
Outagamie (1851)	Appleton	642	119,398	128,730	137,777	8	44
Ozaukee (1853)	Port Washington	235	54,461	66,981	69,391	20	32
Pepin (1858)	Durand	231	7,319	7,477	7,253	69	12
Pierce (1853)	Ellsworth	576	26,652	31,149	33,132	37	17
Polk (1853)	Balsam Lake	919	26,666	32,351	35,022	35	25
Portage (1836)	Stevens Point	810	47,541	57,420	61,614	22	33
Price (1879)	Phillips	1,256	14,520	15,788	16,125	59	21
Racine (1836)	Racine	334	170,838	173,132	170,670	5	32
Richland (1842)	Richland Center	585	17,079	17,476	17,125	54	21
Rock (1836)	Janesville	724	131,970	139,420	139,344	6	29
Rusk (1901)	Ladysmith	913	14,238	15,589	15,456	60	21
St. Croix (1840)	Hudson	723	34,354	43,262	48,655	25	31
Sauk (1840)	Baraboo	838	39,057	43,469	45,831	26	31
Sawyer (1883)	Hayward	1,255	9,670	12,843	13,756	65	15
Shawano (1853)	Shawano	897	32,650	35,928	36,489	33	30
Sheboygan (1836)	Sheboygan	515	96,660	100,935	102,884	11	34
Taylor (1875)	Medford	975	16,958	18,817	19,214	51	17
Trempealeau (1854)	Whitehall	736	23,344	26,158	26,335	44	23
Vernon (1851)	Viroqua	808	24,557	25,642	26,102	45	29
Vilas (1893)	Eagle River	867	10,958	16,535	17,907	53	21
Walworth (1836)	Elkhorn	556	63,444	71,507	73,357	19	35
Washburn (1883)	Shell Lake	815	10,601	13,174	14,290	62	21
Washington (1836)	West Bend	431	63,839	84,848	89,936	14	30
Waukesha (1846)	Waukesha	554	231,335	280,203	293,438	3	35
Waupaca (1851)	Waupaca	754	37,780	42,831	45,063	27	27
Waushara (1851)	Wautoma	628	14,795	18,526	19,946	50	19
Winnebago (1840)	Oshkosh	449	129,946	131,772	139,107	7	45
Wood (1856)	Wisconsin Rapids	801	65,362	72,799	76,021	18	38
TOTAL		54,426	4,417,821	4,705,642	4,815,502	—	1,883

[1] Wis. Hist. Records, *Origin and Legislative History of County Boundaries in Wisconsin*, 1942.
[2] U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Wisconsin, Volume 1, Chapter A, Part 51, Table 2, February 1982.
[3] *Ibid.*, Chapter B, Part 51, Table 44, August 1982.
[4] Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, *Official Population Estimates for 1988, as of January 1, 1988.*
[5] Ranking by the Legislative Reference Bureau based on the 1988 population estimates.
[6] Official county directories of the individual counties. Figures reflect dual supervisory representation (2 supervisors representing one district).
[7] As a result of a November 1982 referendum, Burnett County moved its county seat from Grantsburg. The town of Siren is used as a mailing address by county offices.
[8] 365 square miles in Chapter 259, Laws of 1959, which created Menominee County.

COUNTY OFFICERS IN WISCONSIN[1]
as of May 1, 1989

County	County Board Chairperson[2]	County Executive, Administrator or Administrative Coordinator[2]	Clerk	Party
Adams	George Dixon	George Dixon (admin. coor.)	Beverly J. Ward	R.
Ashland	Thomas Kieweg	Thomas Kieweg (admin. coor.)	Elaine A. Stibbe	R.
Barron	Arnold Ellison	Judith A. Genereau (admin. coor.)	Judith A. Genereau	D.
Bayfield	Thomas J. Gordon	Thomas J. Gordon (admin. coor.)	James C. Strom	D.
Brown	Donald R. Engebos	Thomas D. Cuene (exec.)	Ronald J. De Lain	D.
Buffalo	Robert A. Boyd	Gale O. Hoch (admin. coor.)	Sandra K. Ebert	R.
Burnett	Charles Tollander	Charles Tollander (admin. coor.)	Helen Steffen	D.
Calumet	Wilma Springer	John Keuler (admin. coor.)	Donna Hedrich Scheibe	R.
Chippewa	G. Richard Peck	G. Richard Peck (admin. coor.)	Jerome L. Dachel	D.
Clark	Robert Berglund	Robert Berglund (admin. coor.)	Barbara A. Petkovsek	D.
Columbia	Ingeborg Lothe	Carole A. Vogts (admin. coor.)	Carole A. Vogts	R.
Crawford	Robert Dillman	Robert Dillman (admin. coor.)	Patricia L. Benish	R.
Dane	R. Richard Wagner	Richard J. Phelps (exec.)	Carol L. Nelson	D.
Dodge	Harvey Radtke	Garland Lichtenberg (admin. sec.)	Dorothy E. Ebert	R.
Door	Harvey Malzahn, Jr.	Robert Papke (admin. coor.)	Nancy A. Bemmann	R.
Douglas	Douglas G. Finn	Douglas G. Finn (admin. coor.)	Raymond H. Somerville	D.
Dunn	Raymond Score	John Krizek (admin.)	Lorraine Hartung	D.
Eau Claire	Clifford Chatterson	Ronald T. Wampler (admin. coor.)	Joanne Lester	D.
Florence	Edwin Kelley	Robert Anderson (admin. coor.)	Robert Anderson	D.
Fond du Lac	Wilbert Halbach	Anita Anderegg (exec.)	Joyce A. Buechel	R.
Forest	Erhard E. Huettl	Erhard E. Huettl (admin. coor.)	Dora C. James	D.
Grant	Francis Busch	Francis Busch (admin. coor.)	Dorothea Eck	R.
Green	Robert Hoesly	Robert E. Severson (admin. coor.)	Michael J. Doyle	R.
Green Lake	Herbert A. Dahlke	Herbert A. Dahlke (admin. coor.)	Raymond F. Stoll	R.
Iowa	Richard Scullion	Richard Scullion (admin. coor.)	David D. Meudt	R.
Iron	John Gentile	John Gentile (admin. coor.)	George G. Reed	D.
Jackson	Kieth Ferries	Kieth Ferries (admin. coor.)	Alice Larson	D.
Jefferson	Robert McIntyre	Willard Hausen (admin.)	Barbara A. Geyer	R.
Juneau	C.F. Saylor	C.F. Saylor (admin. coor.)	Carl E. Wilke	R.
Kenosha	Eugene M. Bilotti	John Collins (exec.)	Nancy Principe	D.
Kewaunee	Harold Reckelberg	Harold Reckelberg (admin. coor.)	Edward J. Dorner	D.
La Crosse	George Hammes	Gerald Seubert (admin. coor.)	Sharon Lemke Mahlum	R.
Lafayette	Wayne Wilson	Wayne Wilson (admin. coor.)	Stephen J. Pickett	D.
Langlade	Marvin Tessmer	Marvin Tessmer (admin. coor.)	Norman J. Cejka	D.
Lincoln	Frank Magnus	Frank Magnus (admin. coor.)	Elizabeth S. McHenry	R.
Manitowoc	Donald L. Rehbein	Mark Hazelbaker (admin. coor.)	Daniel R. Fischer	D.
Marathon	Lynn M. Nimz	Mort McBain (admin.)	Louann E. Fenhaus	R.
Marinette	Theodore Sauve	Steve O'Malley (admin.)	Don E. Phillips	R.
Marquette	Paul Wade	Gary L. Sorensen (admin. coor.)	Gary L. Sorensen	R.
Menominee	Harley Lyons	Sylvia Wilber (admin.)	Carol LaTender	D.
Milwaukee	F. Thomas Ament	David Schulz (exec.)	Rod Lanser	D.
Monroe	David Sullivan	David Sullivan (admin. coor.)	David L. Hering	R.
Oconto	Donald D. Bartels	Gaylord H. Strehlow (admin. coor.)	Rose M. Stellmacher	R.
Oneida	Tony Lorbetske	Carey Jackson (admin. coor.)	D. R. Macdonald	D.
Outagamie	George H. Schroeder	John R. Schreiter (exec.)	James D. Hensel	R.
Ozaukee	James L. Swan	Harold C. Dobberpuhl (admin. coor.)	Harold C. Dobberpuhl	R.
Pepin	Bernard Milliren	Bernard Milliren (admin. coor.)	Carol M. Forster	D.
Pierce	Don Johnson	David E. Sorenson (admin. coor.)	David E. Sorenson	R.
Polk	George H. Vollert	George H. Vollert (admin. coor.)	Sharon Schiebel	D.
Portage	O. Phillip Idsvoog	O. Phillip Idsvoog (admin. coor.)	Roger Wrycza	D.
Price	Edgar Granberg	Edgar Granberg (admin. coor.)	Clarence Cvengros	D.
Racine	Hubert Braun	Dennis M. Kornwolf (exec.)	Joan C. Rennert	D.
Richland	Merlyn Merry	Victor V. Vlasak (admin. coor.)	Victor V. Vlasak	R.
Rock	Donald Upson	Craig Knutson (admin.)	Gregory A. Seefeldt	D.
Rusk	John P. Kaiser	Melanie Meyer (admin. coor.)	Melanie Meyer	D.
St. Croix	Milton Meinke	Milton Meinke (admin. coor.)	Jill Ann Berke	D.
Sauk	Melvin Rose	Melvin Rose (admin. coor.)	Opal Kohlmeyer	R.
Sawyer	Robert H. Kinney	Robert H. Kinney (admin. coor.)	Kris Mayberry	R.
Shawano	Harry Bauman	Rosetta Stern (admin. coor.)	Rosetta Stern	R.
Sheboygan	James E. Gilligan	James E. Gilligan (admin. coor.)	Patricia A. Uraynar	D.
Taylor	Edwin Ahlers	Edwin Ahlers (admin. coor.)	Roger Emmerich	D.
Trempealeau	Earl Ryder	Earl Ryder (admin. coor.)	Paul L. Syverson	D.
Vernon	Jack Robinson	Roger W. Novy (admin. coor.)	Roger W. Novy	R.
Vilas	Francis Dussault	Francis Dussault (admin. coor.)	James A. Sanborn	R.
Walworth	Robert Key	Robert Key (admin. coor.)	Carol Krauklis	R.
Washburn	Hubert H. Smith	Roberta Sichta (admin. coor.)	John L. Brown	R.
Washington	Reuben Schmahl	Reuben Schmahl (admin. coor.)	Arthur G. Degnitz	R.
Waukesha	Daniel M. Finley	Daniel M. Finley (admin. coor.)	Patricia E. Madden	R.
Waupaca	Walter J. Ciura	Eleanor J. Dretzke (admin. coor.)	Mary A. Robbins	R.
Waushara	George Sorenson	David E. Tompkins (admin. coor.)	David E. Tompkins	R.
Winnebago	Ralph R. Nielson	Paul Stevenson (exec.)	Linda Wolfe[3]	—
Wood	Karl Zimmermann	Karl Zimmermann (admin. coor.)	Anthony C. Ruesch	D.

COUNTY OFFICERS IN WISCONSIN[1] — Continued
as of May 1, 1989

County	Treasurer	Party	Register of Deeds	Party
Adams	Sharlene Klicko	D.	Alma Thurber	R.
Ashland	Geraldine A. Stephenson	R.	Wendell R. Friske	D.
Barron	Marla K. Thompson	R.	Donna Miller	R.
Bayfield	Daniel R. Anderson	D.	Otto A. Korpela	D.
Brown	Kerry Blaney	D.	Cathy Williquette-Breunig	D.
Buffalo	Patricia J. Wodele	R.	Donna J. Carothers	R.
Burnett	Julie Johnson	D.	Elaine K. Olson	D.
Calumet	Nancy Steenport	R.	Donna Schommer	R.
Chippewa	Arlene M. Zwiefelhofer	D.	Beatrice M. Roycraft	D.
Clark	Ruby Meihack	R.	Eugene Oberle	D.
Columbia	Deborah A. Raimer	R.	Penny L. Judd	R.
Crawford	Martin Sprosty	D.	Florence Erickson	D.
Dane	James H. Amundson	D.	Jane C. Licht	D.
Dodge	Jacqueline Steger	R.	Doris Westra	R.
Door	Chester H. Ostram	R.	Marilyn Jadin	R.
Douglas	Mary A. Berg	D.	Diane Preston Horwath	D.
Dunn	Gladys Waller	D.	James Mrdutt	D.
Eau Claire	Larry C. Lokken	D.	Beverly Halvorson	D.
Florence	Marilyn Harrison	R.	Mary Jessen	R.
Fond du Lac	Lorraine D. Schultz	R.	Mary A. Brickle	D.
Forest	Grace Tauer	D.	Paul F. Aschenbrenner	D.
Grant	Beverly J. Hartnett	R.	Marilyn Pierce	R.
Green	Mavis Robertson	R.	Mardell Crotty	R.
Green Lake	Kathleen A. Morris	R.	Shirley A. Williams	R.
Iowa	Jolene Millard	R.	Lynn T. Martin	R.
Iron	Mark D. Gianunzio	D.	Robert Traczyk	D.
Jackson	Delores Walton	D.	Lyle Larson	D.
Jefferson	John E. Jensen	R.	Phyllis J. Hess	R.
Juneau	Betty Siekert	R.	Jerilynn Kolba	R.
Kenosha	Ronald J. Frederick	D.	Donna Dietman	D.
Kewaunee	Dorothy E. Genz	R.	Marilyn G. Mueller	D.
La Crosse	Jo Ann P. Gilberg	R.	Doris L. Picha	R.
Lafayette	Lila M. Benson	D.	Joseph Boll	R.
Langlade	Mary J. Koss Novak	D.	Sandra M. Fischer	D.
Lincoln	Jan Lemmer	D.	Warren Weckwerth	R.
Manitowoc	Dolores Kubis	D.	Preston F. Jones	D.
Marathon	Lorraine Beyersdorf	R.	Patrick D. Braatz[4]	—
Marinette	Robert C. Michaelis	R.	Florence Magnuson	D.
Marquette	Shirley Procknow	R.	Bernice Wegner	R.
Menominee	Barbara Frechette-Kelly	D.	Sharon E. Waukau	D.
Milwaukee	Kevin D. O'Connor	D.	Walter R. Barczak	D.
Monroe	Annette Erickson	R.	Vicky Jo Dutton	R.
Oconto	Victoria Coopman	R.	Joyce Behling	R.
Oneida	Maureen Korf Brown	D.	Thomas H. Leighton	R.
Outagamie	Eldred J. Mullen	R.	Grace Herb	R.
Ozaukee	Phyllis V. Linden	R.	Ronald A. Voigt	R.
Pepin	Olga A. Vogel	D.	Rita M. Conlin	R.
Pierce	Milton Sorensen	R.	Connie Olson	D.
Polk	David Anderson	D.	Bonnie J. Hallberg[4]	—
Portage	Alfred A. Bartkowiak	D.	Kevin W. Shibilski	D.
Price	Lynn Neeck	D.	Judith Chizek	D.
Racine	Paul A. Smith	D.	Helen M. Schutten	R.
Richland	Dorothy Brown	R.	Sy Miller	R.
Rock	Peggy Ross	D.	Esther A. Gage	R.
Rusk	Anne Gibbs	R.	Mary Lu Riel	D.
St. Croix	Mary Jean Livermore	R.	James O'Connell	D.
Sauk	Melvin Brandt	R.	Dorothy Williams	R.
Sawyer	Nancy Goold	R.	E. Louis Lindholm	R.
Shawano	Carl A. Peters	R.	Betty Redman	R.
Sheboygan	Sandra A. Fischer	D.	Darlene J. Navis	D.
Taylor	Kathleen Davison	D.	Sally Strassburger	R.
Trempealeau	Vitus C. Kampa	R.	Janet Peterson	D.
Vernon	Margaret Seland	R.	Vera J. Nelson	R.
Vilas	Edwina Hansen	R.	Dona Richter	R.
Walworth	Richard L. Gilkey	R.	Lois M. Ketterhagen	R.
Washburn	Kathy S. Swan	D.	Edward A. Melton	D.
Washington	Fredric A. Seefeldt	R.	John C. Steilen	R.
Waukesha	Patricia G. Karcher	R.	Michael J. Hasslinger	R.
Waupaca	James W. Goeser	R.	Jean Breier	R.
Waushara	Mary Olig.ey	R.	Orville Lehr	R.
Winnebago	Ruth H. Bradley	R.	Marjorie H. Dahms	R.
Wood	Sharon E. Scheidegger	R.	Rene' L. Krause	D.

COUNTY OFFICERS IN WISCONSIN[1] — Continued as of May 1, 1989

County	Clerk of Circuit Court	Party	District Attorney	Party
Adams	Diana Helmrick	D.	Mark Thibodeau	D.
Ashland	Delsie E. Larson	R.	Robert E. Eaton	R.
Barron	Judith W. Espeseth	R.	James C. Babler	D.
Bayfield	Violet M. Weber	D.	H.G. Nordling	D.
Brown	Laverne Vander Geeten	D.	John Zakowski	R.
Buffalo	Betty L. Brown	R.	James Duvall	D.
Burnett	Terri Stone	D.	Kenneth L. Kutz	D.
Calumet	Madeleine Gregoire[6]	—	Donald Poppy	R.
Chippewa	Janet Rubenzer Anderl	D.	Thomas A. Starr	D.
Clark	Steven W. Hemersbach	D.	Darwin Zwieg	D.
Columbia	Mary Ellen Cross	R.	Mark H. Bennett	R.
Crawford	Donna M. Steiner	D.	M. Joanne Wolf	R.
Dane	Cynthia Fokakis	D.	C. William Foust	D.
Dodge	James L. Hammer	R.	Kevin M. Schram	R.
Door	Sandra Christianson-Simon	R.	Gary Schuster	R.
Douglas	Donald Van Landschott	D.	Keith Peterson	D.
Dunn	Linda McIntyre	D.	James M. Peterson[4]	—
Eau Claire	Eleanor C. Barrett	D.	Raymond L. Pelrine	R.
Florence	Paula Millan	R.	David Herrick	R.
Fond du Lac	Bruce M. Van Buren	R.	Peter L. Grimm	R.
Forest	Thomas A. Kalkofen	D.	Janet L. Marvin	D.
Grant	Diane Pierce	R.	Emil T. Everix	R.
Green	Charlene M. Erickson	R.	Nicholas O. Funkhouser	D.
Green Lake	Betty J. Hoffman	R.	Daniel D. Sondalle	R.
Iowa	Carolyn K. Olson	R.	Carolyn L. Smith	D.
Iron	Virginia Giacomino	D.	Jodie L. Bednar	R.
Jackson	Claudia Singleton	D.	Alan Moeller	D.
Jefferson	Kenneth M. Schopen	R.	Jacqueline Rohloff Erwin	R.
Juneau	Carol J. Gross	R.	Jonathan Lindberg	R.
Kenosha	Janet Meier	D.	Robert Jambois	D.
Kewaunee	David J. Brusky	D.	Charles K. Kenyon	R.
La Crosse	John Frost	R.	Scott L. Horne	R.
Lafayette	Verlene McGowan	R.	Humphrey J. Lynch	D.
Langlade	Victoria Adamski	D.	Brian E. Pawlak	R.
Lincoln	Janet Beyer Thums	R.	Karen R. Smith	R.
Manitowoc	Joan Hoffman	D.	E. James FitzGerald	D.
Marathon	Donna Seidel	D.	Gregory Grau	D.
Marinette	Linda L. Dumke	R.	Tim A. Duket	R.
Marquette	Mary Lou Schmidt	R.	Thomas T. Rogers	R.
Menominee	Sharon E. Waukau	D.	Gary R. Bruno	R.
Milwaukee	Gary J. Barczak	D.	E. Michael McCann	D.
Monroe	Carol Thorsen	R.	David A. Shudlick	R.
Oconto	Lynn Mortier	R.	James Newlun	R.
Oneida	Kenneth J. Gardner	R.	Brian M. Maloney	D.
Outagamie	Ruth H. Janssen	R.	William J. Grogan	D.
Ozaukee	Ellen A. Martin	R.	Sandy A. Warber	R.
Pepin	Rosemary E. Carlisle	R.	Karl J. Goethel	D.
Pierce	Beverly Lucente	D.	Eric Johnson	R.
Polk	Melvin Madsen	D.	Mark Biller	R.
Portage	Maureen Hekmat	D.	William Murat	D.
Price	Louise A. Kenney	D.	Paul Barnett	R.
Racine	Lawrence E. Flynn	D.	Lennie A. Weber	R.
Richland	Ann Robinson	R.	Edward E. Leineweber	I.
Rock	Randy Christiansen	R.	Perry L. Folts[4]	—
Rusk	Renae R. Baxter	D.	Allen Kenyon	R.
St. Croix	Marguerite Kobylarczyk	D.	Eric Lundell	R.
Sauk	Donna Mueller	R.	John F. Truby	R.
Sawyer	Stephen Hand	R.	Thomas E. Van Roy	R.
Shawano	Thomas True	R.	Gary Robert Bruno	R.
Sheboygan	Jane A. Schetter	R.	James W. Frisch	D.
Taylor	Yvonne Bauer	R.	Allen Brey	D.
Trempealeau	Angeline Sylla	R.	LaVerne Michalak	R.
Vernon	Kathleen Buros	R.	Robert E. Krambs	R.
Vilas	Sally Ayers	R.	David V. Penn	R.
Walworth	Peggy Mackelfresh	R.	David A. Danz	R.
Washburn	Patrick E. Harrington	D.	Jeffrey R. Kohler	R.
Washington	Jon W. Sanfilippo	R.	J. Dennis Thornton	R.
Waukesha	Virginia E. Hunkins	R.	Paul E. Bucher	R.
Waupaca	George E. Jorgensen	R.	John Snider	R.
Waushara	Peggy Klimke	R.	James L. Thomas	R.
Winnebago	Julie A. Pagel	R.	Joseph A. Paulus	R.
Wood	Edward J. Hellner	D.	Gregory J. Potter	R.

COUNTY OFFICERS IN WISCONSIN[1] — Continued
as of May 1, 1989

County	Sheriff	Party	Coroner/Medical Examiner	Party
Adams	Robert Farber	R.	Mary Ann Naylor	D.
Ashland	David Enblom	R.	Katherine Siegler	D.
Barron	Jerry J. Johnson	R.	Gerald Lisi	D.
Bayfield	Rudolph Frechette	D.	Thomas Allen	D.
Brown	Leon Pieschek	D.	Genie Williams	D.
Buffalo	Edward J. Brantner	R.	James Ede	R.
Burnett	Donald L. Taylor	D.	David W. Swingle	D.
Calumet	Daniel Gillis	R.	Lawrence Adams	R.
Chippewa	Alfred H. Dachel	D.	Katherine Gerrits, R.N.	D.
Clark	Dallas Neville	D.	Robert Lulloff	R.
Columbia	James D. Smith	R.	C. Keith Epps	R.
Crawford	William C. Fillbach	D.	Janet Lund	D.
Dane	Jerome Lacke	R.	Raymond W. Wosepka	R.
Dodge	Stephen G. Fitzgerald	R.	John Omen	R.
Door	Charles G. Brann	R.	John Herlache, M.D.	ME
Douglas	Richard Lindberg	D.	Allan Krahn	D.
Dunn	Robert Zebro	R.	Daniel Johnson, M.D.	ME
Eau Claire	Richard M. Hewitt	D.	Thomas W. Hadley, M.D.	ME
Florence	Richard P. Koski	D.	Robert Friberg	R.
Fond du Lac	James M. Gilmore	R.	Susan C. Casper	R.
Forest	Norman T. Knoll	D.	Evelyn M. Glinski	D.
Grant	Herbert P. Hottenstein	R.	Donovan A. Nelson	R.
Green	Steven R. Elmer	R.	Janet Perry	R.
Green Lake	Donald A. Bruendl	R.	Gordon L. Neitzke	R.
Iowa	Nicholas Basting	R.	Timothy A. Correll, M.D.	D.
Iron	Richard Ekmark	D.	Donald Prosek	D.
Jackson	Gary Cummings	D.	Judith Laufenberg	D.
Jefferson	Keith L. Mueller	R.	Ewald J. Reichert	R.
Juneau	Orlando Bellini	R.	Howard Fischer	R.
Kenosha	Alan Kehl	D.	John G. Sanson, M.D.	ME
Kewaunee	Lee C. Ledvina	D.	Darwin W. Legois	D.
La Crosse	Karl W. Halverson	R.	Michael J. Watunya, M.D.	ME
Lafayette	Vernus Olson	R.	James Reilly	D.
Langlade	David C. Steger	R.	John T. Crawford	R.
Lincoln	Ronald W. Krueger	R.	David R. Haskins	D.
Manitowoc	Thomas Kocourek	D.	Marion Cumming	D.
Marathon	LeRoy Schillinger	R.	John Larson	D.
Marinette	Robert M. Harbick	R.	George Smith	R.
Marquette	Steven D. Sell	R.	Walter Brudnowski	D.
Menominee	Richard A. Moses, Sr.	D.	Richard Herrera	D.
Milwaukee	Richard E. Artison	D.	Jeffrey M. Jentzen, M.D.	ME
Monroe	Dale D. Trowbridge	R.	Toni Eddy	ME
Oconto	Kenneth Woodworth	R.	Robert Telford	R.
Oneida	Charles Crofoot	D.	Russell Nooyen, M.D.	ME
Outagamie	Thomas Drootsan	R.	Daniel L. Allain	R.
Ozaukee	Fernando Perez	R.	John R. Holicek[4]	—
Pepin	John C. Andrews	D.	David Castleberg, M.D.	I.
Pierce	James Hines	R.	E.R. Jones, M.D.	R.
Polk	Paul Lindholm	R.	John Simenstad, M.D.	R.
Portage	Thomas Wanta	D.	Scott Rifleman	R.
Price	Wayne Wirsing	R.	Chester Brozek	D.
Racine	Robert L. Rohner	D.	John Esayian	ME
Richland	Frederick C. Schram	R.	Bernard Couey	R.
Rock	F. Joseph Black	R.	Richard C. McCaul	R.
Rusk	Dean C. Meyer	R.	Gerald Siverling	R.
St. Croix	Ralph Bader	R.	Jerome Koosmann	D.
Sauk	Virgil Steinhorst	R.	Richard F.P. Olson	R.
Sawyer	Donald W. Sheehan	R	David Howe	R.
Shawano	Walter Schardt	R.	Douglas Knope	R.
Sheboygan	John W. Webb	D.	David J. Leffin	D.
Taylor	Donald Wright	D.	Vinoo Cameron, M.D.	ME
Trempealeau	Darryl L. McBride	R.	Larry Hollister	R.
Vernon	Geoffrey M. Banta	R.	Thomas H. Jacobson	R.
Vilas	James Williquette	R.	Paul Tirpe	R.
Walworth	Dean R. McKenzie	R.	John T. Griebel	R.
Washburn	Donald L. Fuller	R.	James P. Quenan	D.
Washington	Robert Schulteis	R.	Shirley Hofmaier	R.
Waukesha	Raymond J. Klink	R.	Helen Young, M.D.	ME
Waupaca	William Mork	R.	Lloyd W. Maasch	R.
Waushara	Norman I. Weiss	R.	Roland B. Handel	R.
Winnebago	Lee A. Burton	R.	Michael A. Stelter	R.
Wood	Brian D. Illingworth	R.	William R. Voight	R.

COUNTY OFFICERS IN WISCONSIN[1] — Continued as of May 1, 1989

County	Surveyor	Party	County	Surveyor	Party
Adams	Gregory Rhinehart	Appointed	Marathon	Chester Nowacyzk	Appointed
Ashland	None	—	Marinette	Jerome A. Pillath	Appointed
Barron	Steven Johnson	D.	Marquette	James Lowrey	Appointed
Bayfield	None	—	Menominee	None	—
Brown	Les Van Horn	Appointed	Milwaukee	None	—
Buffalo	G. Robert Sheffers	Appointed	Monroe	Gary Sime	R.
Burnett	Kathleen E. Swingle	Appointed	Oconto	Kim Pritzlaff	R.
Calumet	Patrick Worden	Appointed	Oneida	Michael Romportl	Appointed
Chippewa	Dennis G. Mickesh	D.	Outagamie	Frank M. Charlesworth	Appointed
Clark	Norman Hurlburt	Appointed	Ozaukee	Thomas J. Genske	Appointed
Columbia	Gregory A. Knuteson	R.	Pepin	G. Robert Sheffers	Appointed
Crawford	Richard Marks	Appointed	Pierce	G. Robert Sheffers	Appointed
Dane	Ronald J. Ripp	Appointed	Polk	Ronald Hoffmann	Appointed
Dodge	Richard J. Leaver	Appointed	Portage	Joseph Glodowski	D.
Door	None	—	Price	Terry Michek	Appointed
Douglas	William Shearman	D.	Racine	Vacancy	Appointed
Dunn	Leon Herrick	Appointed	Richland	Matthew Janiak	Appointed
Eau Claire	Don Clark	Appointed	Rock	Donald Barnes	Appointed
Florence	None	—	Rusk	Al Schneider	Appointed
Fond du Lac	Don E. Panetti	R.	St. Croix	None	—
Forest	None	—	Sauk	John L. Brey	R.
Grant	None	—	Sawyer	Ronald L. Peterson	R.
Green	None	—	Shawano	None	—
Green Lake	Sam T. Mullen	Appointed	Sheboygan	Edgar Harvey, Jr.	Appointed
Iowa	John M. Halverson	R.	Taylor	David Tlusty	R.
Iron	None	—	Trempealeau	Henrik Herness	Appointed
Jackson	John Ellingson	R.	Vernon	None	—
Jefferson	Thomas R. Wollin	Appointed	Vilas	Thomas Boettcher	R.
Juneau	James Carroll	R.	Walworth	Lloyd L. Jensen	R.
Kenosha	Robert Smith	Appointed	Washburn	Lyle L. Elliott	Appointed
Kewaunee	None	—	Washington	Ronald Greve	Appointed
La Crosse	Raymond Pelishek	Appointed	Waukesha	Claude C. Johnson, Jr.	Appointed
Lafayette	Larry Schmit	Appointed	Waupaca	Joe Glodowski	Appointed
Langlade	William Kelly	R.	Waushara	Gary Schindler	R.
Lincoln	None	—	Winnebago	None	—
Manitowoc	None	—	Wood	Dale A. Decker	D.

Key: D — Democrat; R — Republican; I — independent; ME — medical examiner.

[1]All county-wide officers are elective positions except county board chairperson, medical examiner, county administrator, and administrative coordinator, who are appointed by the county board. Under Section 59.034, Wis. Stats., in counties without the office of county executive or county administrator, the county board must designate an elected or appointed official to serve as administrative coordinator. County boards, under Section 59.12, Wis. Stats., are also allowed to designate any registered land surveyor employed by the county to perform the duties of the county surveyor. Elective county officers serve 2-year terms except county executives, who serve 4-year terms.

[2]Serving as chairperson for the 1988-90 biennium. Except for Milwaukee County, county board supervisors serve a 2-year term (current term expires on 4/17/90). In Milwaukee County, supervisors serve a 4-year term (current term expires 4/20/92).

[3]Under Section 17.21 (3), Wis. Stats., appointed by county board to fill vacancy for remainder of unexpired term. Term expires January 7, 1991.

[4]Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Term expires January 7, 1991.

[5]Menominee-Shawano Counties have a joint district attorney's office located in Shawano County.

[6]Under Section 17.21(4m), Wis. Stats., appointed by the circuit court judge to fill vacancy for remainder of an unexpired term. Term expires January 7, 1991.

Source: Questionnaires sent to county clerks by Legislative Reference Bureau; Wisconsin Counties Association, February 1989.

POPULATION OF URBANIZED AREAS, 1980

See 1987-1988 *Wisconsin Blue Book*, p. 720.

WISCONSIN MUNICIPALITIES OVER 15,000 POPULATION

See 1987-1988 *Wisconsin Blue Book*, p. 730.

HIGHLIGHTS OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS IN WISCONSIN

Military Service — More Wisconsinites served in World War II than in any other conflict in which the United States has been involved. Vietnam ranked second.

As of February 1989, over 11,000 Wisconsinites from all areas of the state are serving in over 100 Wisconsin Army or Air National Guard units located in 68 communities or locations. National Guard facilities include 70 armories, more than 100 non-armory administrative, supply and maintenance facilities, and 3 air bases.

Veteran's Programs — Since the end of World War II, a total of 534,922 loans and grants totaling more than $1.75 billion have been provided to Wisconsin veterans. Benefits take the form of economic and educational grants and of loans for economic assistance and housing mortgages. Educational grants far outweigh those for other purposes, while the overwhelming proportion of loans is for housing.

Total membership in the Wisconsin Veterans Home at King was 671 at the end of 1988. The number of residents has been near 700 for most of the 1980s as more World War II veterans and dependents entered the home.

The following tables present selected data. Consult the footnoted sources for more detailed information about military and veterans affairs.

WISCONSIN'S MILITARY SERVICE

Military Action	Number Served	Number Killed
Civil War	91,379	12,216
Spanish-American War	5,469	134[1]
Mexican Border Service	4,168	NA
World War I	122,215	3,932
World War II	332,200[2]	7,980
Korean Conflict	132,000[2]	801
Vietnam	152,000[3]	1,238[4]
Lebanon Granada	400[5]	4

[1]Casualties only from Wisconsin 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th regiments. No details from Navy, Marines or other Army units.

[2]U.S. Veterans Administration letter, October 17, 1961.

[3]U.S. Veterans Administration report, July 1, 1976.

[4]1,131 Department of Defense totals plus 107 WDVA extras.

[5]Based on statistics developed for legislation to extend state benefits to veterans who served on active duty in Lebanon or its territorial waters between August 1, 1982 and the date of withdrawal of U.S. armed forces from Lebanon or in Grenada between October 23, 1983, and November 21, 1983.

Source: Department of Veterans Affairs, February 1989.

DIRECT STATE BENEFITS TO WISCONSIN WAR VETERANS, 1943-1988*

1943-1961

Fiscal Year	Number of Veterans Benefited	Disbursed from Rehabilitation Trust Funds	Disbursed from Housing Fund	Total Funds to Veterans	Fiscal Year	Number of Veterans Benefited	Disbursed from Rehabilitation Trust Funds	Disbursed from Housing Fund	Total Funds to Veterans
8/1/43-1946	6,359	$ 975,173	$ —	$ 975,173	1954	4,507	$1,502,748	$ 2,917,282	$ 4,420,030
1947	10,701	2,207,914	—	2,207,914	1955	3,482	1,112,173	3,124,125	4,236,298
1948	9,578	3,511,527	—	3,511,527	1956	3,639	787,861	4,601,326	5,389,187
1949	6,086	2,512,517	—	2,512,517	1957	2,890	730,452	3,515,552	4,246,004
1950	5,867	2,040,658	1,422,400	3,463,058	1958	2,779	660,994	4,251,239	4,912,233
1951	6,137	2,104,550	3,073,556	5,178,106	1959	2,954	670,262	4,749,347	5,419,609
1952	10,442	1,995,116	20,366,965	22,362,081	1960	3,345	591,272	6,750,650	7,341,922
1953	5,099	1,331,140	7,511,640	8,842,780	1961	3,081	584,426	6,069,763	6,654,189

1962-1988

Fiscal Year	Number of Veterans Benefited	Grants		Loans		Vietnam Educational Grants	Revenue Bond Housing Loans	G.O. Bond Housing Loans	Total Funds to Veterans
		Economic	Educational	Economic Assistance	Second Mortgage Housing				
1962	3,073	$ 53,891	$ 2,100	$ 515,008	$ 6,110,586	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 6,681,585
1963	2,835	64,152	3,654	416,836	5,633,475	—	—	—	6,118,117
1964	2,514	79,702	8,540	422,850	4,098,378	—	—	—	4,609,470
1965	2,384	100,751	13,654	359,705	3,263,149	—	—	—	3,737,259
1966	3,272	113,710	36,294	677,311	4,333,245	—	—	—	5,160,560
1967	6,366	112,526	164,921	1,450,836	6,174,864	—	—	—	7,903,147
1968	7,117	128,691	191,355	2,393,521	6,806,438	—	—	—	9,520,005
1969	7,258	150,793	262,126	2,603,989	4,962,464	—	—	—	7,979,372
1970	8,296	193,044	289,743	3,605,092	5,177,305	—	—	—	9,265,183
1971	9,087	248,906	283,652	3,851,973	6,250,247	—	—	—	10,634,778
1972	10,241	299,603	332,319	4,005,623	8,570,346	—	—	—	13,207,891
1973	18,280	434,170	608,959	6,733,164	16,350,799	407,069	—	—	24,534,161
1974	35,280	549,417	1,021,859	7,704,081	14,338,853	1,834,337	—	—	25,448,547
1975	39,637	607,279	1,240,917	9,098,837	10,076,963	1,836,207	46,694,662	—	69,554,865
1976	38,057	536,855	1,245,312	9,537,622	4,371,839	1,861,901	6,333,640	192,591,387	216,478,556
1977	39,499	658,110	1,360,835	9,198,256	1,073,815	1,682,805	—	243,804,763	257,778,554
1978	39,045	496,715	1,232,768	9,819,842	760,546	1,196,114	—	195,435,266	208,941,251
1979	32,336	455,621	1,217,333	8,907,225	809,132	901,368	—	217,202,848	229,493,527
1980	28,391	362,556	1,099,266	6,735,632	843,433	731,672	—	187,896,184	197,668,743
1981	19,224	424,041	1,092,510	4,323,114	1,345,430	479,232	67,130,619	15,388,921	90,183,867
1982	15,267	378,614	1,159,025	3,656,939	1,062,015	469,347	8,400,780	1,094,338	16,221,058
1983	14,229	591,351	986,106	3,073,217	762,930	391,542	0	50,895,774	56,700,920
1984	14,202	469,314	1,227,239	3,116,789	782,463	328,036	0	52,213,509	58,137,350
1985	12,833	453,502	1,483,693	2,737,544	552,106	225,043	0	42,237,750	47,689,638
1986	12,058	378,999	1,255,252	3,678,759	243,147	157,379	0	13,583,597	19,297,133
1987	9,365	529,634	807,253	2,802,819	141,370	127,789	0	14,474,851	18,883,716
1988	8,101	426,595	696,352	2,405,642	289,606	91,392	0	24,224,971	28,134,558

*The 1961 Legislature merged all veterans' funds into one fund, the Veterans' Trust Fund.
Source: Department of Veterans Affairs, February 1989.

WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD

ARMY UNITS

State Area Command (STARC)
Hq. (-) State Area Command — Madison
Det. 2, State Area Command (Wisconsin Military Academy) — Camp Williams
1122d Transportation Det. — Madison
112th Public Affairs Det. — Madison
132d Army Band — Madison
232d Personnel Services Co. — Madison
132d Military History Det. — Madison

Troop Command
Det. 1, State Area Command (Troop Command) — Milwaukee
64th Rear Area Opns. Cen. (RAOC) — Hartford
32d Military Police Co. (-) — Milwaukee
Det. 1, 32d Military Police Co. — Janesville
1157th Transportation Co. (-) — Oshkosh
Det. 1, 1157th Transportation Co. — Berlin
1158th Transportation Co. — Monroe
135th Medical Co. — Waukesha
732d Maintenance Battalion
Hq. and Hq. Det., 732d Maintenance Battalion — Tomah
105th Maintenance Co. — Milwaukee
107th Maintenance Co. (-) — Sparta
Det. 1, 107th Maintenance Co. — Viroqua
108th Maintenance Co. (-) — Mauston
Det. 1, 108th Maintenance Co. — Tomah
122d Ord. Det. — Tomah
2d Battalion (TLAT) 128th Infantry
Hq. and HQ. Det., 2d Battalion 128th Infantry — Elkhorn
Co. A — Oconomowoc
Co. B — Burlington
Co. C — Watertown
Co. D — Fort Atkinson
Co. E — Whitewater
147th Aviation Battalion
Hq. and Svc. Co. — Madison
Co. A — Madison
Co. B — Madison
Co. C — Madison

32d Infantry Brigade (Mechanized)
Hq. and Hq. Co. (-) 32d Infantry Brigade — Milwaukee
Det. 1, Hq. and Hq. Co., 32d Infantry Brigade — West Bend
32d Engineer Co. (-) — Onalaska
Det 1, 32d Engineer Co. — Neillsville
Troop E (-) 105th Cavalry — Baraboo
Det. 1, Troop E, 105th Cavalry — Reedsburg
2d Battalion 127th Infantry
Hq. and Hq. Co. (-) 2d Battalion, 127th Infantry — Appleton
Det. 1, Hq. and Hq. Co. — Green Bay
Co. A — Waupun
Co. B — Green Bay
Co. C — Oshkosh
Co. D (-) — Ripon
Det. 1, Co. D — Fond du Lac
Co. E — Appleton
1st Battalion 128th Infantry
Hq. and Hq. Co. 1st Battalion, 128th Infantry — Eau Claire
Co. A — Menomonie
Co. B — New Richmond
Co. C — Rice Lake
Co. D — Arcadia
Co. E — River Falls
1st Battalion 632d Armor
Hq. and Hq. Co., 1st Battalion, 632d Armor — Wausau
Co. A — Merrill
Co. B — Antigo
Co. C — Marinette
Co. D — Mosinee
1st Battalion 120th Field Artillery
Hq. and Hq. Btry. (-) — Wisconsin Rapids
Det. 1, Hq. and Hq. Btry. — Stevens Point
Det. 2, Hq. and Hq. Btry. — Waupaca
Btry. A — Marshfield
Btry. B — Clintonville
Btry. C — Stevens Point
Svc. Btry. — Wisconsin Rapids
132d Support Battalion
Hq. and Hq. Co., 132d Support Battalion — Madison
Co. A — Janesville
Co. B (-) — Portage
Det. 1, Co. B — Madison
Co. C — Milwaukee
Co. D — Milwaukee

264th Engineer Group
Hq. and Hq. and Co., 264th Engineer Group — Chippewa Falls
724th Engineer Battalion
Hq. and Hq. Co., 724th Engineer Battalion — Superior
Co. A (-) — Ashland
Det. 1, Co. A — Phillips
Co. B (-) — Hayward
Det. 1, Co. B — Spooner
Co. C (-) — Tomahawk
Det. 1, Co. C — Rhinelander
Co. D (-) — Medford
Det. 1, Co. D — Abbotsford
426th Engineer Battalion
Hq. and Hq. Det., 426th Engineer Battalion — Onalaska
229th Engineer Co. (-) — Prairie du Chien
Det 1, 229th Engineer Co. — Platteville
273d Engineer Co. — Onalaska
106th Supply and Svc. Co. — Black River Falls

57th Field Artillery Brigade
Hq. and Hq. Btry. (-) 57th Field Artillery Brigade — Whitefish Bay
Det. 1, Hq. and Hq. Btry, 57th Field Artillery Brigade — Two Rivers
1st Battalion 121st Field Artillery
Hq. and Hq. Btry, 1st Bn., 121st Field Artillery — Whitefish Bay
Btry. A — Whitefish Bay
Btry B (-) — Plymouth
Det. 1, Btry. B — Sheboygan
Btry. C — Whitefish Bay
Svc. Btry. — Whitefish Bay
1st Bn. 126th Field Artillery
Hq. and Hq. Btry., 126th Field Artillery — Kenosha
Btry. A — Oak Creek
Btry. B — Oak Creek
Btry. C — Racine
Svc. Btry. — Kenosha

13th Evacuation Hospital
13th Evac. Hosp. (-) — Madison
Det. 1, 13th Evac. Hosp. — Marshfield
Det. 2, 13th Evac. Hosp. — Chippewa Falls

AIR UNITS

Madison

Headquarters, Wisconsin Air National Guard
128th Tactical Fighter Wing, WIANG
176th Tactical Fighter Squadron
115th Mission Support Squadron
115th Civil Engineer Squadron
115th Resource Management Squadron
115th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron
115th Mission Support Flight
115th Weapons Systems Security Flight
115th Tactical Clinic

WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD—Cont.

Milwaukee

128th Air Refueling Group
- 126th Air Refueling Squadron
- 128th Mission Support Squadron
- 128th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron
- 128th Resource Management Squadron
- 128th Civil Engineer Squadron
- 128th Mission Support Flight
- 126th Weather Flight
- 128th Security Police Flight
- 128th USAF Clinic
- 128th Tactical Control Flight

Camp Douglas

Permanent Field Training Site, Volk Field

Abbreviations: Hq. — Headquarters; Co. — Company; Btry. — Battery; Det. — Detachment.

Source: Department of Military Affairs, departmental data, January 1989.

MEMBERSHIP, WISCONSIN VETERANS HOME*
1888 to 1988

Year	Civil and Indian Wars[1]	Spanish-American	World War I		World War II		Korean Conflict		Total[1]
			Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
1930	254	108	10	14	—	—	—	—	386
1940	89	196	101	130	—	—	—	—	516
1950	27	156	189	93	5	1	—	—	471
1960	4	74	203	94	40	5	—	—	450
1961	3	66	221	88	39	8	—	—	427
1962	3	66	223	82	52	9	—	—	431
1963	3	67	235	87	57	10	—	—	459
1964	3	63	237	105	61	16	—	—	485
1965	2	62	247	112	77	16	—	—	516
1966	1	56	258	112	86	21	—	—	534
1967	1	46	272	120	93	20	—	—	555
1968	1	48	253	123	93	16	—	—	534
1969	1	43	253	145	101	14	—	—	560
1970	1	35	279	146	153	20	1	0	635
1971	1	39	316	160	184	31	2	0	723
1972	0	28	279	155	199	39	2	0	702
1973	0	25	285	108	199	37	0	1	715
1974	0	21	279	175	185	37	0	2	699

	Spanish-American		World War I		World War II		Korean Conflict		Vietnam Era		
	Vets.	Depends.	Vets.	Depends.	Vets.	Depends.	Vets.	Depends.	Vets.	Depends.	Total
1975	1	18	272	171	198	40	3	2	—	—	705
1976	1	14	254	167	209	40	2	2	—	—	689
1977	1	13	270	164	205	41	4	2	—	—	700
1978	1	11	261	158	218	38	3	2	—	—	692
1979	1	11	244	146	227	37	4	1	—	—	672
1980	1	8	242	144	241	36	5	1	—	—	678
1981	0	8	224	139	264	40	8	2	—	—	685
1982	0	7	189	124	282	43	11	2	—	—	658
1983	0	5	171	111	297	42	14	2	1	0	643
1984	0	4	144	97	316	47	21	2	3	0	634
1985	0	4	129	102	329	54	28	0	5	0	651
1986	0	4	117	92	348	56	35	5	7	0	664
1987	0	2	108	84	384	60	36	4	8	0	686
1988	0	1	84	76	395	55	45	7	8	0	671

*Name changed from Grand Army Home by Chapter 33, Laws of 1973.

[1]All members of the home from 1888 to 1920 were Civil War or Indian wars veterans: 1888 — 72; 1889 — 148; 1890 — 139; 1895 — 339; 1900 — 680; 1910 — 699; 1920 — 532.

Source: Department of Veterans Affairs, January 1989.

HIGHLIGHTS OF NEWS MEDIA IN WISCONSIN

There are 37 daily newspapers in Wisconsin. Green Bay and Madison each have 2, while Milwaukee has 3, one of which is primarily a legal and construction publication. There are 228 weekly or biweekly newspapers published in the state.

There are 27 commercial television stations and 8 educational stations in the state. Forty of the 267 radio stations are not commercial. There are also 166 cable franchises.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information on news media.

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS[1]

Daily Newspapers

Municipality	Newspaper	Publisher
Antigo, 612 Superior St. 54409	Daily Journal	Fred Berner
Appleton, 306 W. Washington 54912	Post-Crescent	Donald Kampfer
Ashland, 122 W. 3rd 54806	Daily Press	John B. Murphy
Baraboo, 21[illegible] First St. 53913	News-Republic	James Bowers
Beaver Dam, 805 Park Ave. 53915	Daily Citizen	James E. Conley, Jr.
Beloit, 149 State St. 53511	Daily News	William D. Behling
Chippewa Falls, 321 Frenette Dr. 54729	Herald-Telegram	Gary Gaier
Eau Claire, 701 S. Farwell 54702	Leader-Telegram	Charles Graaskamp
Fond du Lac, 33 W. Second St. 54936	Reporter	L.A. Lange, Jr.
Fort Atkinson, 28 Milwaukee Ave., W. 53538	Jefferson County Union	B.V. Knox
Green Bay, P.O. Box 2467 54306	News-Chronicle	Frank A. Wood
Green Bay, 435 E. Walnut 54307	Press-Gazette	Michael B. Gage
Janesville, 1 S. Parker Dr. 53547	Gazette	David Johnson
Kenosha, 715-58th St. 53140	News	Howard J. Brown
La Crosse, 401 N. Third St. 54601	Tribune	Sanders Hook
Madison, 1901 Fish Hatchery Rd. 53708	Capital Times	Frederick W. Miller
Madison, 1901 Fish Hatchery Rd. 53708	Wisconsin State Journal	James E. Burgess
Manitowoc, P.O. Box 688 54220	Herald-Times-Reporter	Kim E. Arteel
Marinette, 1809 Dunlap Ave. 54143	Eagle-Star	Dennis J. Colling
Marshfield, 111 W. Third 54449	News-Herald	Bennett R. Lewis
Milwaukee, Box 33999 53233	Daily Reporter	Webster & Winifred Woodmansee
Milwaukee, 333 W. State St. 53201	Journal	Journal/Sentinel, Inc.
Milwaukee, 333 W. State St. 53201	Sentinel	Journal/Sentinel, Inc.
Monroe, 1065 4th Ave. West 53566	Evening Times	James Bruce
Oshkosh, 224 State St. 54903	Northwestern	Russ Sprung
Portage, 309 DeWitt 53901	Daily Register	Greg Smith
Racine, 212 Fourth St. 53403	Journal Times	Robert Fusie
Rhinelander, 314 Courtney St. 54501	Daily News	Richard W. Timmons
Shawano, 1464 E. Green Bay St. 54166	Evening Leader	David McAdow
Sheboygan, 632 Center Ave. 53082	Press	Henry Bird
Stevens Point, 1200 Third St. 54481	Journal	Frank Leahy
Superior, 1226 Ogden Ave. 54880	Evening Telegram	John B. Murphy
Watertown, 113 W. Main St. 53094	Daily Times	James Clifford
Waukesha, 200 Park Place 53187	Freeman	Michael Sexton
Wausau, 800 Scott St. 54401	Daily Herald	Sonja Craig
West Bend, 100 S. Sixth St. 53095	Daily News	B.A. LaPine
Wisconsin Rapids, 220 1st Ave. S. 54494	Daily Tribune	Ralph Gastellum

Other Newspapers

Municipality	Newspaper	Issued	Publisher
Abbotsford 54405	Tribune-Phonograph	Wed.	J.A. O'Leary
Adams 53910	Adams Co. Times	Wed.	Richard Hannagan
Albany 53502	Agenda	Thurs.	Dan Witte
Algoma 54201	Record-Herald	Wed.	Frank Woods
Alma 54610	Buffalo-Pepin Co. Journal	Thurs.	Gary D. Stumpf
Amery 54001	Free Press	Tues.	Palmer H. Sondreal
Arcadia 54612	News-Leader	Thurs.	Charles Blaschko
Argyle 53504	Agenda	Wed.	Dan Witte
Ashwaubenon 54304	Press	Fri.	Lois Aubinger
Augusta 54722	Area Times	Wed.	Michael D. Jensen
Baldwin 54002	Bulletin	Tues.	William C. Hawley
Balsam Lake 54810	Ledger	Thurs.	Thomas C. Miller
Barron 54812	Barron Co. News-Shield	Wed.	Jim Bell
Bayfield 54814	Bayfield Co. Press	Wed.	Dan Satran, Jr.
Belleville 53508	Recorder	Thurs.	John P. Adams
Berlin 54923[3]	Journal	Thurs.	Robert Gonyo
Black Earth 53515	Black Earth-Dane Co. News, Mazomanie Sickle & Cross Plains Arrow	Thurs.	Dan Witte
Black River Falls 54615	Journal	Wed.	Craig & Sharon Bucher
Blair 54616	Press	Thurs.	Gerald Hjornevik
Blanchardville 53516	Blade-Atlas	Thurs.	J. Patrick Reilly
Bloomer 54724	Advance	Wed.	Alfred Bauer, Jr.
Boscobel 53805	Dial	Thurs.	Ralph D. Goldsmith
Brillion 54110	News	Thurs.	Zane & Noel Zander
Brodhead 53520	Independent-Register	Wed.	Danny Markham
Brookfield 53005[2]	News	Thurs.	Wayne Toske

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS[1]

Other Newspapers—Cont.

Municipality	Newspaper	Issued	Publisher
Burlington 53105	Standard Press	Mon. & Wed.	William E. Branen
Cable 54821	County Journal	Thurs.	Paul Bremicker
Cadott 54727	Sentinel	Tues.	Trygg J. Hansen
Cambridge 53523	News	Thurs.	Dennis L. Hawkes
Campbellsport 53010	News	Thurs.	Gerald F. Ninnemann
Cashton 54619	Record	Wed.	Gerald Eddy
Cedarburg 53012	News Graphic Pilot	Mon. & Thurs.	Phillip Paige
Chetek 54728	Alert	Thurs.	Paul H. Lange
Chilton 53014	Times-Journal	Thurs.	Gary Vercauteren
Clear Lake 54005	Indianhead Star	Thurs.	Steven Wynn
Clinton 53525	Topper	Thurs.	Frederic N. Wagner
Clintonville 54929	Tribune-Gazette	Thurs.	Walter E. Gleason
Cochrane 54622	Cochrane-Fountain City Recorder	Thurs.	Gary D. Stumpf
Colfax 54730	Messenger	Thurs.	Lyle A. Christianson
Columbus 53925	Journal-Republican	Mon.	Marshall Bernhagen
Cornell 54732	Cornell & Lake Holcomb Courier	Thurs.	Trygg J. Hansen
Crandon 54520	Forest Republican	Thurs.	Russell H. Steel
Cuba City 53807	Tri-County Press	Wed.	Rex Q. Goldthorpe
Cudahy-St. Francis 53110	Advisor Press	Thurs.	Wayne Toske
Cumberland 54829	Advocate	Wed.	J.F. Dorrence, Jr.
Darlington 53530	Republican-Journal	Thurs.	Brian A. Lund
Deerfield 53531	Independent	Thurs.	Richard L. Royle
DeForest 53532	Time-Tribune	Wed.	Richard and Molly Emerson
Delavan 53115	Enterprise	Thurs.	A.L. Petermann
Denmark 54208	Press	Thurs.	Frank A. Wood
De Pere 54115	Journal	Thurs.	Paul J. Creviere, Sr.
Dodgeville 53533	Chronicle	Thurs.	J. Patrick Reilly
Dousman 53118	Index	Thurs.	Jim McLoone
Durand 54736	Courier-Wedge	Thurs.	Gary Stumpf
Eagle River 54521	Vilas Co. News-Review	Wed.	Byron McNutt
East Troy 53120	News	Wed.	Robert E. & Debra A. Collins
Eau Claire 54702	The Country Today	Wed.	Pieter Graaskamp
Edgar 54426	Record Review	Wed.	J.A. O'Leary
Edgerton 53534	Reporter	Wed.	Harland E. Everson
Elkhorn 53121	Independent	Thurs.	Randy Johnson
Ellsworth 54011	Pierce Co. Herald	Wed.	Jay V. Griggs
Elm Grove 53122[2]	Elm Leaves	Thurs.	Wayne Toske
Elmwood 54740	Argus	Wed.	Duane E. Kelly
Elroy 53929	Tribune Keystone	Thurs.	William & Delores Griffith
Evansville 53536	Review	Wed.	M. Vivian & Frank H. Gildner, Jr.
Fennimore 53809	Times	Thurs.	William S. Hale
Fitchburg 53593	Star	Thurs.	Henry W. Schroeder
Florence 54121	Mining News	Wed.	Ned Cochrane
Fox Lake 53933[3]	Representative	Thurs.	Robert Gonyo
Frederic 54837	InterCounty Leader	Wed.	Douglas Panek
Friendship 53934	Reporter	Wed.	Richard Hannigan
Galesville 54630	Republican	Thurs.	John Graf
Gays Mills 54631	Crawford Co. Independent	Thurs.	Ralph D. Goldsmith
Germantown 53022[2]	Banner Press	Thurs.	Wayne Toske
Glenwood City 54013	Tribune Press Reporter	Wed.	Carlton De Witt
Glidden 54527	Enterprise	Wed.	Matthew Hart
Grantsburg 54840	Burnett Co. Sentinel	Wed.	Marjorie G. Nelson
Green Lake 54941[3]	Green Lake Co. Reporter	Thurs.	Robert M. Gonyo
Greendale 53129[2]	Village Life	Thurs.	Wayne Toske
Greenfield 53220[2]	Observer	Thurs.	Wayne Toske
Hales Corners 53130[2]	Franklin-Hales Corners Hub	Thurs.	Wayne Toske
Hammond 54015	Central St. Croix News	Wed.	Barbara Gardner
Hartford 53027	Times-Press	Thurs.	Jim McLoone
Hartland 53029	Lake Country Reporter	Tues. & Thurs.	Jim McLoone
Hayward 54843	Sawyer Co. Record & Review	Wed.	Keith Hansen
Hillsboro 54634	Sentry-Enterprise	Thurs.	Larry Hubner
Horicon 53032	Reporter	Thurs.	Julius Marolla
Hudson 54016	Star-Observer	Thurs.	Jay Griggs
Hurley 54534	Iron Co. Miner	Thurs.	Howard W. Moore
Iola 54945	Herald	Thurs.	Trey Foerster, Inc.
Iron River 54847	Pioneer	Wed.	Dan Satran, Jr.
Juneau 53039	Dodge Co. Independent	Thurs.	Richard L. Royle

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS[1]

Other Newspapers—Cont.

Municipality	Newspaper	Issued	Publisher
Kaukauna 54130	Times	Tues. & Thurs.	James W. Lang
Kewaskum 53040	Statesman	Fri.	Lana Harbeck Kuehl
Kewaunee 54216	Enterprise	Thurs.	Frank Wood
Kiel 53042	Tri-County Record	Thurs.	Michael E. & Joe Mathes
Ladysmith 54848	News	Thurs.	Thomas D. Bell
La Farge 54639	Epitaph-News	Thurs.	April Paul
Lake Geneva 53147	Regional News	Thurs.	Donald Bearder
Lake Mills 53551	Leader	Thurs.	Dennis L. Hawker
Lancaster 53813	Grant Co. Herald Independent	Thurs.	William Hale
Lodi 53555	Enterprise	Thurs.	William Haupt
Loyal 54446	Tribune-Record-Gleaner	Wed.	Robert E. & Florence J. Berglund
Luxemburg 54217	News	Wed.	Frank Wood
Madison 53703	Isthmus	Thurs.	Vince O'Hern
Madison 53719	The Cheese Reporter	Fri.	Harry A. Palmiter
Manawa 54949	Advocate	Thurs.	Trey Foerster, Inc.
Marion 54950	Advertiser	Thurs.	Daniel S. Brandenburg
Markesan 53946	Herald	Thurs.	Donald V. & Dee Evans
Marshfield 54449	Agri-View	Thurs.	Gerald J. Petcher
Mauston 53948	Juneau Co. Star-Times	Tues.	William & Delores Griffith
Mayville 53050	News	Thurs.	Andrew & Ken Johnson
McFarland 53558	Community Life	Wed.	Henry Schroeder
Medford 54451	Star News	Wed.	Robert D. Anderson
Mellen 54546	Weekly-Record	Thurs.	James F. Christl
Melrose 54642	Chronicle	Wed.	Thomas G. Besl
Menomonee Falls 53051[2]	News	Thurs.	Wayne Toske
Menomonie 54751	Dunn Co. News	Wed.	F.J. & R.J. Flint
Middleton 53562	Times-Tribune	Thurs.	Dan Witte
Milton 53563	Courier	Thurs.	Michael P. Flaherty
Milwaukee 53202	Business Journal	Mon.	Donald R. Richards
Milwaukee 53212	Community Journal	Wed.	Patricia O'Flynn-Thomas
Milwaukee 53206	Courier	Sat.	Johi Alston
Milwaukee 53702	Milwaukee Weekly	Thurs.	Richard Ausman
Milwaukee 53206	Star	Thurs.	Johi Alston
Milwaukee 53216	Times	Wed.	Nathan Conyers
Mineral Point 53565	Democrat Tribune	Thurs.	Patrick Reilly
Minocqua 54548	Lakeland Times	Tues. & Fri.	Donald P. Walker
Mondovi 54755	Herald-News	Thurs.	Perry Nyseth
Monona 53716	Community Herald	Wed.	Georgi-Ann Oshagan
Montello 53949	Marquette Co. Tribune	Thurs.	Dan Witte
Montfort 53569	Rural Register	Thurs.	Donald Schultz
Monticello 53570	Messenger	Wed.	Dan Witte
Mosinee 54455	Times	Thurs.	Gretchen Bruske
Mount Horeb 53572	Mail	Thurs.	Dan Witte
Mukwonago 53149	Chief	Wed.	Raymond De Visser
Muscoda 53573	Progressive	Thurs.	Wendell Smith
Muskego 53150[2]	Sun	Thurs.	Wayne Toske
Neillsville 54456	Clark Co. Press	Thurs.	Ronald R. Zachow
New Berlin 53151[2]	Citizen	Thurs.	Wayne Toske
New Glarus 53574	Post	Wed.	Dan Witte
New Holstein 53061	Reporter	Thurs.	Mark Sherry
New London 54961	Press Star	Thurs.	William Melendes
New Richmond 54017	News	Thurs.	Michael J. Burke
Niagara 54151	Journal	Wed.	Jeffery J. Klenke
Oak Creek 53154[2]	Pictorial	Thurs.	Wayne Toske
Oconomowoc 53066	Enterprise	Wed.	Bruce C. & Douglas B. Brown
Oconto 54153	Oconto Co. Reporter	Tues.	William Borneman
Oconto Falls 54154	Oconto Co. Times Herald	Wed.	Robert E. Shellman
Omro 54963[3]	Herald	Thurs.	Robert Gonyo
Ontario 54651	County Line Connection	Thurs.	Karen Parker
Oregon 53575	Observer	Thurs.	Henry W. Schroeder
Orfordville 53576	Journal	Thurs.	George Stewart
Osceola 54020	Sun	Thurs.	Thomas G. Larson
Osseo 54758	Tri-County News	Wed.	Michael D. Jensen
Owen 54460	Enterprise	Thurs.	Virginia A. Barager
Palmyra 53156	Enterprise	Thurs.	Coe Printers & Publishers, Inc.
Pardeeville 53954	Mid-County Times	Wed.	David Gneiser
Park Falls 54552	Herald	Thurs.	Kenneth Dischler
Peshtigo 54157	Times	Wed.	Mary Ann Gardon
Phillips 54555	Bee	Thurs.	Ted Kempkes
Platteville 53818	Journal	Tues. & Thurs.	Richard Brockman
Plymouth 53073	Review	Thurs.	Barry & Christine Johanson
Port Washington 53074	Ozaukee Press	Thurs.	Wm. F. Schanen III

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS[1]

Other Newspapers—Cont.

Municipality	Newspaper	Issued	Publisher
Poynette 53955	Press	Wed.	Richard & Molly Emerson
Prairie du Chien 53821	Courier Press	Mon. & Wed.	Jack Howe
Prescott 54021	Journal	Thurs.	Gary Rawn
Presque Isle 54557	North Star Journal	Wed.	Thomas J. Forster
Princeton 54968[3]	Times-Republic	Thurs.	Robert Gonyo
Randolph 53956	Advance	Wed.	Dave Gneiser
Random Lake 53075	Sounder	Thurs.	Ray Scholler
Reedsburg 53959	Times-Press	Thurs.	William & Delores Griffith
Rice Lake 54868	Chronotype	Wed.	James Dorrance
Richland Center 53581	Observer	Thurs.	Eric R. Olson
Ripon 54971	Commonwealth-Press	Thurs.	A. Douglas Lyke
River Falls 54022	Journal	Thurs.	Jay Griggs
Sauk City 53583	Sauk Prairie Star	Thurs.	Dan Witte
Seymour 54165	Times Press.	Thurs.	Tom Duffey
Sharon 53585	Reporter	Thurs.	Walworth Newspaper, Inc.
Sheboygan Falls 53085	News	Wed.	Barry & Christine Johanson
Shell Lake 54871	Washburn Co. Register	Thurs.	Marc & Connie Parenteau
Somerset 54025	Star	Wed.	Gary Rawn
South Milwaukee 53172	Bay Viewer	Thurs.	Community Newspapers
South Milwaukee 53172[2]	Voice Graphic	Thurs.	Wayne Toske
South Milwaukee 53172	Voice Journal	Thurs.	Joseph Soulak
Sparta 54656	Herald	Mon.	Theodore C. Radde
Sparta 54656	Monroe Co. Democrat	Thurs.	William Gleiss
Spooner 54801	Advocate	Thurs.	Keith Hansen
Spring Green 53588	Home News	Thurs.	William & Delores Griffith
Spring Valley 54767	Sun	Wed.	Duane E. Kelly
Stanley 54768	Republican	Thurs.	B.J. Fazendin
Stoughton 53589	Courier Hub	Thurs.	John LeBeck & Dick Anderson
Stratford 54484	Journal	Wed.	Paul Hale
Sturgeon Bay 54235	Door Co. Advocate	Tues. & Thurs.	Frank Wood
Sun Prairie 53590	Star	Thurs.	Richard L. Royle
Sussex 53089	Sun	Tues.	Jim McLoone
Thorp 54771	Courier	Thurs.	Mark J. LaGasse
Three Lakes 54562	News	Wed.	Byron McNutt
Tomah 54660	Journal	Thurs.	John R. Kenny
Tomah 54660	Monitor-Herald	Mon.	John R. Kenny
Tomahawk 54487	Leader	Tues.	Larry M. & Kathleen A. Tobin
Twin Lakes 53181	Westosha Report	Mon.	Robert Branen
Union Grove 53182	Westline Report	Tues.	Robert Branen
Valders 54245	Journal	Thurs.	Marion Brockman
Verona 53593	Press	Thurs.	Henry W. Schroeder
Viroqua 54665	Vernon Co. Broadcaster Censor	Thurs.	Arthur Lundell, Merland Lind & Ardelle Terwilliger
Walworth 53184	Times	Thurs.	Walworth Newspapers, Inc.
Washburn 54891	Times	Wed.	Dan Satran, Jr.
Waterloo 53594	Courier	Thurs.	Richard L. Royle
Waunakee 53597	Tribune	Thurs.	Art Drake
Waupaca 54981	Waupaca Co. Post	Thurs.	Mark C. & Scott B. Turner
Waupaca 54981	Wis. State Farmer	Fri.	Mark C. & Scott B. Turner
Waupun 53963	Leader News	Wed.	Marshall Berhagen
Wautoma 54982	Waushara Argus	Wed.	Mary Kunasch
Wauwatosa 53226[2]	News-Times	Thurs.	Wayne Toske
West Allis 53214[2]	Star	Thurs.	Wayne Toske
West Salem 54669	La Crosse Co. Countryman	Thurs.	William & Delores Griffith
Westby 54667	Times	Wed.	Hale & Janet Evans
Weyauwega 54983	Chronicle	Thurs.	Mark & Scott Turner
Whitefish Bay[2]	Herald	Thurs.	Wayne Toske
Whitehall 54773	Times	Thurs.	Robert O. Gauger
Whitewater 53190	Register	Thurs.	Coe Printers & Publishers, Inc.
Winneconne 54986	News	Wed.	John A. Rogers
Winter 54896	Sawyer Co. Gazette	Wed.	John T. Martin
Wisconsin Dells 53965	Events	Thurs.	William & Delores Griffith
Wittenberg 54499	Enterprise News	Thurs.	Gordon Boldig
Wonewoc 53968	Reporter	Thurs.	William & Delores Griffith
Woodville 54028	Leader	Wed.	Arthur M. Best

[1] A "newspaper" listed here is defined by Section 985.03 (1) (c) of the Wisconsin Statutes as follows: "A newspaper, under this chapter, is a publication appearing at regular intervals and at least once a week, containing reports of happenings of recent occurrence of a varied character, such as political, social, moral and religious subjects, designed to inform the general reader...."

[2] Combined editorial office in Oak Creek 53154.

[3] Combined editorial office in Berlin 54923.

Source: "1989 Directory and Rate Book", Wisconsin Newspaper Association, and questionnaires sent to publishers.

WISCONSIN PERIODICALS

Name	Issued	Publisher
AAA World Magazine	Bimonthly	AAA Wisconsin, 433 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Abstract Bulletin of the Institute of Paper Chemistry	Monthly	Institute of Paper Chemistry, P.O. Box 1039, Appleton 54912
Accent on You	Weekly (during school year)	Hi-Time Publishing Corp., 12040-F W. Feerick St., Wauwatosa 53222
Action Tracks	1 per yr.	Byron McNutt, P.O. Box 1929, Eagle River 54521
AFL-CIO Milwaukee Labor Press	Monthly	Milwaukee County Labor Council, 633 S. Hawley Road, Milwaukee 53214
AFSCME Reports	Monthly	AFSCME Int'l Area Office, 5 Odana Ct., Madison 53719
Ag Venture	Bimonthly	Wis. Farm Bureau Federation, P.O. Box 5550, Madison 53705
Agronomy Journal	Bimonthly	American Society of Agronomy, 677 S. Segoe Rd., Madison 53711
Airwaves	Monthly	Friends of WHA-TV, Inc., Suite 401, 222 State St., Madison 53703
American Christmas Tree Journal	Quarterly	Donald L. McNeil, 611 E. Wells St., Milwaukee 53202
American Orthoptic Journal	1 per yr.	UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715
Angle Orthodontist, The	Quarterly	Angle Orthodontists Research and Education Foundation, Inc., No. 406, 100 W. Lawrence St., Appleton 54911
ARC News	4 per yr.	Merlen Kurth, ARC in Wis., 6120 University Ave., Middleton 53562
Arctic Anthropology	2 per yr.	UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715
Astronomy	Monthly	Kalmbach Publishing Co., 1027 N. 7th St., Milwaukee 53233
Athletic Business	Monthly	Gretchen Kelsey Brown, Suite 201, 842 Hoffman St., Madison 53704
Auto Price Almanac	4 per yr.	Pace Publications, Inc., 1020 N. Broadway, Milwaukee 53202
Badger Birder	11 per yr.	Wis. Society for Ornithology, 6918 N. Belmont Lane, Milwaukee 53217
Badger Common 'Tater	Monthly	Wis. Potato and Vegetable Growers Assn., Inc., P.O. Box 327, Antigo 54409
Badger Herald	Daily (M-F)	Badger Herald, Inc., 550 State St., Madison 53703
Badger Legionnaire	Monthly	Wisconsin American Legion, 812 E. State St., Milwaukee 53202
Badger Rails	6 per yr.	Wis. Assn. of Railroad Passengers, 1815 Summit Ave., Madison 53705
Badger Sportsman	Monthly	Gary Vercauteren, 19 E. Main, Chilton 53014
Bank Note Reporter	Monthly	Clifford Mishler, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Baseball Card News	Biweekly	Robert Lemke, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Baseball Card Price Guide	Monthly	Robert Lemke, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Baseball Card Show Calendar	Quarterly	Robert Lemke, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Baseball Cards Magazine	Monthly	Robert Lemke, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Beloit Fiction Journal	2 per yr.	Beloit College, Beloit 53511
Beloit Magazine	3 per yr.	Beloit College, Office of Information Services, 700 College St., Beloit 53511
Benefits Quarterly	4 per yr.	International Soc. of Certified Employee Benefit Specialists, P.O. Box 209, Brookfield 53008-0209
Bowling Magazine	Bimonthly	American Bowling Congress, 5301 S. 76th St., Greendale 53129
Bridge Building	Irregular	Wis. Board on Aging and Long-Term Care, 122 E. Dayton St., Madison 53702
Brilliant Ideas For Publishers	Bimonthly	Creative Brilliance Associates, P.O. Box 4237, Madison 53711
Brown Swiss Bulletin	Monthly	Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Assn., P.O. Box 1038, Beloit 53511
Building Operating Management	Monthly	Trade Press Publishing Co., P.O. Box 694, Milwaukee 53201
Burnett County Laker	3 per summer	Ledger Publications, Inc., 105 Main St., Balsam Lake 54810
Business Journal, The	Weekly	Donald R. Richards, 2025 N. Summit Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Business Opportunities Handbook	2 per yr.	Enterprise Magazines, Inc., 1020 N. Broadway, Milwaukee 53202
Buyer's Guide Reports		
Foreign Car Prices	6 per yr.	Pace Publications, Inc., 1020 N. Broadway, Milwaukee 53202
New Car Prices	6 per yr.	Pace Publications, Inc., 1020 N. Broadway, Milwaukee 53202
Truck and Van Prices	6 per yr.	Pace Publications, Inc., 1020 N. Broadway, Milwaukee 53202
Used Car Prices	6 per yr.	Pace Publications, Inc., 1020 N. Broadway, Milwaukee 53202
Camping and RV Magazine	Monthly	Joe Jones Publishing, P.O. Box 337, 121 N. Main, Iola 54945
Capitol Update	Weekly (legislative session)	Wis. Federation of Teachers, 2021 Atwood Ave., Madison 53704
Car, Truck and Van Buyers Guide	4 per yr.	Pace Publications, Inc., 1020 N. Broadway, Milwaukee 53202
Catalog Handbook	2 per yr.	Enterprise Magazines, Inc., 1020 N. Broadway, Milwaukee 53202
Catholic Herald	Weekly	Milwaukee Catholic Press Apostolate, 3501 S. Lake Dr., Milwaukee 53207
Catholic Knight	Quarterly	Catholic Knights Insurance Society, 1100 W. Wells St., Milwaukee 53233
Chain O'Lakes Picture Post	Weekly (13 summer weeks)	Mark and Scott Turner, P.O. Box 152, Waupaca 54981
Challenge	Bimonthly	Wis. Federation of Cooperatives, Suite 401, 30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Checkered Flag Racing News	Weekly (Apr. - Sept.), monthly (Oct. - March)	J/D Enterprises, P.O. Box 454, Watertown 53094
Children's Nurse	2 per yr.	Children's Hospital of Wisconsin, P.O. Box 1997, Milwaukee 53201

WISCONSIN PERIODICALS—Cont.

Name	Issued	Publisher
Classic Toy Trains	Quarterly	Kalmbach Publishing Co., 1027 N. 7th St., Milwaukee 53233
Coin Prices	Bimonthly	Clifford Mishler, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Coins Magazine	Monthly	Clifford Mishler, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Columns	Bimonthly	State Historical Society of Wis., 816 State St., Madison 53706
Comics Buyer's Guide, The	Weekly	John Koenig, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Communicator	Quarterly	Wis. Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs Assn., P.O. Box 145, Chippewa Falls 54729
Communicator, The	15 per yr.	Wis. Assn. of Homes and Services for the Aging, 6400 Gisholt Dr., Suite 203, Madison 53713
Compass, The	Weekly	Bishop Adam J. Maida, P.O. Box 1825, Green Bay 54305
Contemporary Literature	Quarterly	UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715
Cooking for Profit	Monthly	P.O. Box 267, Fond du Lac 54936-0267
Corporate Report Wis.	Monthly	Karl F. Ohm, Sr., 302 N. Jackson St., Milwaukee 53202
Country Chronicle	Weekly	Frank A. Wood, P.O. Box 278, Denmark 54208
Country Women	6 per yr.	Roy J. Reiman, P.O. Box 643, Milwaukee 53201
Courier, The	Monthly	Wisconsin Veterans Home, King 54946
Credit Union Executive	Quarterly	Credit Union National Assn., P.O. Box 431, Madison 53701
Credit Union Magazine	Monthly	Credit Union National Assn., P.O. Box 431, Madison 53701
Credit Union Management	Monthly	Credit Union Executives Society, 2801 Coho St., P.O. Box 14167, Madison 53714
Credit Union Marketing	Quarterly	Credit Union Executives Society, 2801 Coho St., P.O. Box 14167, Madison 53714
Crop Science	Bimonthly	Crop Science Soc. of Amer., 677 S. Segoe Rd., Madison 53711
Current Matters	10 per yr.	Donald Walsh, Editor, Dairyland Power Cooperative, P.O. Box 817, La Crosse 54602
Daily Cardinal	Daily	The New Daily Cardinal Corp., 821 University Ave., Madison 53706
Deep Sky	Quarterly	Kalmbach Publishing Co., 1027 N. 7th St., Milwaukee 53233
Deer and Deer Hunting Magazine	7 per yr.	Jack Brauer, P.O. Box 1117, Appleton 54912
Demolition Age	Monthly	Madisen Publishing Div., P.O. Box 1936, Appleton 54913
Diesel and Gas Turbine Worldwide	10 per year	Diesel Engines, Inc., 13555 Bishop's Ct., Brookfield 53005
Diesel Progress-Engines and Drives	Monthly	Diesel Engines, Inc., 13555 Bishop's Ct., Brookfield 53005
Director, The	Monthly	National Funeral Directors Assn., 11121 W. Oklahoma, Milwaukee 53227
Dollar Saver	Weekly	L.A. Lange, Jr., 33 W. 2nd St., Fond du Lac 54935
Drum Corps World	22 per yr.	Steven Don Vickers, P.O. Box 8052, Madison 53708
Easter Seal Network News	Quarterly	Easter Seal Society of Wis. Inc., 1409 Emil St., Madison 53713
Education Forward	10 per year	Wis. Dept. of Public Instruction, 125 S. Webster St., Madison 53702
Employee Benefit Basics	Bimonthly	International Foundation of Employee Benefit Plans, P.O. Box 69, Brookfield 53005
Employee Benefits Digest	Monthly	International Foundation of Employee Benefit Plans, P.O. Box 69, Brookfield 53005
Employee Benefits Journal	Quarterly	International Foundation of Employee Benefit Plans, P.O. Box 69, Brookfield 53008-0069
Employee Benefits Practices	Bimonthly	International Foundation of Employee Benefit Plans, P.O. Box 69, Brookfield 53005
Environmental Review	4 per year	Citizens for a Better Environment, 647 W. Virginia St., No. 303, Milwaukee 53204
Equipment Today	Monthly	Johnson Hill Press, Inc., 1233 Janesville Ave., Fort Atkinson 53538
Essay-Proof Journal	Quarterly	Essay-Proof Society, Inc., 225 S. Fischer Ave., Jefferson 53549
Everybody's Money	Quarterly	Credit Union National Assn., P.O. Box 431, Madison 53701
Exclusively Yours	12 per yr.	Wallace F. & James L. Patten, 161 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Exotic and Collector Car Buyer's Guide	4 per yr.	Pace Publications, Inc. 1020 N. Broadway, Milwaukee 53202
Exponent	Weekly	UW-Platteville, 1 University Plaza, Platteville 53818
Farm & Ranch Living	Bimonthly	Farm & Ranch Living, Inc., P.O. Box 643, Milwaukee 53201
Farm Equipment	11 per yr.	Johnson Hill Press, Inc., 1233 Janesville Ave., Fort Atkinson 53538
Farm Futures	14 per yr.	Agri-Data Resources, Inc., 330 E. Kilbourn Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Farmer's Digest	10 per yr.	Frank Lessiter, P.O. Box 624, Brookfield 53008-0624
Feed and Grain Times	10 per yr.	Robert F. Stange, 1233 Janesville Ave., Fort Atkinson 53538
Feminist Collections: A Quarterly of Women's Studies Resources	Quarterly	Susan Searing, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 112A Memorial Library, 728 State Street, Madison 53706
Feminist Periodicals: A Current List of of Contents	Quarterly	Susan Searing, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 112A Memorial Library, 728 State Street, Madison 53706
FineScale Modeler	8 per yr.	Kalmbach Publishing, 21027 Crossroads Circle, Waukesha 53186
Fishing Facts Magazine	Monthly	George J. Pazik, N84 W13660 Leon Rd., P.O. Box 609, Menomonee Falls 53051

WISCONSIN PERIODICALS—Cont.

Name	Issued	Publisher
Forest Products Journal	10 per yr.	Forest Products Research Society, 2801 Marshall Ct., Madison 53705
40th Engineer News	2 per yr.	40th Combat Engineer National Assn., 7208 Dorchester Ln., Greendale 53129
Forum, The	Monthly	UW-Marathon Center, 518 S. 7th St., Wausau 54401
Forward	4 per yr.	League of Women Voters of Wis., 121 S. Hancock St., Madison 53703
Foto News	Weekly	James O'Day, P.O. Box 606, Merrill 54452
Fox River Patriot	Biweekly	Barbara J. Weir, P.O. Box 31, Princeton 54968
Franchise Handbook	Quarterly	Enterprise Magazines, Inc., 1020 N. Broadway, Milwaukee 53202
Freethought Today	10 per year	Freedom From Religion Foundation, Inc., P.O. Box 750, Madison 53701
Fur Rancher	Monthly	Bruce W. Smith, Suite 109, 13965 Burleigh Rd., Brookfield 53005
Furniture Wood Digest	Monthly	Timothy J. Fixmer, Inc., 1233 Janesville Avenue, Fort Atkinson 53538
Gargoyle	Quarterly	Wis. Law Alumni Assn., UW Law School, Madison 53706
Goldmine	Biweekly	John Koenig, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Grain Age	Bimonthly	Bruce W. Smith, Suite 109, 13965 Burleigh Rd., Brookfield 53005
Guide	Bimonthly	Equitable Reserve Assn., P.O. Box 448, Neenah 54957-0448
Gun List	Monthly	Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Gun Show Calendar	Quarterly	Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Gwiazda Polarna	Weekly	Wiide Publications Group, Inc., 1100 Centerpoint Dr., Stevens Point 54481
Harmonizer, The	Bimonthly	Society for the Preservation & Encouragement of Barber Shop Quartet Singing in America, Inc., 6315 3rd Ave., Kenosha 53140
Hi-Time	Weekly (during school yr.)	Hi-Time Publishing Corp., 12040-F W. Feerick St., Wauwatosa 53222
High Speed Diesels and Drives	6 per year	Diesel Engines, Inc., 13555 Bishop's Ct., Brookfield 53005
Hoard's Dairyman	Semimonthly	W.D. Hoard and Sons Co., 28 Milwaukee Ave. W., Fort Atkinson 53538
Horizons	2 per yr.	Medical College of Wis., 8701 Watertown Plank Rd., Milwaukee 53226
IMI Journal	Bimonthly	Madisen Publishing Div., P.O. Box 1936, Appleton 54913
Impact	Quarterly	Wis. Park & Recreation Assn., Suite 201, 7000 Greenway, Greendale 53129
In Business	Monthly	Suzanne Beecher, 1717 W. Beltline Hwy., Madison 53713
Inscriptions	5 per yr.	Phil Kallas, 308 Acorn St., Whiting, Stevens Point 54481
International Journal of Clinical Neuropsychology	Quarterly	Mel Nic Press, Inc., P.O. Box 6216, Madison 53716
Journal of Agronomic Education	2 per yr.	Amer. Soc. of Agronomy, 677 S. Segoe Rd., Madison 53711
Journal of Consumer Affairs	2 per yr.	UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715
Journal of Environmental Quality	Quarterly	American Society of Agronomy, 677 S. Segoe Rd., Madison 53711
Journal of Extension	Quarterly	Extension Journal, Inc., 432 N. Lake St., Madison 53706
Journal of Geography	Bimonthly	National Council for Geographic Education, UW-Eau Claire Dept. of Geography, Eau Claire 54701
Journal of Human Resources	Quarterly	UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715
Journal of Production Agriculture	Quarterly	Amer. Society of Agronomy, 677 S. Segoe Rd., Madison 53711
Journal of Quality Technology	Quarterly	Am. Society for Quality Control, 310 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Journal of the Wis. Optometric Association	Quarterly	Wis. Optometric Assn., 5721 Odana Rd., Madison 53719
Kenosha Labor, The	Weekly	Joseph A. Schackelman, 1008 56th St., Kenosha 53140
Lakeland Mirror	Weekly	Lakeland College, P.O. Box 359, Sheboygan 53082
Lakeshore Life	4 per yr.	Port Publications, Inc., 125 E. Main St., Port Washington 53074
Land Economics	Quarterly	UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715
Landmark	Quarterly	Waukesha County Historical Society, P.O. Box 833, Waukesha 53187
Landscape Journal	2 per yr.	UW Press, 114 North Murray St., Madison 53715
Legal-Legislative Reporter	Monthly	International Foundation of Employee Benefit Plans, P.O. Box 69, Brookfield 53005
Legislative Service	Weekly (legislative session)	Wis. Taxpayers Alliance, 33[illegible] W. Wilson St., Madison 53703
Linacre Quarterly	Quarterly	National Federation of Catholic Physicians' Guilds, 850 Elm Grove Rd., Elm Grove 53122
Living Church, The	Weekly	The Living Church Foundation, Inc., 816 E. Juneau Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Luso-Brazilian Review	2 per yr.	UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715
Madison Area Guide	Monthly	Rickard Publications, 611 Odell St., Madison 53711
Madison Magazine	Monthly	James D. Selk, P.O. Box 1604, Madison 53701
Madison Residence Magazine	2 per yr.	Rickard Publications, 611 Odell St., Madison 53711
Manufacturing Technology Horizons	6 per yr.	John D. Meyer, P.O. Box 206, Lake Geneva 53147
Marquette Law Review	Quarterly	Students and Faculty of Marquette Law School, 1103 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53233

WISCONSIN PERIODICALS—Cont.

Name	Issued	Publisher
Marquette Magazine	Quarterly	Marquette University, 1212 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53233
Marquette Tribune	Tues.-Fri.	Marquette University, 1131 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53233
Menominee Tribal News	Monthly	Menominee Indian Tribe, P.O. Box 397, Keshena 54135
Midwest Flyer	Monthly	Dave Weiman, P.O. Box 199, Oregon 53575
Midwest Racing News	Weekly (April-Sept.) Monthly (Oct.-March)	Midwest Racing News, Inc., 6646 W. Fairview Ave., Milwaukee 53213
Milk and Liquid Food Transporter	Monthly	Karl F. Ohm III, P.O. Box 878, Menomonee Falls 53051
Milwaukee Area Guide	Monthly	Rickard Publications, 611 Odell St., Madison 53711
Milwaukee Engineering	9 per yr.	Engineers & Scientists of Milwaukee, P.O. Box 644, Milwaukee 53201
Milwaukee History	Quarterly	Milwaukee County Historical Society, 910 N. 3rd St., Milwaukee 53203
Milwaukee Labor Press, AFL-CIO	Monthly	Milwaukee County Labor Council, AFL-CIO, 633 S. Hawley Rd., Milwaukee 53214
Milwaukee Magazine	Monthly	Betty Quadracci, 312 E. Buffalo St., Milwaukee 53202
Milwaukee Residence Magazine	2 per yr.	Rickard Publications, 611 Odell St., Madison 53711
Model Railroader	Monthly	Kalmbach Publishing Co., 1027 N. 7th St., Milwaukee 53233
Modern Haiku	3 per yr.	Robert Spiess, P.O. Box 1752, Madison 53701
Modern Language Journal	Quarterly	UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715
Monatshefte	Quarterly	UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715
Moteru Dirva (Women's Field)	Bimonthly	American-Lithuanian R.C. Women's Alliance, 3005 N. 124th St., Brookfield 53005
Muir View, The	Bimonthly	Sierra Club, 111 King St., Room 29, Madison 53703
Municipality, The	Monthly	League of Wis. Municipalities, 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
National Ad Search	Weekly	Doris M. Morey, P.O. Box 2083, Milwaukee 53201
New Books On Women and Feminism	2 per year	Susan Searing, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 112A Memorial Library, 728 State Street, Madison 53706
New Perspective, The	Biweekly (during school yr.)	Carroll College, 100 N. East Ave., Waukesha 53186
News & Views	Monthly	Wis. Education Assn. Council, 33 Nob Hill Dr., P.O. Box 8003, Madison 53708
News From Indian Country: The Journal	Monthly	Indian Country Communications, Inc., Rt. 2, Box 2900, Hayward 54843
No-Till Farmer	17 per yr.	Frank Lessiter, Inc., P.O. Box 624, Brookfield 53008-0624
Nonprofit World	6 per yr.	Soc. For Nonprofit Organizations, Suite 1, 6314 Odana Rd., Madison 53719
North County Journal	Monthly	Susie Isaksen, R-3, Box 494, Poynette 53955
North Woods Trader	Weekly	Byron McNutt, P.O. Box 1929, Eagle River 54521
Northeastern Wisconsin Business Review	Monthly	R.M. O'Donnell and Co., P.O. Box 767, Neenah 54957
Northwest Wisconsin Planning Newsletter	Bimonthly	Northwest Regional Planning Comn., 302 Walnut St., Spooner 54801
Northwestern Lutheran, The	Biweekly (except monthly in July, Aug. & Dec.)	Wis. Evangelical Lutheran Synod, 2929 N. Mayfair Rd., Milwaukee 53222
Numismatic News	Weekly	Clifford Mishler, 700 E. State, Iola 54990
Odyssey	Monthly	Kalmbach Publishing Company, 1027 N. 7th St., Milwaukee 53233
Old Car Show & Auction Calendar	Quarterly	Chester Krause, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Old Cars Price Guide	Bimonthly	Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Old Cars Weekly	Weekly	Chester Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
On Wisconsin	4 per yr.	UW Office of Public Information, 25 Bascom Hall, 500 Lincoln Madison 53706
Optimal Health	Bimonthly	Gretchen Kelsey Brown, Suite 201, 1842 Hoffman St., Madison 53704
Oshkosh Advance-Titan	Weekly	Radford Hall, UW-Oshkosh, Oshkosh 54901
Outpost Exchange	Monthly	Outpost Natural Foods Co-op, 3500 N. Holton, Milwaukee 53212
Ozaukee County Guide	Weekly	Monica Hoffmann, 1930 Wisconsin Ave., Grafton 53024
PAR Excellance Golf Magazine	4 per yr.	Douglas B. Neumann, 10401 W. Lincoln Ave., West Allis 53227
Park Maintenance and Grounds Management	Monthly	Madisen Publishing Div., P.O. Box 1936, Appleton 54913
Pharmacy in History	Quarterly	Amer. Institute of the History of Pharmacy, Pharmacy Building, UW-Madison, Madison 53706
Photobulletin	Weekly	Rohn Engh, PhotoSource Internatl., Pine Lake Farm, Osceola 54020
Photoletter	Monthly	Rohn Engh, PhotoSource Internatl., Pine Lake Farm, Osceola 54020
Photomarket	Bimonthly	Rohn Engh, PhotoSource Internatl., Pine Lake Farm, Osceola 54020
Pointer, The	Weekly (during school yr.)	UW-Stevens Point, 113 Communications Center, Stevens Point 54481
Polk Laker	6 per yr. (May-Aug.)	Ledger Publications, Inc., 105 Main St., Balsam Lake 54810
Postcard Collector	Monthly	Joe Jones Publishing, P.O. Box 337, 121 N. Main, Iola 54945

WISCONSIN PERIODICALS—Cont.

Name	Issued	Publisher
Professional, The	9 per yr.	Wis. Federation of Teachers, 2021 Atwood Ave., Madison 53704
Progressive, The	Monthly	Ruth Greenspan, 409 E. Main St., Madison 53703
Promethean	Weekly	Holden Fine Arts Bldg., UW-Superior, Superior 54880
Psychophysiology	Bimonthly	Society for Psychophysiological Research, 2101 Winchester Dr., Champaign, Illinois 61821
Public Eye	Quarterly	Center for Public Representation, 520 University Ave., Madison 53703
Quality Progress	Monthly	Am. Society for Quality Control, 310 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Quarterly, The	Quarterly	Dept. of Agricultural Journalism, College of Agricultural & Life Sciences, 440 Henry Mall, Madison 53706
Rabbit Gazette	Bimonthly	Anne Tucker, W8301 Doepke Rd., Waterloo 53594
Racine Labor	Weekly	Union Labor Publishing Co., 1840 Sycamore Ave., Racine 53406
Racquet	Weekly (Thursday)	Cresent Printing, 1001 Commercial Ct., Onalaska 54650
Region, The	Bimonthly	West Central Wis. Regional Planning Comn., 124-1/2 Graham Ave., Eau Claire 54701
Renascence: Essays on Values in Literature	Quarterly	Marquette University Press, 1324 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53233
Rental	Monthly	Robert Stange, Inc., 1233 Janesville Ave., Fort Atkinson 53549
Research Profile	3 per yr.	The Graduate School, UW-Milwaukee, P.O. Box 340, Milwaukee 53201
Restoration and Management Notes	2 per yr.	UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715
Ripon College Magazine	5 per yr.	Ripon College, P.O. Box 248, Ripon 54971
Royal Purple, The	Weekly (during semester)	UW-Whitewater, 204 North University Ctr., Whitewater 53190
Rural Builder	8 per yr.	Frank Lessiter, P.O. Box 624, Brookfield 53008-0624
Rural Enterprise	Quarterly	Karl F. Ohm III, P.O. Box 878, Menomonee Falls 53051
Sabbath Recorder, The	Monthly	Seventh Day Baptist General Conf., P.O. Box 1678, Janesville 53547
Sailing	Monthly	Port Publications, Inc., 125 E. Main St., Port Washington 53074
Sanitary Maintenance	Monthly	Trade Press Publishing Co., P.O. Box 694, Milwaukee 53201
Search	Quarterly	Palmer Publications Inc., P.O. Box 296, Amherst 54406
Searching Together	Quarterly	Word of Life Church, P.O. Box 548, St. Croix Falls 54024
Second Decade, The	Quarterly	Wisconsin's Environmental Decade, Inc., Suite 5, 14 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Sheep!	8 per yr.	D.E. Thompson, R.R. 1, Helenville 53137
Small Business Newsletter	6 per yr.	UW Extension, 432 N. Lake St., Madison 53706
Soil Science Society of America Journal	Bimonthly	Soil Science Society of America, 677 S. Segoe Rd., Madison 53711
Soo, The	Quarterly	Soo Line Historical and Technical Society, 3410 Kasten Ct., Middleton 53562
Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission Newsletter	Bimonthly	Southeastern Wis. Regional Planning Comn., P.O. Box 1607, Waukesha 53187-1607
Southside Spirit	Weekly	Michael Ruppe, P.O. Box 15395, Milwaukee 53215
Space World	12 per yr.	Palmer Publications, Inc., P.O. Box 296, Amherst 54406
Spanish Journal	Weekly	Victor Welch, 238 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Spare Time Magazine	9 per yr.	Kipen Publishing Corp, 5810 W. Oklahoma Ave., Milwaukee 53219
Spectator, The	Weekly	UW-Eau Claire, 108 Hibbard Hall, Eau Claire 54701
Sport Aviation	Monthly	Experimental Aircraft Association, Inc., Wittman Airfield, Oshkosh 54903-3086
Sports Collectors Digest	Weekly	Robert Lemke, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Sportsman Pilot	Quarterly	Justin B. "Jack" Cox, P.O. Box 2768, Oshkosh 54903
Stoutonia, The	Weekly (school yr.)	UW-Stout, Memorial Student Center, Menomonie 54751
Student Life & News Today (SLANT)	Monthly	Madison Area Technical College, 3550 Anderson St., Madison 53704
Student Voice, The	Weekly	UW-River Falls, 216 South Hall, UW-River Falls, River Falls 54022
Substance	3 per yr.	UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715
Sui Generis	2 per yr.	Children's Hospital of Wisconsin, P.O. Box 1997, Milwaukee 53201
Tap Room Talk	Monthly	Tavern Hosts of Wis., Rt. 5, Box 5103, Hayward 54843
Tax News	Monthly	Public Expenditure Survey of Wis., 615 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Telescope Making	Quarterly	Kalmbach Publishing Co., 1027 N. 7th St., Milwaukee 53233
Timber Producer, The	Monthly	Mich.-Wisc. Timber Producers Assn., P.O. Box 39, Tomahawk 54487
Times Review	Weekly (45 per yr.)	Bishop John J. Paul, P.O. Box 4004, La Crosse 54602
Top Shelf	Bimonthly	Steven C. Brist, Tavern League of Wisconsin, Inc., Suite 301, 30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Touchstone	3 per yr.	University-Industry Research Program, UW-Madison, Rm. 1215, WARF Bldg., 610 Walnut St., Madison 53705
Toy Shop	Monthly	Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Trains	Monthly	Walter J. Mundschau, 21027 Crossroads Circle, Waukesha 53186
Trans-Fax	4 per yr.	Transportation Development Assn., 22 N. Carroll St., Rm. 102, Madison 53703

WISCONSIN PERIODICALS—Cont.

Name	Issued	Publisher
Trapper and Predator Caller, The Monthly	Monthly	Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Trend	Biweekly	Wis. Bell, 722 N. Broadway, Milwaukee 53202
Turkey Hunter, The	Monthly	Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Tyomies-Eteenpain	Weekly	Tyomies Society, Inc., 1411 Banks Ave., P.O. Box 549, Superior 54880
Union Labor News	Monthly	Union Labor News Publishers, Ltd., 1602 S. Park St., Madison 53715
Update	3 per yr.	UW-Madison School of Business, 1155 Observatory Dr., Madison 53706
UWM Post, The	Semiweekly	UWM Post, Inc., UW-Milwaukee, P.O. Box 413, Union Box 88, Milwaukee 53211
UWM Today	Quarterly	UW-Milwaukee Alumni Assn., P.O. Box 413, Milwaukee 53201
Vacation Week	Weekly (June-Aug.)	Byron McNutt, P.O. Box 1929, Eagle River 54521
Western Builder Construction & Engineering News	Weekly	John A. Keyes, 6526 River Parkway, Milwaukee 53213
Westosha Report	Weekly	Robert F. Branen, P.O. Box 592, Twin Lakes 53181
Wheeler Report, The	Daily (during leg. session, biweekly otherwise)	Wheeler News Service Inc., 23 N. Pinckney St., Madison 53703
Wis. Academy Review	Quarterly	Wis. Acad. of Sciences, Arts and Letters, 1922 University Ave., Madison 53705
Wis. Administrative Register	Semimonthly	Revisor of Statutes Bureau, Suite 702, 30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Wis. Agriculturist	Semimonthly	Al Johnson, 2976 Triverton Pike, P.O. Box 4420, Madison 53711
Wis. Alumni	6 per yr.	Wis. Alumni Assn., 650 N. Lake St., Madison 53706
Wis. Apprentice	Semiannually	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, P.O. Box 7972, Madison 53707
Wis. Archeologist	Quarterly	Wis. Archeological Society, P.O. Box 1292, Milwaukee 53201
Wis. Architect	Monthly	William Babcock, 321 S. Hamilton St., Madison 53703
Wis. Baptist, The	10 per yr.	Am. Baptist Churches of Wis., 15330 Watertown Plank Rd., Elm Grove 53122
Wis. BioIssues	Weekly (except holidays)	Ken Smith, Inc., P.O. Box 6498, Monona 53716
Wis. Clubwoman	Quarterly	Wis. Federation of Women's Clubs, 1047 Carol Ave., Ripon 54971
Wis. Counties	Monthly	Wis. Counties Assn., Suite 308, 802 W. Broadway, Madison 53713
Wis. Dental Association Journal	Monthly	Wis. Dental Assn., 633 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Wis. Economic Indicators	Monthly	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, P.O. 7944, Madison 53707
Wis. Emergency Professionals	6 per yr.	Wis. EMT Assn., Ralph Edwards, Editor, Box 787, Chetek 54728
Wis. Employment Review	Varies	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, P.O. Box 7944, Madison 53707
Wis. Engineer	5 per yr.	Wis. Engineering Journal Assn., Mechanical Engineering Building, 1533 University Ave., Madison 53706
Wis. Enterprise Bulletin (The Web)	Weekly (except holidays)	Ken Smith, Inc., P.O. Box 6498, Monona 53716
Wis. Farm Reporter	Semimonthly	Dept. of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, P.O. Box 9160, Madison 53715
Wis. Farmers Union News	Monthly	Wis. Farmers Union, 117 W. Spring St., Chippewa Falls 54729
Wis. Gardens	Bimonthly	Port Cities Printing, Inc., 1318 Oakes Ave., Superior 54880
Wis. Horsemen's News	Monthly	Mark and Scott Turner, P.O. Box 152, Waupaca 54981
Wis. Ideas	4 per yr.	University Relations, UW System Administration, 1856 Van Hise Hall, 1220 Linden Dr., Madison 53706
Wis. International Law Journal	2 per yr.	UW Law School, Madison 53706
Wis. Issues	Monthly	Public Expenditure Research Foundation, 615 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Wis. Jaycee Journal	Bimonthly	Jaycees of Wis. Foundation, Inc., P.O. Box 1547, Appleton 54913
Wis. Jewish Chronicle, The	Weekly	Milwaukee Jewish Federation, Inc., 1360 N. Prospect Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Wis. Lakes Reporter		P.O. Box 14157, Madison 53714-0517
Wis. Law Review	Bimonthly	UW-Madison, Law School, Madison 53706
Wisconsin Lawyer	Monthly	State Bar of Wisconsin, 402 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703
Wis. Lion	10 per yr.	Madisen Publishing Div., P.O. Box 1936, Appleton 54913
Wis. Magazine of History	Quarterly	State Historical Society of Wis., 816 State St., Madison 53706
Wis. Medical Journal	Monthly	State Medical Society of Wis., P.O. Box 1109, Madison 53701
Wis. Mutual-Wiser	Monthly	Town and Country Printers, 1040 W. James St., Columbus 53925
Wis. Natural Resources	Bimonthly	Wis. Dept. of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 7921, Madison 53707
Wis. Papernews	Irregular	Wis. Paper Council, 111 E. Wisconsin Ave., P.O. Box 718, Neenah 54957-0718
Wis. Pharmacist	Monthly	Wis. Pharmacists Assn., 202 Price Pl., Madison 53705
Wis. Police Journal	Quarterly	Wis. Professional Police Assn., No. 325, 7 N. Pinckney St., Madison 53703

WISCONSIN PERIODICALS—Cont.

Name	Issued	Publisher
Wisconsin PHC Contractor	Monthly	Wis. Assn. of Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors, Inc., Suite 104A, Bldg. 2, 890 Elm Grove Rd., Elm Grove 53122
Wis. Professional Engineer	7 per yr.	Wis. Society of Professional Engineers, 6425 Odana Rd., Madison 53719
Wis. Public Documents	Bimonthly	State Historical Society of Wis., 816 State St., Madison 53706
Wis. Realtor	2 per yr.	Wis. Realtors Assn., 4801 Hayes Rd., Madison 53704
Wis. Realtor Update	22 per yr.	Wis. Realtors Assn., 4801 Hayes Rd., Madison 53704
Wis. R.E.C. News	Monthly	Wis. Electric Cooperative Assn., P.O. Box 686, Madison 53701
Wis. Report	Weekly	Wisconsin Report Publishing Co., 18310 Bennington Dr., Brookfield 53005
Wis. Reservist, The	3 per yr.	Reserve Officers Assn., Dept. of Wis., 1204 Amber Lane, Watertown 53094
Wis. Restaurateur	11 per yr.	Wis. Restaurant Assn., 125 W. Doty St., Suite 200, Madison 53703
Wis. Safety & Health News	Monthly	Wis. Council of Safety Div., Wis. Manufacturers & Commerce, 501 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Wis. School Musician	Quarterly	Michael G. George, 515 N. Whitney Way, Madison 53705
Wis. School News	Monthly	Wis. Assn. of School Bds., Inc., P.O. Box 160, Winneconne 54986
Wis. Silent Sports	Monthly	Waupaca Publishing Co., P.O. Box 152, Waupaca 54981
Wis. Small Business Forum	3 per yr.	UW-Extension, 432 N. Lake St., Madison 53706
Wis. Socialist Observer	Monthly	Socialist Party of Wisconsin, 1011 N. Third St., Milwaukee 53203
Wis. State Genealogical Society Newsletter	Quarterly	Wis. State Genealogical Soc., c/o Mrs. M.R. Barry, 10550 Laws Dr., Rt. 1, Mazomanie 53560
Wis. State Podiatry Journal, The	4 per yr.	Wis. Society of Podiatric Medicine, Suite 755, Mayfair Professional Bldg., 2300 N. Mayfair Rd., Wauwatosa 53226
Wis. Taxpayer	Monthly	Wis. Taxpayers Alliance, 335 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703
Wis. Towns Report	15 per yr.	Wis. Towns Assn., Richard J. Stadelman, Rt. 4, Box 319, Shawano 54166
Wis. Traffic Safety Reporter	Bimonthly	Office for Highway Safety, Wis. Dept. of Transportation, P.O. Box 7910, Madison 53707
Wis. Trails Magazine	Bimonthly	Howard W. Mead, P.O. Box 5650, 6225 University Ave., Madison 53705
Wis. Tree Farm News	3 per yr.	Wis. Tree Farm Committee, Box 250, Madison 53701
Wis. VFW News	11 per yr.	Eau Claire Press, 703 S. Farwell St., Eau Claire 54703
Wis. Vocational Educator	3 per yr.	Vocational Studies Center, UW-Madison, 964 Educational Sciences Bldg., 1025 W. Johnson St., Madison 53706
Wisconsin Woman Magazine	Monthly	ECKLectic, Inc., Barbara J. Eckl, 207 E. Buffalo, Suite 419, Milwaukee 53202
Wisconsin — You're Among Friends	6 per yr.	Wis. Dept. of Development, P.O. Box 7970, Madison 53707
Woman Bowler	8 per yr.	Women's International Bowling Congress, 5301 S. 76th St., Greendale 53129
Woodland Management	Quarterly	Wisconsin Woodland Owners' Assn., P.O. Box 285, Stevens Point 54481
World Airshow News	Bimonthly	Dave Weiman, P.O. Box 199, Oregon 53575
World Coin News	Weekly	Clifford Mishler, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
YABA World	Bimonthly	Young American Bowling Alliance, 5301 S. 76th St., Greendale 53129
Your Wisconsin Government	Weekly (during leg. session, semi-monthly otherwise)	Wis. Taxpayers Alliance, 335 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703

Note

If you know of any additional permanent Wisconsin publications that are published at periodic intervals and are intended to reach a general audience — please send the information to the Blue Book Editor, Legislative Reference Bureau, Room 201 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702. This will enable the Editor to list that publication in the next edition of the *Wisconsin Blue Book*.

BROADCASTING STATIONS IN WISCONSIN[1]

City	Station	Channel	City	Station	Channel
		Commercial Television Stations			
Appleton	WXGZ-TV	32	Madison	WSSM	54
Eau Claire	WEAU-TV	13	Marshfield	WWTL	39
Eau Claire	WQOW-TV	18	Milwaukee	WCGV-TV	24
Green Bay	WBAY-TV	2	Milwaukee	WDJT-TV[2]	58
Green Bay	WFRV-TV	5	Milwaukee	WISN-TV	12
Green Bay	WGBA	26	Milwaukee	WITI-TV	6
Green Bay	WLUK-TV	11	Milwaukee	WTMJ-TV	4
Kenosha	WHKE	55	Milwaukee	WVCY-TV	30
La Crosse	WKBT	8	Milwaukee	WVTV	18
La Crosse	WLAX	25	Racine	WJJA[2]	49
La Crosse	WXOW-TV	19	Rhinelander	WJFW-TV	12
Madison	WISC-TV	3	Sturgeon Bay	WRAH-TV[2]	42
Madison	WKOW-TV	27	Suring	WSCO	14
Madison	WMSN-TV	47	Wausau	WAOW-TV	9
Madison	WMTV	15	Wausau	WSAU-TV	7
		Educational Television Stations			
Green Bay	WPNE[1]	38	Milwaukee	WMVS[5]	10
La Crosse	WHLA-TV[3]	31	Milwaukee	WMVT[5]	36
Madison	WHA-TV[4]	21	Park Falls	WLEF-TV[3]	36
Menomonie	WHWC-TV[3]	28	Wausau	WHRM-TV[3]	20
		Commercial Radio Stations			
Algoma	WOMA	96.5	Janesville	WCLO	1230
Amery	WXCE	1260	Janesville	WJVL-FM	99.9
Antigo	WATK	900	Kaukauna	WKFX-FM	104.9
Antigo	WRLO-FM	106.3	Kaukauna	WQWM	1050
Appleton	WAPL-FM	106.7	Kenosha	WJZQ-FM	95.1
Appleton	WHBY	1230	Kenosha	WLIP	1060
Appleton	WRJQ	1570	Kewaunee	WAUN-FM	92.7
Ashland	WATW	1400	Kimberly	WYNE	1160
Ashland	WJJH-FM	96.7	La Crosse	WIZM	1410
Baraboo	WRPQ	740	La Crosse	WIZM-FM	93.3
Beaver Dam	WBEV	1430	La Crosse	WKTY	580
Beaver Dam	WXRO-FM	95.3	La Crosse	WLXR	1490
Beloit	WBEL	1380	La Crosse	WLXR-FM	104.9
Beloit	WGEZ	1490	La Crosse	WSPL-FM	95.9
Berlin	WISS	1090	Ladysmith	WLDY	1340
Berlin	WISS-FM	102.3	Ladysmith	WLDY-FM	92.7
Black River Falls	WWIS	1260	Ladysmith	WWIB-FM	103.7
Chilton	WMBE	1530	Lake Geneva	WMIR	1550
Chippewa Falls	WAYY	1150	Lancaster	WAXL-FM	97.7
Chippewa Falls	WCFW-FM	105.5	Lancaster	WGLR	1280
Cleveland	WKTT-FM	103.1	Madison	WHIT	1550
Clintonville	WFCL	1380	Madison	WIBA	1310
Clintonville	WJMQ-FM	92.1	Madison	WIBA-FM	101.5
Dodgeville	WDMP	810	Madison	WMGN-FM	98.1
Dodgeville	WDMP-FM	99.3	Madison	WOLX	94.9
Durand	WRDN	1430	Madison	WTDY	1480
Durand	WRDN-FM	95.9	Madison	WTSO	1070
Eagle River	WERL	950	Madison	WZEE-FM	104.1
Eagle River	WRJO-FM	94.3	Manitowoc	WCUB	980
Eau Claire	WAXX-FM	104.5	Manitowoc	WLTU	92.1
Eau Claire	WBIZ-FM	100.7	Manitowoc	WOMT	1240
Eau Claire	WEAQ	790	Manitowoc	WQTC-FM	102.3
Eau Claire	WIAL-FM	94.1	Marinette	WCJL	1300
Eau Claire	WISM	1050	Marinette	WLST-FM	95.1
Eau Claire	WJJK	1400	Marinette	WMAM	570
Fond du Lac	KFIZ	1450	Marshfield	WDLB	1450
Fond du Lac	WFON-FM	107.1	Marshfield	WLJY-FM	106.5
Fort Atkinson	WFAW	940	Mauston	WRJC	1270
Fort Atkinson	WSJY-FM	107.3	Mauston	WRJC-FM	92.1
Green Bay	WDUZ	1400	Mayville	WWRS[2]	990
Green Bay	WDUZ-FM	98.5	Medford	WIGM	1490
Green Bay	WGEE	1360	Medford	WIGM-FM	99.3
Green Bay	WIXX-FM	101.1	Menomonee Falls	WFMR-FM	98.3
Green Bay	WJLW	95.9	Menomonie	WMEQ-FM	92.1
Green Bay	WNFL	1440	Menomonie	WMNE	1360
Hallie	WOGO	680	Merrill	WJMT	730
Hartford	WTKM	1540	Merrill	WMZK	93.5
Hartford	WTKM-FM	104.9	Middleton	WWQM-FM	106.3
Hayward	WHSM	910	Milwaukee	WEMP	1250
Hayward	WHSM-FM	101.7	Milwaukee	WISN	1130
Hayward	WRLS-FM	92.1	Milwaukee	WKLH	96.5
Holmen	WKBH	1570	Milwaukee	WKTI-FM	94.5
Hudson	WRPX	740	Milwaukee	WLTQ-FM	97.3
Hurley	WHRY	1430	Milwaukee	WLUM-FM	102.1
Jackson	WYLO	540	Milwaukee	WLZR	1340

BROADCASTING STATIONS IN WISCONSIN[1]—Cont.

City	Station	Channel	City	Station	Channel
Milwaukee	WLZR-FM	102.9	Schofield	WRIG	1390
Milwaukee	WMVP	1290	Shawano	WOWN-FM	99.3
Milwaukee	WMYX-FM	99.1	Shawano	WTCH	960
Milwaukee	WNOV	860	Sheboygan	WHBL	1330
Milwaukee	WOKY	920	Sheboygan	WKTS	950
Milwaukee	WQFM-FM	93.3	Sheboygan	WWJR-FM	97.7
Milwaukee	WTMJ	620	Shell Lake	WCSW	940
Milwaukee	WZTR	95.7	Shell Lake	WGMO-FM	95.3
Minocqua	WMYM	1570	Sparta	WCOW	1290
Minocqua	WWMH-FM	95.9	Sparta	WCOW-FM	97.1
Monroe	WEKZ	1260	Spencer	WMJA-FM	92.1
Monroe	WEKZ-FM	93.7	Stevens Point	WMGU	104.9
Neenah-Menasha	WEMI-FM	100.1	Stevens Point	WSPT-FM	97.9
Neenah-Menasha	WNAM	1280	Stevens Point	WXYQ	1010
Neenah-Menasha	WROE-FM	94.3	Sturgeon Bay	WDCW	97.7
Neillsville	WCCN	1370	Sturgeon Bay	WDOR	910
Neillsville	WCCN-FM	107.5	Sturgeon Bay	WDOR-FM	93.9
New Holstein	KFKQ[2]	99.5	Sturgeon Bay	WSBW-FM	99.7
New London	WNBK-FM	93.5	Sun Prairie	WMAD	1190
New Richmond	WIXK	1590	Sun Prairie	WMAD-FM	92.1
New Richmond	WIXK-FM	107.1	Superior	KXTP	970
Oconto	WOCO	1260	Superior	KZIO-FM	102.5
Oconto	WOCO-FM	107.1	Superior	WAKX-FM	98.9
Oshkosh	WAHC-FM	96.7	Superior	WDSM	710
Oshkosh	WLKE	690	Suring	WRVM-FM	102.7
Oshkosh	WMGV-FM	103.9	Sussex	WKSH	1370
Oshkosh	WOSH	1490	Tomah	WTMB	1460
Park Falls	WNBI	980	Tomah	WVCX-FM	98.9
Park Falls	WNBI-FM	98.3	Tomahawk	WJJQ	810
Platteville	WKPL-FM	107.1	Tomahawk	WRJQ-FM	92.7
Platteville	WTOQ	1590	Trempealeau	WKDL-FM	105.5
Plover	WTLI	840	Two Rivers	WTRW	1590
Plymouth	WPLY	1420	Two Rivers	WTRW-FM	107.5
Portage	WDDC-FM	100.1	Viroqua	WVRQ	1360
Portage	WPDR	1350	Viroqua	WVRQ-FM	102.3
Port Washington	WGLB	1560	Washburn	WBWA	105.9
Port Washington	WGLB-FM	100.1	Watertown	WMLW-FM	94.1
Poynette	WIBU	1240	Watertown	WTTN	1580
Prairie du Chien	WPRE	980	Waukesha	WAUK	1510
Prairie du Chien	WPRE-FM	94.3	Waukesha	WMIL-FM	106.1
Racine	WBZN	1460	Waupaca	WDUX	800
Racine	WBZN-FM	100.7	Waupaca	WDUX-FM	92.7
Racine	WHKQ	92.1	Waupun	WGGQ-FM	99.3
Racine	WRJN	1400	Waupun	WLKD	1170
Reedsburg	WNFM-FM	104.9	Wausau	WDEZ-FM	101.9
Reedsburg	WRDB	1400	Wausau	WIFC-FM	95.5
Rhinelander	WOBT	1240	Wausau	WSAU	550
Rhinelander	WRHN-FM	100.3	Wausau	WXCO	1230
Rhinelander	WZTT-FM[2]	97.5	Wausau	WYCO	107.9
Rice Lake	WAQE-FM	97.7	Wauwatosa	WFZW-FM	103.7
Rice Lake	WJMC	1240	West Allis	WLUM	1590
Rice Lake	WJMC-FM	96.3	West Bend	WBKV	1470
Rice Lake	WMYD	1090	West Bend	WBKV-FM	92.5
Richland Center	WRCO	1450	West Salem	WQJY	100.1
Richland Center	WRCO-FM	100.9	Whitehall	WHTL-FM	102.3
Ripon	WCWC	1600	Whiting	WYTE-FM	96.7
Ripon	WYUR-FM	95.9	Wisconsin Dells	WNNO	900
River Falls	WEVR	1550	Wisconsin Dells	WNNO-FM	107.1
River Falls	WEVR-FM	106.3	Wisconsin Rapids	WFHR	1320
Sauk City	WMLI	96.7	Wisconsin Rapids	WWRW-FM	103.3
			Noncommercial Radio Stations		
Appleton (Lawrence Univ.)	WLFM-FM	91.1	Highland	WHHI-FM[3]	91.3
			Kenosha (Gateway VTAE)	WGTD-FM	91.1
Auburndale	WLBL[3]	930			
Beloit (Beloit Coll.)	WBCR-FM	90.3	La Crosse	WHLA-FM[3]	90.3
			La Crosse (UW-La Crosse)	WLSU-FM[4]	88.9
Brule	WHSA-FM[3]	89.9			
Burlington (Burlington Area Sch. Dist.)	WBSD-FM	89.1	Lancaster	WJTY-FM	88.1
			Madison	WERN-FM[3]	88.7
			Madison (UW-Madison)	WHA[4]	970
Delafield	WHAD-FM[3]	90.7			
Eau Claire (UW-Eau Claire)	WUEC-FM[4]	89.7	Madison (Northwestern Coll.)	WNWC-FM	102.5
Green Bay (Premontre Bd. of Educ.)	WGBP-FM	90.1	Madison	WORT-FM	89.9
			Menomonie	WHWC-FM[3]	88.3
			Menomonie (UW-Stout)	WVSS-FM[4]	90.7
Green Bay (UW-Green Bay)	WGBW-FM[4]	91.5			
			Milladore	WGNU	88.5
Green Bay	WPNE-FM[3]	89.3	Milwaukee	WMSE-FM	91.7

BROADCASTING STATIONS IN WISCONSIN[1]—Cont.

City	Station	Channel	City	Station	Channel
Milwaukee	WMWK[2]	88.1	Schofield (D.C. Everest Area Sch. Dist.)	WESD	89.1
Milwaukee (UW-Milwaukee)	WUWM-FM[4]	89.7			
Milwaukee	WVCY-FM	107.7	Sheboygan (Sheboygan Bd. of Educ.)	WSHS-FM	91.7
Milwaukee (Milw. Bd. of Educ.)	WYMS-FM	89.7			
Oshkosh (UW-Oshkosh)	WRST-FM[4]	90.3	Stevens Point (UW-Stevens Pt.)	WWSP-FM[4]	89.9
Park Falls	WHBM[2]	90.3	Superior (UW-Superior)	WSSU-FM[4]	91.3
Platteville (UW-Platteville)	WSUP-FM[4]	90.5			
Reserve	WOJB-FM	88.9	Watertown	WBII[2]	91.5
Rhinelander	WXPR-FM	91.7	Waukesha (Carroll Coll.)	WCCX-FM	104.5
Ripon (Ripon Coll.)	WRPN-FM	90.1	Wausau	WCLQ	89.5
			Wausau	WHRM-FM[3]	90.9
River Falls (UW-River Falls)	WRFW-FM[4]	88.7	Whitewater (UW-Whitewater)	WSUW-FM[4]	91.7

[1] *Broadcasting, Cablecasting Yearbook* reports 166 operating cable franchises with 577,458 subscribers in Wisconsin.

[2] Not on the air; target date unknown.

[3] Operated by the Wis. Educational Communications Board.

[4] Licensed to the University of Wisconsin Board of Regents.

[5] Operated by the Milwaukee Area Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education.

Source: *1988 Broadcasting Cablecasting Yearbook.*

HIGHLIGHTS OF POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS IN WISCONSIN

State and County Population — Wisconsin had a 1980 census population of 4,705,642 and a 1988 estimated population of 4,815,512. Prior to statehood, territorial population totaled 30,945. The greatest increase in population occurred between 1840 and 1850, when it leaped 886.9 percent, and the smallest increase occurred between 1970 and 1980 — 6.5 percent. While less than 10 percent lived in urban areas at the beginning of statehood, about two-thirds of the population is now urban.

Between 1970 and 1980, population increased over 20 percent in the northwestern counties of Burnett, Polk, St. Croix, Sawyer and Washburn; the northeastern counties of Door, Florence, Menominee and Oneida; the central counties of Adams, Marquette, Portage and Waushara; and the southeastern counties of Ozaukee, Washington and Waukesha. Counties which declined in population between 1970 and 1980 included Douglas (northwest), Lafayette (southwest) and Milwaukee (southeast), with Milwaukee's 8.47 percent decline being the largest.

Population, By Race and Sex — Between 1890 and 1980, the nonwhite population in Wisconsin increased by 4.9 percent. Indians were the largest minority group from 1890 until 1950; Blacks have been since 1950. The nonwhite population now constitutes 5.6 percent of the population, or 262,732 of Wisconsin's 4.7 million population. In 1980, Milwaukee County had the largest Black population with 149,435, followed by Racine with 13,894, Dane with 5,688, and Rock with 4,696.

The 1980 Wisconsin Indian population was 29,320, an increase of 54.49 percent from the 1970 population figure of 18,924. Wisconsin has 11 Indian reservations. In 1980, the Oneida Reservation had the largest population (13,389) and Mole Lake had the smallest (105).

In 1980, females outnumbered males by 94,913.

Age — According to the 1980 census, Wisconsin had a median age of 29.4. This compares to an age of 27.2 reported by the 1970 census.

Marriage and Divorce — The marriage rate in Wisconsin in 1987 was 7.8 per 1,000 estimated population. The rate has fluctuated too much, however, to discern any trend. Nevada had the highest rate (116.8) and West Virginia the lowest (7.1). Only 5 states had a lower marriage rate than Wisconsin. Illinois, Iowa and Michigan had higher marriage rates than Wisconsin.

The divorce rate in the state was 3.5 per 1,000 estimated population in 1987. The high state, Nevada, had a 13.7 rate, while Connecticut and Massachusetts shared the lowest rate, 3.0. Illinois, Iowa and Michigan had a higher rate than Wisconsin.

Births and Deaths — In 1987, Wisconsin had 70,907 live births or 14.8 per 1,000 (68,548 or 14.7 per 1,000 in 1977); 611 infant deaths or 8.6 per 1,000 (774 or 11.2 per 1,000 in 1977); and 42,074 total deaths or 8.8 per 1,000 (39,325 or 8.5 per 1,000 in 1977).

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information about population and vital statistics.

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN, 1840-1988

Year	Population	Increase	Percent Increase	Urban	Rural	Percent Urban	Density[1]
1840	30,945	—	—	—	30,945	—	0.6
1850	305,391	274,446	886.9	28,623	276,768	9.4	5.6
1860	775,881	470,490	154.1	111,874	664,007	14.4	14.1
1870	1,054,670	278,789	35.9	207,099	847,471	19.6	19.2
1880	1,315,497	260,827	24.7	317,204	998,293	24.1	24.0
1890	1,693,330	377,833	28.7	562,286	1,131,044	33.2	30.9
1900	2,069,042	375,712	22.2	790,213	1,278,829	38.2	37.4
1910	2,333,860	264,818	12.8	1,004,320	1,329,540	43.0	42.6
1920	2,632,067	298,207	12.8	1,244,858	1,387,209	47.3	47.6
1930	2,939,006	306,939	11.7	1,553,843	1,385,163	52.9	53.0
1940	3,137,587	198,581	6.7	1,679,144	1,458,443	53.5	57.3
1950	3,434,575	296,988	9.5	1,987,888[2]	1,446,687[2]	57.9	62.7
1960	3,951,777	517,202	15.1	2,522,179	1,429,598	63.8	72.2
1970	4,417,933[3]	466,156	11.8	2,910,418	1,507,313	65.9	81.1
1980	4,705,642[3]	287,709	6.5	3,020,732	1,685,035	64.2	86.5
1981	4,730,902 est.	25,260	0.5	—	—	—	—
1982	4,756,279 est.	25,377	0.5	—	—	—	—
1983	4,777,901 est.	21,622	0.5	—	—	—	—
1984	4,774,383 est.	(-)3,518	0.0	—	—	—	—
1985	4,779,021 est.	4,638	0.1	—	—	—	—
1986	4,789,122 est.	10,101	0.2	—	—	—	—
1987	4,794,792 est.	5,670	0.1	—	—	—	—
1988	4,815,502 est.	20,710	0.4	—	—	—	—

[1]Population per square mile of land area.

[2]The definition of "urban" was revised beginning with the 1950 census.

[3]Total population is corrected total. The detailed distributions shown in this table have not been revised by the Bureau of Census to reflect this correction.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Volume 1, Part 51, *Wisconsin*, Table 1; 1980 Census of Population, *Number of Inhabitants*, Volume 1, Chapter A, Part 51, *Wisconsin*, Tables 2 and 9; Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, *Official Population Estimates for 1988*, and prior issues.

WISCONSIN POPULATION, BY RACE, 1890 to 1980

WISCONSIN POPULATION, BY AGE, SEX AND RACE

See 1987-1988 *Wisconsin Blue Book*, p. 765.

WISCONSIN POPULATION, BY COUNTY AND RACE

See 1987-1988 *Wisconsin Blue Book*, p. 766.

TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH IN WISCONSIN*
By County 1970-1980

STATE TOTAL: +6.5%

TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH IN WISCONSIN*
By County 1980-1988

STATE TOTAL: +2.33

*Shaded counties indicate population loss.

Map 1

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, *Characteristics of Population, Wisconsin*, Volume 1, Chapter B, Part 51, Table 14, August 1982.

Map 2

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration Demographic Services Center, *Official Population Estimates for 1988*, November 1988.

WISCONSIN INDIANS

Wisconsin Indian Reservations: Population and Acreage

Tribe	Reservation / County Location	1980 Population			1988 Acreage Ownership Status		
		Total	Indian	Percent	Total	Tribal	Individual
Chippewa	Bad River	980*	694*	70.8	56,651.87*[2]	23,573.25*	33,078.62*
	Ashland	980	694	70.8	54,467.58	23,353.25	31,114.33
	Iron	—	—	—	2,184.29	220.00	1,964.29
Chippewa	Lac Courte Oreilles	1,577*	1,133*	71.8	48,317.36*	22,419.48*	25,897.88*
	Burnett	—	—	—	51.60	51.60	—
	Sawyer	1,577	1,133	71.8	48,245.76	22,347.88	25,897.88
	Washburn	—	—	—	20.00	20.00	—
Chippewa	Lac du Flambeau	2,212*	1,091*	49.3	44,874.33*	30,491.02*	14,383.31*
	Iron	71	2	2.8	14,241.71	12,081.71	2,160.00
	Oneida	8	—	—	345.93	136.07	209.86
	Vilas	2,133	1,089	51.1	30,286.69	18,273.24	12,013.45
Menominee	Menominee[1]	2,696*	2,467*	91.5	234,905.00*	228,777.00*	6,128.00*
	Menominee	2,696	2,467	91.5	234,905.00	228,777.00	6,128.00
Oneida	Oneida	13,398*	1,762*	13.2	2,820.43*	2,394.38*	426.05*
	Brown	9,899	656	6.6	894.82	726.33	168.49
	Outagamie	3,499	1,106	31.6	1,925.61	1,668.05	257.56
Potawatomi	Potawatomi	124*	124*	100.0	11,692.35*	11,292.35*	400.00*
	Forest	124	124	100.0	11,532.35	11,172.35	360.00
	Marinette	—	—	—	40.00	—	40.00
	Oconto	—	—	—	120.00	120.00	—
Chippewa	Red Cliff	675*	586*	86.8	7,856.39*	5,939.26*	1,917.13*
	Bayfield	675	586	86.8	7,856.39	5,939.26	1,917.13
Chippewa	St. Croix	413*	360*	87.2	1,943.96*	1,943.96*	—
	Barron	83	72	86.7	1,045.50	1,045.50	—
	Burnett	246	208	84.6	80.61	80.61	—
	Polk	84	80	95.2	817.85	817.85	—
Chippewa	Sokaogon (Mole Lake)	127*	107*	84.3	1,694.00*	1,694.00*	—
	Forest	127	107	84.3	1,694.00	1,694.00	—
Mahican Munsee	Stockbridge-Munsee	1,269*	566*	44.6	15,602.75*	15,447.08*	155.67*
	Shawano	1,269	566	44.6	15,602.75	15,447.08	155.67
Winnebago	Winnebago	664*	614*	92.5	4,051.83*	652.35*	3,399.48*
	Adams	—	—	—	121.30	—	121.30
	Clark	—	—	—	640.24	20.00	620.24
	Dane	—	—	—	4.45	4.45	—
	Jackson	276	266	96.4	1,177.95	340.13	837.82
	Juneau	113	92	81.4	393.85	83.00	310.85
	La Crosse	—	—	—	93.43	—	93.43
	Marathon	—	—	—	200.00	—	200.00
	Monroe	81	72	88.9	445.50	52.50	393.00
	Sauk	101	92	91.1	88.27	88.27	—
	Shawano	12	11	91.7	337.84	10.00	327.84
	Wood	81	81	100.0	549.00	54.00	495.00
TOTAL		24,135	9,504	39.4% (ave.)	430,410.28	344,624.13	85,786.15

*Total of detail immediately following.

[1]Public Law 93-107, the Menominee Restoration Act, effective on December 22, 1973, repealed the Menominee Termination Act of June 17, 1954 (P.L. 83-399), and acknowledged the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin as a federally recognized Indian tribe.

[2]Included in the total is one acre of government-owned land.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, *Lands Under the Jurisdiction of the Great Lakes Agency*, May 1989, and departmental data; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population *Characteristics of the Population*, Chapter C, Part 51, Wisconsin, Table 192.

Indian Tribal Chairpersons In Wisconsin
April 1989

Tribal Council	Chairperson	Location
Bad River	Donald Moore	Ashland
Lac Courte Oreilles	Bruce Taylor	Hayward
Lac du Flambeau	Michael Allen, Sr.	Lac du Flambeau
Menominee	Apesanahkwat	Keshena
Oneida	Purcell Powless	Oneida
Potawatomi	Hartford Shegonee	Crandon
Red Cliff	Patricia R. DePerry	Bayfield
St. Croix	Lewis Taylor	Webster
Sokaogon	Emanuel Poler*	Crandon
Stockbridge-Munsee	Reginald C. Miller	Bowler
Winnebago	Gordon Thunder	Tomah

*Acting chairperson.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, Great Lakes Agency, "Tribal Officials — Great Lakes Agency", April 1989; Legislative Reference Bureau, *Clippings:* MENOMINEE INDIANS.

WISCONSIN VITAL STATISTICS
1910 — 1987

Year	Live Births		Infant Deaths		Maternal Deaths		Total Deaths[4]		Marriages		Divorces, Annulments[5]	
	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[2]	No.	Rate[3]	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[1]
1910	51,435	22.0	5,621	109.3	225	49.6	28,213	12.1	18,528	7.9	1,189	.5
1915	58,014	23.3	4,520	77.9	291	50.1	26,676	10.7	17,833	7.2	1,721	.7
1920	59,269	22.4	4,566	77.0	338	57.0	29,859	11.3	22,294	8.4	2,425	.9
1925	58,024	20.7	3,861	66.5	294	50.7	29,380	10.5	16,385	5.8	2,467	.9
1930	56,643	19.2	3,149	55.6	298	52.6	30,488	10.4	15,328	5.2	2,553	.9
1935	52,402	17.2	2,413	46.0	193	36.8	30,404	10.0	21,075	6.9	3,543	1.2
1940	56,324	17.9	2,030	36.0	151	26.8	31,457	10.0	23,379	7.5	3,599	1.1
1945	61,577	20.9	1,890	30.7	81	13.2	31,776	10.7	25,269	8.5	6,393	2.2
1950	82,364	23.9	2,098	25.5	35	4.2	33,573	9.7	29,081	8.4	4,845	1.4
1955	92,333	25.2	2,175	23.6	22	2.4	35,250	9.6	25,543	7.0	4,720	1.3
1960	99,493	25.1	2,173	21.8	27	2.7	38,121	9.6	24,573	6.2	3,672	.9
1965	82,919	19.7	1,829	22.1	13	1.6	40,146	9.5	28,410	6.7	5,232	1.2
1970	77,455	17.5	1,308	16.9	6	0.8	40,820	9.2	34,415	7.8	8,930	2.0
1971	71,976	16.1	1,157	16.1	10	1.4	40,381	9.1	34,858	7.8	8,927	2.0
1972	64,719	14.3	984	15.2	9	1.4	42,074	9.3	38,608	8.5	10,492	2.3
1973	62,796	13.8	900	14.3	7	11.1	41,293	9.1	40,098	8.8	11,595	2.6
1974	65,150	14.3	898	13.8	3	4.6	40,811	8.9	38,248	8.4	12,470	2.7
1975	65,145	14.2	881	13.5	3	4.6	39,916	8.7	35,888	7.8	13,187	2.9
1976	65,042	14.1	818	12.6	6	9.1	40,191	8.7	36,024	7.8	14,579	3.2
1977	68,548	14.7	774	11.2	7	10.2	39,325	8.5	37,430	8.0	14,792	3.2
1978	68,573	14.6	769	11.2	8	11.7	40,285	8.6	38,189	8.2	16,129	3.4
1979	73,209	15.6	790	10.8	3	4.1	39,145	8.4	39,556	8.5	17,161	3.7
1980	74,763	15.9	763	10.2	5	6.7[6]	40,801	8.7	41,113	8.7	17,589	3.7
1981	74,309	15.7	768	10.3	3	4.0[6]	40,495	8.5	41,114	8.7	18,459	3.9
1982	74,319	15.7	700	9.4	—	—	40,226	8.5	42,146	8.9	17,327	3.7
1983	72,499	15.3	699	9.6	4	5.5[6]	40,985	8.6	40,758	8.6	16,503	3.5
1984	73,050	15.2	723	9.9	3	4.1[6]	40,962	8.6	41,101	8.6	16,625	3.5
1985	73,647	15.4	674	9.2	4	5.4[6]	41,434	8.7	40,014	8.4	16,596	3.5
1986	72,229	15.1	663	9.2	3	4.2[6]	42,027	8.8	38,373	8.0	16,395	3.4
1987	70,907	14.8	611	8.6	3	4.2[6]	42,074	8.8	37,647	7.8	16,923	3.5

[1]Per 1,000 estimated population.

[2]Per 1,000 live births.

[3]Per 10,000 live births.

[4]Excludes fetal deaths (20 weeks gestation and over).

[5]Pre-1960 data include legal separations.

[6]Per 100,000 live births.

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Health, *Public Health Statistics, 1981 and 1982*, Table 7; *Population Estimates and Vital Rates, 1985 and 1986*, Table 1; and departmental data, January 1989.

RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN WISCONSIN
By County, 1980 to 1987

County	Live Births					Deaths				
	1980	1984	1985	1986	1987	1980	1984	1985	1986	1987
Adams	179	182	170	170	164	136	156	178	163	173
Ashland	279	256	248	274	220	219	208	196	221	213
Barron	654	672	628	578	567	411	423	432	416	461
Bayfield	219	200	193	187	174	146	133	159	137	157
Brown	2,802	2,821	2,917	2,829	2,910	1,181	1,247	1,310	1,258	1,218
Buffalo	236	184	227	213	220	129	149	147	159	136
Burnett	167	162	160	157	152	168	155	128	138	142
Calumet	546	550	514	567	546	205	212	221	210	231
Chippewa	903	851	867	822	709	456	431	495	486	483
Clark	641	533	514	468	488	316	335	345	340	313
Columbia	667	624	650	657	608	436	433	440	442	427
Crawford	293	272	239	251	250	167	166	176	169	163
Dane	4,685	4,902	4,984	5,067	5,124	1,928	2,071	2,112	2,096	2,147
Dodge	1,186	1,115	1,146	1,115	1,055	678	738	711	704	708
Door	412	345	400	368	376	262	276	245	251	256
Douglas	702	580	590	549	547	457	471	422	470	431
Dunn	537	506	501	467	398	240	249	305	282	253
Eau Claire	1,117	1,203	1,201	1,111	1,178	646	606	618	636	615
Florence*	55	50	63	51	45	52	46	39	27	50
Fond du Lac	1,512	1,382	1,368	1,316	1,247	824	753	807	875	786
Forest*	140	144	156	136	152	104	116	118	89	111
Grant	867	785	743	753	713	454	482	476	470	487
Green	483	439	471	469	404	311	318	303	325	280
Green Lake	262	279	266	240	230	208	211	204	218	216
Iowa	345	335	319	346	305	204	192	205	196	202
Iron*	84	63	76	63	68	93	89	75	78	77
Jackson	276	236	240	228	230	179	188	176	176	187
Jefferson	973	987	1,004	893	901	605	565	576	586	581
Juneau	347	327	339	301	323	221	232	227	217	240
Kenosha	1,826	1,796	1,910	1,787	1,931	1,021	1,058	1,034	1,051	1,073
Kewaunee	323	336	303	274	301	166	175	179	177	178
La Crosse	1,350	1,443	1,394	1,408	1,365	768	797	798	802	858
Lafayette	289	314	271	265	229	139	140	147	165	160
Langlade	287	276	259	299	249	207	206	234	219	207
Lincoln	406	405	363	323	349	284	302	279	289	313
Manitowoc	1,338	1,263	1,228	1,127	1,136	779	799	779	786	830
Marathon	1,930	1,730	1,812	1,650	1,644	853	849	827	904	881
Marinette*	662	551	592	562	535	446	411	424	416	455
Marquette*	167	184	158	175	169	134	134	152	122	147
Menominee*	111	112	132	151	138	36	40	37	30	36
Milwaukee	15,842	15,887	16,296	16,254	16,035	9,278	9,065	9,143	9,411	9,430
Monroe	607	581	600	555	552	339	367	376	385	347
Oconto	469	458	451	453	413	300	319	304	274	308
Oneida	423	455	437	423	373	316	354	348	369	347
Outagamie	2,340	2,171	2,320	2,180	2,227	895	880	923	968	929
Ozaukee	992	943	960	954	955	437	450	436	438	463
Pepin	128	128	94	122	97	107	92	82	81	72
Pierce	507	494	492	498	434	234	220	225	234	212
Polk	506	596	506	488	506	319	332	360	336	352
Portage	928	956	876	903	818	360	423	375	384	429
Price	242	238	225	215	182	211	190	220	171	172
Racine	2,980	2,794	2,641	2,653	2,661	1,393	1,308	1,328	1,433	1,425
Richland	275	284	267	228	246	184	173	189	182	194
Rock	2,256	2,116	2,189	2,183	2,106	1,205	1,160	1,204	1,247	1,200
Rusk	222	258	216	234	203	135	152	170	169	159
St. Croix	835	815	741	805	824	303	363	334	376	396
Sauk	654	697	690	674	671	433	437	459	455	433
Sawyer	219	224	203	224	228	155	167	136	140	169
Shawano	528	530	488	499	507	414	368	399	410	396
Sheboygan	1,588	1,517	1,507	1,492	1,379	954	953	982	1,005	916
Taylor	379	340	354	294	280	159	172	143	162	160
Trempealeau	373	392	370	352	324	314	323	296	302	319
Vernon	408	409	409	406	328	325	335	289	317	287
Vilas	228	236	240	214	228	204	205	215	210	208
Walworth	1,026	896	1,009	951	914	626	632	662	694	699
Washburn	226	227	198	201	171	136	148	175	163	153
Washington	1,442	1,359	1,383	1,335	1,305	562	603	583	565	626
Waukesha	3,841	3,661	3,727	3,799	3,779	1,648	1,784	1,800	1,850	1,836
Waupaca	697	625	656	637	597	618	620	610	601	626
Waushara	243	241	247	266	259	214	191	238	200	200
Winnebago	1,901	1,961	2,028	1,964	1,894	1,099	1,026	1,095	1,087	1,093
Wood	1,199	1,166	1,211	1,106	1,061	583	588	599	612	636
TOTAL	74,763	73,050	73,647	72,229	70,907	40,801	40,962	41,434	42,027	42,074

*Vital statistics are by county of occurrence. Since nearly all births and deaths occur in hospitals, the number which occurs in Florence, Forest, Iron, Marquette and Menominee counties is small because they have no hospitals. Caution must be used in making inferences based on these data.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Health, *Public Health Statistics, 1983*, and previous issues; *Wisconsin Vital Statistics — 1984; Population Estimates and Vital Rates, 1985 and 1986;* and departmental data, January 1989.

MARRIAGES, BY STATE
1970 to 1987

State	Number (in thousands)				Rate (per 1,000 population)			
	1970	1980	1985	1987*	1970	1980	1985	1987*
Alabama	47.0	49.0	45.8	44.0	13.6	12.6	11.4	10.8
Alaska	3.4	5.3	6.2	5.5	11.2	13.1	11.9	10.5
Arizona	18.5	30.2	35.6	42.0	10.4	11.1	11.2	12.4
Arkansas	23.3	25.2	30.5	32.2	12.1	11.0	12.9	13.5
California	172.4	218.4	226.1	244.4	8.6	9.2	8.6	8.8
Colorado	25.0	34.1	33.9	31.4	11.3	11.7	10.5	9.5
Connecticut	25.0	25.9	27.2	27.2	8.2	8.3	8.6	8.5
Delaware	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.2	7.8	7.4	8.6	8.1
Florida	69.2	110.6	127.9	138.2	10.2	11.2	11.3	11.5
Georgia	63.9	69.4	73.5	65.3	13.9	12.7	12.3	10.5
Hawaii	10.6	11.7	15.3	16.4	13.8	12.0	14.5	15.2
Idaho	10.9	13.1	12.5	13.1	15.3	13.8	12.5	13.1
ILLINOIS	115.5	110.7	97.9	95.6	10.4	9.7	8.5	8.3
Indiana	55.2	57.8	52.7	48.4	10.6	10.5	9.6	8.8
IOWA	24.6	27.5	24.7	23.1	8.7	9.4	8.6	8.2
Kansas	22.4	24.9	23.6	22.0	10.3	10.5	9.6	8.9
Kentucky	36.3	34.3	46.9	47.6	11.3	9.4	12.6	12.8
Louisiana	35.4	41.7	39.6	36.8	9.7	9.9	8.9	8.2
Maine	11.0	14.3	11.3	11.9	11.0	12.7	9.7	10.0
Maryland	52.2	46.0	47.1	45.4	13.3	10.9	10.7	10.0
Massachusetts	47.4	49.0	51.6	55.9	8.3	8.5	8.9	9.6
MICHIGAN	89.7	89.6	80.8	75.2	10.1	9.7	8.9	8.2
MINNESOTA	31.3	37.8	34.5	32.8	8.2	9.3	8.2	7.7
Mississippi	26.3	28.0	24.7	23.9	11.9	11.1	9.5	9.1
Missouri	50.1	55.5	49.0	48.2	10.7	11.3	9.7	9.4
Montana	6.9	8.4	7.2	6.5	10.0	10.6	8.7	8.1
Nebraska	15.7	14.2	12.2	11.7	10.6	9.0	7.6	7.4
Nevada	97.6	115.4	106.9	117.6	199.7	143.0	114.2	115.8
New Hampshire	10.0	9.3	11.2	10.5	13.6	10.1	11.2	9.9
New Jersey	56.6	55.0	61.9	60.1	7.9	7.4	8.2	7.8
New Mexico	12.4	16.3	14.6	13.5	12.2	12.5	10.1	9.0
New York	161.2	141.3	164.9	169.2	8.9	8.0	9.3	9.5
North Carolina	48.3	46.3	50.6	50.5	9.5	7.9	8.1	7.9
North Dakota	5.3	6.1	5.5	5.0	8.6	9.4	8.0	7.5
Ohio	90.1	99.5	94.2	95.6	8.5	9.2	8.8	8.9
Oklahoma	39.0	46.5	35.9	31.8	15.2	15.3	10.9	9.7
Oregon	17.3	23.1	22.4	23.3	8.3	8.8	8.3	8.6
Pennsylvania	94.5	95.4	88.7	87.8	8.0	8.0	7.5	7.4
Rhode Island	7.5	7.1	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.5	8.2	8.1
South Carolina	57.9	53.9	52.8	53.5	22.3	17.2	15.8	15.6
South Dakota	11.0	8.9	7.8	7.0	16.6	12.9	11.1	9.8
Tennessee	45.4	58.8	54.9	57.5	11.6	12.8	11.5	11.8
Texas	139.5	187.1	213.8	188.7	12.5	13.1	13.1	11.2
Utah	11.7	17.1	17.1	16.3	11.0	11.6	10.4	9.7
Vermont	4.5	5.2	5.6	5.7	10.2	10.1	10.5	10.3
Virginia	52.0	60.2	66.7	67.1	11.2	11.2	11.7	11.4
Washington	41.3	46.6	44.5	43.5	12.1	11.2	10.1	9.6
West Virginia	15.9	17.4	14.6	13.4	9.1	8.9	7.6	7.1
WISCONSIN	34.4	40.9	40.1	37.7	7.8	8.7	8.4	7.8
Wyoming	4.5	6.8	5.4	4.6	13.5	14.4	10.5	9.4
D.C.	7.3	5.1	5.0	5.1	9.6	8.1	8.1	8.3

*Preliminary. Represents either marriages performed, licenses issued, or intentions filed.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, 1969 and 1972 editions; U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Annual Summary for the United States, 1987", Table 2, July 1988, and previous issues.

DIVORCES, BY STATE
1970 to 1987

State	Number (in thousands)[1]				Rate (per 1,000 population)			
	1970	1980	1985	1987[2]	1970	1980	1985	1987[2]
Alabama	15.1	26.9	25.1	24.7	4.4	6.9	6.3	6.0
Alaska	1.7	3.4	4.0	3.5	5.6	8.5	7.7	6.7
Arizona	12.7	19.9	21.4	23.8	7.2	7.3	6.7	7.0
Arkansas	9.3	21.8	16.2	16.2	4.8	9.5	6.9	6.8
California	112.9	134.3	127.4	124.1	5.7	5.7	4.8	4.5
Colorado	10.4	18.1	19.2	18.6	4.7	6.3	5.9	5.6
Connecticut	5.8	11.9	10.5	9.7	1.9	3.8	3.3	3.0
Delaware	1.7	2.3	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.9	4.8	4.5
Florida	37.2	71.4	77.6	79.7	5.5	7.2	6.8	6.6
Georgia	18.6	33.6	33.0	33.5	4.1	6.1	5.5	5.4
Hawaii	2.6	4.4	4.8	4.5	3.4	4.5	4.6	4.1
Idaho	3.6	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.1	7.0	6.2	5.9
ILLINOIS	36.5	50.5	48.4	46.7	3.3	4.4	4.2	4.0
Indiana	15.2	—	—	—	2.9	—	—	—
IOWA	7.2	11.8	10.6	10.8	2.5	4.0	3.7	3.8
Kansas	8.8	13.4	12.8	10.9	3.9	5.7	5.2	4.4
Kentucky	10.7	17.0	18.8	20.0	3.3	4.6	5.0	5.3
Louisiana	5.1	—	—	—	1.4	—	—	—
Maine	3.9	6.2	6.2	5.8	3.9	5.5	5.4	4.9
Maryland	9.3	16.3	16.2	15.9	2.4	3.9	3.7	3.5
Massachusetts	11.0	16.5	19.8	17.8	1.9	2.9	3.4	3.0
MICHIGAN	30.0	40.8	37.7	40.5	3.4	4.4	4.2	4.4
MINNESOTA	8.3	15.1	13.7	14.9	2.2	3.7	3.3	3.5
Mississippi	8.2	13.5	12.2	12.4	3.7	5.3	4.7	4.7
Missouri	17.9	27.8	25.4	24.3	3.8	5.6	5.0	4.8
Montana	3.0	5.0	4.3	4.1	4.4	6.3	5.2	5.1
Nebraska	3.7	6.5	6.5	6.3	2.5	4.1	4.0	4.0
Nevada	9.1	13.7	13.5	13.8	18.7	16.9	14.4	13.7
New Hampshire	2.4	5.2	4.9	4.8	3.3	5.7	5.0	4.6
New Jersey	10.8	25.9	29.3	27.2	1.5	3.5	3.9	3.5
New Mexico	4.4	10.4	9.0	8.6	4.3	8.0	6.2	5.7
New York	26.4	54.2	68.3	69.0	1.5	3.1	3.8	3.9
North Carolina	13.7	28.2	30.3	31.6	2.7	4.8	4.8	4.9
North Dakota	1.0	2.1	2.3	2.2	1.6	3.3	3.4	3.3
Ohio	39.3	58.2	53.2	48.2	3.7	5.4	5.0	4.5
Oklahoma	16.8	24.2	26.4	23.9	6.6	8.0	8.0	7.3
Oregon	9.6	17.9	15.8	15.7	4.6	6.8	5.9	5.8
Pennsylvania	22.6	34.8	39.8	38.5	1.9	2.9	3.4	3.2
Rhode Island	1.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	1.8	3.8	3.7	3.7
South Carolina	5.8	13.8	13.6	14.0	2.3	4.4	4.1	4.1
South Dakota	1.4	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.0	4.1	3.6	3.8
Tennessee	16.6	30.1	30.2	31.0	4.2	6.6	6.3	6.4
Texas	51.5	97.2	101.2	93.3	4.6	6.8	6.2	5.6
Utah	3.9	8.0	8.6	8.9	3.7	5.4	5.2	5.3
Vermont	1.0	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.3	4.9	4.3	4.0
Virginia	11.9	23.6	24.2	25.6	2.6	4.4	4.2	4.3
Washington	17.9	28.4	25.6	26.0	5.2	6.9	5.8	5.7
West Virginia	5.6	9.9	10.0	9.1	3.2	5.1	5.2	4.8
WISCONSIN	8.9	17.9	16.9	17.2	2.0	3.8	3.5	3.5
Wyoming	1.8	4.0	3.8	3.2	5.4	8.4	7.5	6.5
D.C.	2.3	3.5	2.8	4.1	3.0	5.5	4.5	6.7

[1] Includes reported annulments.

[2] Provisional figures.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, 1969 and 1972 editions; U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Annual Summary for the United States, 1987", Table 2, July 1988, and previous issues.

WISCONSIN POST OFFICES[1]
1989

Post Office and County	ZIP Code
Abbotsford, Clark	54405
Abrams, Oconto	54101
Adams, Adams	53910
Adell, Sheboygan	53001
Afton, Rock	53501
Albany, Green	53502
Algoma, Kewaunee	54201
Allenton, Washington	53002
Allouez, Brown Br. of Green Bay	54301
Alma, Buffalo	54610
Alma Center, Jackson	54611
Almena, Barron	54805
Almond, Portage	54909
Altoona, Eau Claire	54720
Amberg, Marinette	54102
Amery, Polk	54001
Amherst, Portage	54406
Amherst Junction, Portage	54407
Aniwa, Shawano	54408
Antigo, Langlade	54409
Appleton, Outagamie	54911[2]
Arcadia, Trempealeau	54612
Arena, Iowa	53503
Argonne, Forest	54511
Argyle, Lafayette	53504
Arkansaw, Pepin	54721
Arkdale, Adams	54613
Arlington, Columbia	53911
Armstrong Creek, Forest	54103
Arpin, Wood	54410
Ashippun, Dodge	53003
Ashland, Ashland	54806
Ashwaubenon, Brown Br. of Green Bay	54304
Astico, Dodge CPO of Columbus	53912
Athelstane, Marinette	54104
Athens, Marathon	54411
Auburndale, Wood	54412
Augusta, Eau Claire	54722
Avalon, Rock	53505
Avoca, Iowa	53506
Babcock, Wood	54413
Bagley, Grant	53801
Baileys Harbor, Door	54202
Baldwin, St. Croix	54002
Balsam Lake, Polk	54810
Bancroft, Portage	54921
Bangor, La Crosse	54614
Baraboo, Sauk	53913
Barneveld, Iowa	53507
Barron, Barron	54812
Barronett, Barron	54813
Bassett, Kenosha	53101
Bay City, Pierce	54723
Bayfield, Bayfield	54814
Bear Creek, Outagamie	54922
Beaver, Marinette	54114
Beaver Dam, Dodge	53916
Beetown, Grant	53802
Beldenville, Pierce	54003
Belgium, Ozaukee	53004
Belleville, Dane	53508
Belmont, Lafayette	53510
Beloit, Rock	53511
Benet Lake, Kenosha CPO of Trevor	53102
Bennett, Douglas	54873
Benoit, Bayfield CPO of Mason	54816
Benton, Lafayette	53803
Berlin, Green Lake	54923
Big Bend, Waukesha	53103
Big Falls, Waupaca	54926
Birchwood, Washburn	54817
Birnamwood, Shawano	54414
Black Creek, Outagamie	54106
Black Earth, Dane	53515
Black River Falls, Jackson	54615
Blair, Trempealeau	54616
Blanchardville, Lafayette	53516
Blenker, Wood	54415
Bloom City, Richland CPO of Viola	54617
Bloomer, Chippewa	54724
Bloomington, Grant	53804
Blue Mounds, Dane	53517
Blue River, Grant	53518
Bonduel, Shawano	54107
Boscobel, Grant	53805
Boulder Junction, Vilas	54512
Bowler, Shawano	54416
Boyceville, Dunn	54725
Boyd, Chippewa	54726
Branch, Manitowoc	54203
Brandon, Fond du Lac	53919
Brantwood, Price	54513
Briggsville, Marquette	53920
Brill, Barron	54818
Brillion, Calumet	54110
Bristol, Kenosha	53104
Brodhead, Green	53520
Brokaw, Marathon	54417
Brookfield, Waukesha	53005
Brooklyn, Green	53521
Brooks, Adams	53921
Brownsville, Dodge	53006
Browntown, Green	53522
Bruce, Rusk	54819
Brule, Douglas	54820
Brussels, Door	54204
Bryant, Langlade	54418
Burlington, Racine	53105
Burnett, Dodge	53922
Butler, Waukesha	53007
Butte des Morts, Winnebago	54927
Butternut, Ashland	54514
Byron, Fond du Lac CPO of Brownsville	53009
Cable, Bayfield	54821
Cadott, Chippewa	54727
Caledonia, Racine	53108
Cambria, Columbia	53923
Cambridge, Dane	53523
Cameron, Barron	54822
Campbellsport, Fond du Lac	53010
Camp Douglas, Juneau	54618
Camp Lake, Kenosha	53109
Canton, Barron	54868
Caroline, Shawano	54928
Cascade, Sheboygan	53011
Casco, Kewaunee	54205
Cashton, Monroe	54619
Cassville, Grant	53806
Cataract, Monroe	54620
Catawba, Price	54515
Cato, Manitowoc	54206
Cavour, Forest CPO of Rhinelander	54516

[1]Does not include stations. CPO-Community Post Office; Br.-Branch.

[2]Appleton, Eau Claire, Green Bay, Janesville, Kenosha, La Crosse, Madison, Milwaukee, Oshkosh, Racine, Sheboygan and Waukesha are multicoded cities. For last 2 digits of ZIP Code for any specific city street, consult the local post office. The ZIP Code given is for the main post office in the city.

Source: U.S. Post Office, *1989 National Five Digit ZIP Code And Post Office Directory.*

Post Office and County	ZIP Code
Cazenovia, Richland	53924
Cecil, Shawano	54111
Cedarburg, Ozaukee	53012
Cedar Grove, Sheboygan	53013
Centuria, Polk	54824
Chaseburg, Vernon	54621
Chelsea, Taylor	54419
Chetek, Barron	54728
Chili, Clark	54420
Chilton, Calumet	53014
Chippewa Falls, Chippewa	54729
Clam Lake, Ashland	54517
Clayton, Barron	54004
Clear Lake, Polk	54005
Cleveland, Manitowoc	53015
Clinton, Rock	53525
Clintonville, Waupaca	54929
Clyman, Dodge	53016
Cobb, Iowa	53526
Cochrane, Buffalo	54622
Colby, Clark	54421
Coleman, Marinette	54112
Colfax, Dunn	54730
Colgate, Washington	53017
Collins, Manitowoc	54207
Coloma, Waushara	54930
Columbus, Columbia	53925
Combined Locks, Outagamie	54113
Comstock, Barron	54826
Conover, Vilas	54519
Conrath, Rusk	54731
Coon Valley, Vernon	54623
Cornell, Chippewa	54732
Cornucopia, Bayfield	54827
Cottage Grove, Dane	53527
Couderay, Sawyer	54828
Crandon, Forest	54520
Crivitz, Marinette	54114
Cross Plains, Dane	53528
Cuba City, Grant	53807
Cudahy, Milwaukee	53110
Cumberland, Barron	54829
Curtiss, Clark	54422
Cushing, Polk	54006
Custer, Portage	54423
Cutler, Juneau	54618
	54646
Dairyland, Burnett	54830
Dale, Outagamie	54931
Dallas, Barron	54733
Dalton, Green Lake	53926
Danbury, Burnett	54830
Dane, Dane	53529
Darien, Walworth	53114
Darlington, Lafayette	53530
Deerbrook, Langlade	54424
Deerfield, Dane	53531
Deer Park, St. Croix	54007
De Forest, Dane	53532
Delafield, Waukesha	53018
Delavan, Walworth	53115
Dellwood, Adams	53927
CPO of Friendship	
Delta, Bayfield	54856
Denmark, Brown	54208
De Pere, Brown	54115
Deronda, Polk	54008
CPO of Amery	
De Soto, Vernon	54624
Dexter, Bayfield	54821
Dickeyville, Grant	53808
Dodge, Trempealeau	54625
Dodgeville, Iowa	53533
Dorchester, Clark	54425
Dousman, Waukesha	53118
Downing, Dunn	54734
Downsville, Dunn	54735
Doylestown, Columbia	53928
Dresser, Polk	54009
Drummond, Bayfield	54832
Dunbar, Marinette	54119
CPO of Pembine	
Durand, Pepin	54736
Eagle, Waukesha	53119
Eagle River, Vilas	54521
Earl, Washburn	54875
East Ellsworth, Pierce	54010
CPO of Ellsworth	
Eastman, Crawford	54626
East Troy, Walworth	53120
Eau Claire, Eau Claire	54701[2]
Eau Galle, Dunn	54737
Eden, Fond du Lac	53019
Edgar, Marathon	54426
Edgerton, Rock	53534
Edgewater, Sawyer	54834
Edmund, Iowa	53535
Egg Harbor, Door	54209
Eland, Shawano	54427
Elcho, Langlade	54428
Elderon, Marathon	54429
Eldorado, Fond du Lac	54932
Eleva, Trempealeau	54738
Elkhart Lake, Sheboygan	53020
Elkhorn, Walworth	53121
Elk Mound, Dunn	54739
Ellison Bay, Door	54210
Ellsworth, Pierce	54010
Elm Grove, Waukesha	53122
Elmwood, Pierce	54740
Elroy, Juneau	53929
Elton, Langlade	54430
Embarrass, Waupaca	54933
Emerald, St. Croix	54012
CPO of Glenwood City	
Endeavor, Marquette	53930
Ephraim, Door	54211
Ettrick, Trempealeau	54627
Eureka, Winnebago	54934
Evansville, Rock	53536
Evergreen, Burnett	54840
Exeland, Sawyer	54835
Fairchild, Eau Claire	54741
Fairview, Milwaukee	53219
Br. of Milwaukee	
Fair Water, Fond du Lac	53931
Fall Creek, Eau Claire	54742
Fall River, Columbia	53932
Fence, Florence	54120
Fennimore, Grant	53809
Fenwood, Marathon	54426
Ferryville, Crawford	54628
Fifield, Price	54524
Fish Creek, Door	54212
Fitchburg, Dane	53713
Br. of Madison	
Florence, Florence	54121
Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	54935
Fontana, Walworth	53125
Footville, Rock	53537
Forest Junction, Calumet	54123
Forestville, Door	54213
Fort Atkinson, Jefferson	53538
Fountain City, Buffalo	54629
Foxboro, Douglas	54836
Fox Lake, Dodge	53933
Francis Creek, Manitowoc	54214
Franksville, Racine	53126
Frederic, Polk	54837
Fredonia, Ozaukee	53021
Freedom, Outagamie	54131
CPO of Kaukauna	
Fremont, Waupaca	54940
French Island, La Crosse	54601
Br. of La Crosse	
Friendship, Adams	53927
Friesland, Columbia	53935

Post Office and County	ZIP Code
Galesville, Trempealeau	54630
Galloway, Marathon	54432
CPO of Wittenberg	
Gays Mills, Crawford	54631
Genesee Depot, Waukesha	53127
Genoa, Vernon	54632
Genoa City, Walworth	53128
Germantown, Washington	53022
Gile, Iron	54525
Gillett, Oconto	54124
Gillingham, Richland	53581
Gilman, Taylor	54433
Gilmanton, Buffalo	54743
Gleason, Lincoln	54435
Glenbeulah, Sheboygan	53023
Glen Flora, Rusk	54526
Glen Haven, Grant	53810
Glenwood City, St. Croix	54012
Glidden, Ashland	54527
Goodman, Marinette	54125
Gordon, Douglas	54838
Gotham, Richland	53540
Grafton, Ozaukee	53024
Grand Marsh, Adams	53936
Grand View, Bayfield	54839
Granton, Clark	54436
Grantsburg, Burnett	54840
Gratiot, Lafayette	53541
Green Bay, Brown	54305[2]
Greenbush, Sheboygan	53026
Greendale, Milwaukee	53129
Greenfield, Milwaukee	53220
Br. of Milwaukee	
Green Lake, Green Lake	54941
Greenleaf, Brown	54126
Green Valley, Shawano	54127
Greenville, Outagamie	54942
Greenwood, Clark	54437
Gresham, Shawano	54128
Gurney, Iron	54528
Hager City, Pierce	54014
Hales Corners, Milwaukee	53130
Hamburg, Marathon	54438
CPO of Athens	
Hammond, St. Croix	54015
Hancock, Waushara	54943
Hannibal, Taylor	54439
Hanover, Rock	53542
CPO of Janesville	
Harshaw, Oneida	54529
Hartford, Washington	53027
Hartland, Waukesha	53029
Hatley, Marathon	54440
Haugen, Barron	54841
Haven, Sheboygan	53083
Hawkins, Rusk	54530
Hawthorne, Douglas	54842
Hayward, Sawyer	54843
Hazel Green, Grant	53811
Hazelhurst, Oneida	54531
Heafford Junction, Lincoln	54532
CPO of Wausau	
Helenville, Jefferson	53137
Herbster, Bayfield	54844
Hertel, Burnett	54845
Hewitt, Wood	54441
High Bridge, Ashland	54846
Highland, Iowa	53543
Hilbert, Calumet	54129
Hillpoint, Sauk	53937
Hillsboro, Vernon	54634
Hillsdale, Barron	54744
CPO of Dallas	
Hingham, Sheboygan	53031
Hixton, Jackson	54635
Holcombe, Chippewa	54745
Hollandale, Iowa	53544
Holmen, La Crosse	54636
Honey Creek, Walworth	53138
Horicon, Dodge	53032
Hortonville, Outagamie	54944
Howard, Brown	54303
Br. of Green Bay	
Howards Grove-Millersville	53083
CPO of Sheboygan	
Hubertus, Washington	53033
Hudson, St. Croix	54016
Humbird, Clark	54746
Hurley, Iron	54534
Hustisford, Dodge	53034
Hustler, Juneau	54637
CPO of Camp Douglas	
Independence, Trempealeau	54747
Ingram, Rusk	54526
Iola, Waupaca	54945
Irma, Lincoln	54442
Iron Belt, Iron	54536
Iron Ridge, Dodge	53035
Iron River, Bayfield	54847
Ixonia, Jefferson	53036
Jackson, Washington	53037
Janesville, Rock	53545[2]
Jefferson, Jefferson	53549
Jim Falls, Chippewa	54748
Johnson Creek, Jefferson	53038
Juda, Green	53550
Jump River, Taylor	54434
CPO of Gilman	
Junction City, Portage	54443
Juneau, Dodge	53039
Kansasville, Racine	53139
Kaukauna, Outagamie	54130
Kellnersville, Manitowoc	54215
Kempster, Langlade	54444
Kendall, Monroe	54638
Kennan, Price	54537
Kenosha, Kenosha	53140[2]
Keshena, Menominee	54135
Kewaskum, Washington	53040
Kewaunee, Kewaunee	54216
Kiel, Calumet	53042
Kieler, Grant	53812
Kimberly, Outagamie	54136
King, Waupaca	54946
Kingston, Green Lake	53939
Knapp, Dunn	54749
Knowles, Dodge	53048
Kohler, Sheboygan	53044
Krakow, Shawano	54137
Lac du Flambeau, Vilas	54538
La Crosse, La Crosse	54601[2]
Ladysmith, Rusk	54848
La Farge, Vernon	54639
Lafayette, Chippewa	54729
Br. of Chippewa Falls	
Lake Delton, Sauk	53940
Lake Geneva, Walworth	53147
Lake Mills, Jefferson	53551
Lake Nebagamon, Douglas	54849
Lake Tomahawk, Oneida	54539
Lakewood, Oconto	54138
Lancaster, Grant	53813
Land O'Lakes, Vilas	54540
Lannon, Waukesha	53046
Laona, Forest	54541
La Pointe, Ashland	54850
Larsen, Winnebago	54947
La Valle, Sauk	53941
Lebanon, Dodge	53047
Lena, Oconto	54139
Leopolis, Shawano	54948
Lewis, Polk	54851
Lily, Langlade	54445
CPO of Pickerel	
Limeridge, Sauk	53942
Linden, Iowa	53553
Little Chute, Outagamie	54140

Post Office and County	ZIP Code
Little Suamico, Oconto	54141
Livingston, Grant	53554
Lodi, Columbia	53555
Loganville, Sauk	53943
Lomira, Dodge	53048
Lone Rock, Richland	53556
Long Lake, Florence	54542
Loretta, Sawyer	54896
Lowell, Dodge	53557
Loyal, Clark	54446
Lublin, Taylor	54447
Luck, Polk	54853
Luxemburg, Kewaunee	54217
Lyndon Station, Juneau	53944
Lynxville, Crawford	54640
CPO of Ferryville	
Lyons, Walworth	53148
McFarland, Dane	53558
McNaughton, Oneida	54543
Madison, Dane	53714[2]
Maiden Rock, Pierce	54750
Malone, Fond du Lac	53049
Manawa, Waupaca	54949
Manchester, Green Lake	53945
Manitowish Waters, Vilas	54545
Manitowoc, Manitowoc	54220
Maple, Douglas	54854
Maplewood, Door	54226
Marathon, Marathon	54448
Marengo, Ashland	54855
Maribel, Manitowoc	54227
Marinette, Marinette	54143
Marion, Waupaca	54950
Markesan, Green Lake	53946
Marquette, Green Lake	53947
Marshall, Dane	53559
Marshfield, Wood	54449
Mason, Bayfield	54856
Mather, Juneau	54641
Mattoon, Shawano	54450
Mauston, Juneau	53948
Mayville, Dodge	53050
Mazomanie, Dane	53560
Medford, Taylor	54451
Medina, Outagamie	54951
CPO of Hortonville	
Mellen, Ashland	54546
Melrose, Jackson	54642
Melvina, Monroe	54619
CPO of Cashton	
Menasha, Winnebago	54952
Menomonee Falls, Waukesha	53051
Menomonie, Dunn	54751
Mequon, Ozaukee	53092
Br. of Thiensville	
Mercer, Iron	54547
Merrill, Lincoln	54452
Merrillan, Jackson	54754
Merrimac, Sauk	53561
Merton, Waukesha	53056
Middle Inlet, Marinette	54114
Middleton, Dane	53562
Br. of Madison	
Mikana, Barron	54857
Milan, Marathon	54453
Milladore, Wood	54454
Millston, Jackson	54643
Milltown, Polk	54858
Milton, Rock	53563
Milwaukee, Milwaukee	53201[2]
Mindoro, La Crosse	54644
Mineral Point, Iowa	53565
Minocqua, Oneida	54548
Minong, Washburn	54859
Mishicot, Manitowoc	54228
Modena, Buffalo	54755
Mondovi, Buffalo	54755
Monico, Oneida	54549
Monona, Dane	53716
Br. of Madison	
Monroe, Green	53566
Montello, Marquette	53949
Montfort, Grant	53569
Monticello, Green	53570
Montreal, Iron	54550
Moquah, Ashland	54806
Morrisonville, Dane	53571
Mosinee, Marathon	54455
Mountain, Oconto	54149
Mount Calvary, Fond du Lac	53057
Mount Hope, Grant	53816
Mount Horeb, Dane	53572
Mount Sterling, Crawford	54645
Mukwonago, Waukesha	53149
Muscoda, Grant	53573
Muskego, Waukesha	53150
Nashotah, Waukesha	53058
Navarino, Shawano	54108
CPO of Bonduel	
Necedah, Juneau	54646
Neenah, Winnebago	54956
Neillsville, Clark	54456
Nekoosa, Wood	54457
Nelson, Buffalo	54756
Nelsonville, Portage	54458
Neopit, Menominee	54150
Neosho, Dodge	53059
Neshkoro, Marquette	54960
Newald, Forest	54511
New Auburn, Chippewa	54757
New Berlin, Waukesha	53151
Br. of Waukesha	
Newburg, Washington	53060
New Franken, Brown	54229
New Glarus, Green	53574
New Holstein, Calumet	53061
New Lisbon, Juneau	53950
New London, Outagamie	54961
New Munster, Kenosha	53152
New Post, Sawyer	54828
New Richmond, St. Croix	54017
Newton, Manitowoc	53063
Niagara, Marinette	54151
Nichols, Outagamie	54152
North Bend, Jackson	54642
North Fond du Lac	54935
Br. of Fond du Lac	
North Freedom, Sauk	53951
North Lake, Waukesha	53064
North Prairie, Waukesha	53153
Northfield, Jackson	54635
Norwalk, Monroe	54648
Oak Creek, Milwaukee	53154
Oakdale, Monroe	54649
Oakfield, Fond du Lac	53065
Oconomowoc, Waukesha	53066
Oconto, Oconto	54153
Oconto Falls, Oconto	54154
Odanah, Ashland	54861
Ogdensburg, Waupaca	54962
Ogema, Price	54459
Ojibwa, Sawyer	54862
CPO of Winter	
Okauchee, Waukesha	53069
Omro, Winnebago	54963
Onalaska, La Crosse	54650
Oneida, Outagamie	54155
Ontario, Vernon	54651
Oostburg, Sheboygan	53070
Oregon, Dane	53575
Orfordville, Rock	53576
Osceola, Polk	54020
Oshkosh, Winnebago	54901[2]
Osseo, Trempealeau	54758
Owen, Clark	54460
Oxford, Marquette	53952
Packwaukee, Marquette	53953
Palmyra, Jefferson	53156
Pardeeville, Columbia	53954

Post Office and County	ZIP Code
Park Falls, Price	54552
Patch Grove, Grant	53817
Pearson, Langlade	54462
Pelican Lake, Oneida	54463
Pell Lake, Walworth	53157
Pembine, Marinette	54156
Pence, Iron	54550
Pepin, Pepin	54759
Peshtigo, Marinette	54157
Pewaukee, Waukesha	53072
Phelps, Vilas	54554
Phillips, Price	54555
Phlox, Langlade CPO of Antigo	54464
Pickerel, Forest	54445
Pickett, Winnebago	54964
Pigeon Falls, Trempealeau	54760
Pine River, Waushara	54965
Pittsville, Wood	54466
Plain, Sauk	53577
Plainfield, Waushara	54966
Platteville, Grant	53818
Pleasant Prairie, Kenosha	53158
Plover, Portage	54467
Plum City, Pierce	54761
Plymouth, Sheboygan	53073
Polar, Langlade	54418
Poplar, Douglas	54864
Portage, Columbia	53901
Port Edwards, Wood	54469
Porterfield, Marinette	54159
Port Washington, Ozaukee	53074
Port Wing, Bayfield	54865
Poskin, Barron	54866
Potosi, Grant	53820
Potter, Calumet	54160
Pound, Marinette	54161
Powers Lake, Kenosha	53159
Poynette, Columbia	53955
Poy Sippi, Waushara	54967
Prairie du Chien, Crawford	53821
Prairie du Sac, Sauk	53578
Prairie Farm, Barron	54762
Prentice, Price	54556
Prescott, Pierce	54021
Presque Isle, Vilas	54557
Princeton, Green Lake	54968
Pulaski, Brown	54162
Pulcifer, Shawano CPO of Gillett	54164
Racine, Racine	53401[2]
Radisson, Sawyer	54867
Randall, Burnett	54840
Randolph, Columbia	53956
Random Lake, Sheboygan	53075
Readfield, Waupaca	54969
Readstown, Vernon	54652
Redgranite, Waushara	54970
Reedsburg, Sauk	53959
Reedsville, Manitowoc	54230
Reeseville, Dodge	53579
Rewey, Iowa	53580
Rhinelander, Oneida	54501
Rib Lake, Taylor	54470
Rice Lake, Barron	54868
Richfield, Washington	53076
Richland Center, Richland	53581
Ridgeland, Dunn	54763
Ridgeway, Iowa	53582
Ringle, Marathon	54471
Rio, Columbia	53960
Rio Creek, Kewaunee CPO of Algoma	54231
Ripon, Fond du Lac	54971
River Falls, Pierce	54022
Roberts, St. Croix	54023
Rochester, Racine	53167
Rock Falls, Dunn CPO of Mondovi	54764
Rockfield, Washington	53077
Rockland, La Crosse	54653
Rock Springs, Sauk	53961
Root River, Milwaukee Br. of Milwaukee	53227
Rosendale, Fond du Lac	54974
Rosholt, Portage	54473
Rothschild, Marathon	54474
Royalton, Waupaca	54975
Rubicon, Dodge	53078
Rudolph, Wood	54475
St. Cloud, Fond du Lac	53079
St. Croix Falls, Polk	54024
St. Germain, Vilas	54558
St. Nazianz, Manitowoc	54232
Salem, Kenosha	53168
Sanborn, Ashland	54806
Sand Creek, Dunn	54765
Sarona, Washburn	54870
Sauk City, Sauk	53583
Saukville, Ozaukee	53080
Saxeville, Waushara	54976
Saxon, Iron	54559
Sayner, Vilas	54560
Scandinavia, Waupaca	54977
Schofield, Marathon	54476
Schultz, Bayfield	54821
Scott, Brown Br. of Green Bay	54301
Seneca, Crawford	54654
Sextonville, Richland	53584
Seymour, Outagamie	54165
Sharon, Walworth	53585
Shawano, Shawano	54166
Sheboygan, Sheboygan	53081[2]
Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan	53085
Sheldon, Rusk	54766
Shell Lake, Washburn	54871
Sherwood, Calumet	54169
Shiocton, Outagamie	54170
Shopiere, Rock Br. of Beloit	53511
Shorewood, Milwaukee Br. of Milwaukee	53211
Shullsburg, Lafayette	53586
Silver Lake, Kenosha	53170
Sinsinawa, Grant	53824
Siren, Burnett	54872
Sister Bay, Door	54234
Slinger, Washington	53086
Sobieski, Oconto	54171
Soldiers Grove, Crawford	54655
Solon Springs, Douglas	54873
Somers, Kenosha	53171
Somerset, St. Croix	54025
South Byron, Fond du Lac	53006
South Milwaukee, Milwaukee	53172
South Range, Douglas	54874
South Wayne, Lafayette	53587
Sparta, Monroe	54656
Spencer, Marathon	54479
Spooner, Washburn	54801
Springbrook, Washburn	54875
Springfield, Walworth	53176
Spring Green, Sauk	53588
Spring Valley, Pierce	54767
Stanley, Chippewa	54768
Starlake, Vilas	54561
Star Prairie, Polk	54026
Stetsonville, Taylor	54480
Steuben, Crawford	54657
Stevens Point, Portage	54481
Stiles, Oconto	54139
Stitzer, Grant	53825
Stockbridge, Calumet	53088
Stockholm, Pepin	54769
Stoddard, Vernon	54658
Stone Lake, Sawyer	54876
Stoughton, Dane	53589
Stratford, Marathon	54484
Strum, Trempealeau	54770
Sturgeon Bay, Door	54235
Sturtevant, Racine	53177

Post Office and County	ZIP Code
Suamico, Brown	54173
Sullivan, Jefferson	53178
Summit Lake, Langlade	54485
Sun Prairie, Dane	53590
Superior, Douglas	54880
Suring, Oconto	54174
Sussex, Waukesha	53089
Taycheedah, Fond du Lac	54935
Taylor, Jackson	54659
Theresa, Dodge	53091
Thiensville, Ozaukee	53092
Thorp, Clark	54771
Three Lakes, Oneida	54562
Tiffany, Rock	53511
Tigerton, Shawano	54486
Tilleda, Shawano	54978
Tisch Mills, Manitowoc	54240
Tomah, Monroe	54660
Tomahawk, Lincoln	54487
Tony, Rusk	54563
Townsend, Oconto	54175
Trego, Washburn	54888
Trempealeau, Trempealeau	54661
Trevor, Kenosha	53102
Tripoli, Oneida	54564
Tuckaway, Milwaukee	53221
Br. of Milwaukee	
Tunnel City, Monroe	54662
Turtle Lake, Barron	54889
Twin Lakes, Kenosha	53181
Two Rivers, Manitowoc	54241
Underhill, Oconto	54176
CPO of Gillett	
Union Center, Juneau	53962
Union Grove, Racine	53182
Unity, Marathon	54488
Upson, Iron	54565
CPO of Hurley	
Valders, Manitowoc	54245
Van Dyne, Fond du Lac	54979
Verona, Dane	53593
Br. of Madison	
Vesper, Wood	54489
Victory, Vernon	54624
Viola, Richland	54664
Viroqua, Vernon	54665
Wabeno, Forest	54566
Waldo, Sheboygan	53093
Wales, Waukesha	53183
Walworth, Walworth	53184
Warrens, Monroe	54666
Wascott, Douglas	54890
Washburn, Bayfield	54891
Washington Island, Door	54246
Waterford, Racine	53185
Waterloo, Jefferson	53594
Watertown, Jefferson	53094
Waubeka, Ozaukee	53021
CPO of Fredonia	
Waukau, Winnebago	54980
Waukesha, Waukesha	53186[2]
Waumandee, Buffalo	54622
CPO of Cochrane	
Waunakee, Dane	53597
Waupaca, Waupaca	54981
Waupun, Fond du Lac	53963
Wausau, Marathon	54401
Wausaukee, Marinette	54177
Wautoma, Waushara	54982
Wauwatosa, Milwaukee	53213
Br. of Milwaukee	
Wauzeka, Crawford	53826
Wayside, Brown	54126
CPO of Greenleaf	
Webb Lake, Burnett	54830
Webster, Burnett	54893
West Allis, Milwaukee	53214
Br. of Milwaukee	
West Bend, Washington	53095
West Lima, Vernon	54639
West Salem, La Crosse	54669
Westboro, Taylor	54490
Westby, Vernon	54667
Westfield, Marquette	53964
Weyauwega, Waupaca	54983
Weyerhaeuser, Rusk	54895
Wheeler, Dunn	54772
Whitehall, Trempealeau	54773
White Lake, Langlade	54491
Whitelaw, Manitowoc	54247
Whitewater, Walworth	53190
Wild Rose, Waushara	54984
Willard, Clark	54493
Williams Bay, Walworth	53191
Wilmot, Kenosha	53192
Wilson, St. Croix	54027
Wilton, Monroe	54670
Winchester, Vilas	54567
CPO of Manitowish Waters	
Wind Lake, Racine	53185
Br. of Waterford	
Windsor, Dane	53598
Winnebago, Winnebago	54985
Winneconne, Winnebago	54986
Winter, Sawyer	54896
Wisconsin Dells, Columbia	53965
Wisconsin Rapids, Wood	54494
Withee, Clark	54498
Wittenberg, Shawano	54499
Wonewoc, Juneau	53968
Wood, Milwaukee	53193
Woodford, Lafayette	53599
Woodland, Dodge	53099
Woodman, Grant	53827
Woodruff, Oneida	54568
Woodville, St. Croix	54028
Woodworth, Kenosha	53194
Wrightstown, Brown	54180
Wyeville, Monroe	54671
Wyocena, Columbia	53969
Yellow Lake, Burnett	54830
Yuba, Richland	54634
Zachow, Shawano	54182
Zenda, Walworth	53195

HIGHLIGHTS OF REVENUE IN WISCONSIN

Financial Summary — In fiscal year 1987-88, Wisconsin state government received $12 billion in receipts from all sources — including federal and nontax revenue — and disbursed $11.22 billion. Of these disbursements, $8.4 billion was for general fund purposes and $2.8 billion was for other fund purposes. There was a net general fund surplus of over $216 million.

Of the total state budget allocations of $20.12 billion for the 1987-89 biennium, 36.8 percent ($7.40 billion) was for state operations, while 38 percent ($7.6 billion) was for local assistance. The remaining 25.2 percent ($5.07 billion) was for aids to individuals and organizations.

The largest proportion of Wisconsin's state expenditures in fiscal year 1987-88 went to education (31.5% — $3.53 billion) and human relations and resources (29.2% — $3.27 billion). In declining order, the next largest sums were spent on general functions (including shared taxes), general executive, environmental resources, commerce, the building program, judicial, and legislative. Total state tax receipts (all funds) were $5.7 billion, of which $5.18 billion was general purpose taxes. Revenue from income taxes totaled $2.78 billion. Sales and excise taxes totaled $1.95 billion. Other major general purpose taxes include public utility taxes and death and gift taxes.

The 2 major segregated funds had the following balances in fiscal year 1987-88: Transportation — $243.98 million and Conservation — $32.39 million.

State-Local Finances — In per capita total state and local government revenue in fiscal year 1986-87, Wisconsin ranked 18th nationally ($2,901, compared to the U.S. average of $2,819). Alaska ($10,481) and Wyoming ($5,004) ranked first and second, while Arkansas ($1,925) ranked last. Wisconsin ranked 12th among the states in per capita revenue from state taxes ($1,180). Alaska ($2,024) ranked first, while New Hampshire ($532) was last. The U.S. average was $1,017. In total general state and local government per capita expenditures, Wisconsin ranked 13th with $2,843 (the U.S. average was $2,685). Alaska ranked first ($9,955) and Arkansas last ($1,906). Except for health and hospitals, Wisconsin spent more than the national average in all major functional areas.

Wisconsin ranked 13th nationally in total dollar amount of state payments to local units of government in fiscal year 1986-87, with school districts receiving the largest proportion, followed by municipalities, counties and towns.

On a per capita basis, in fiscal year 1986-87 Wisconsin ranked 7th (with $709) in intergovernmental expenditures, following Alaska ($1,785), Wyoming ($1,122), California ($999), New York ($912), Minnesota ($810) and New Mexico ($778). The national average was $583.

Wisconsin returned over $1.24 billion to local units of government in property tax relief and shared revenue in fiscal year 1987-88 — $319.24 million as a levy-based tax credit and $779.36 million in shared revenue.

Of $978.96 million in state aid to local units of government in calendar year 1987, $676.18 million went to health and social services, and $195.62 million was applied to transportation.

Property Taxes — Total general property taxes levied in Wisconsin in 1987 amounted to $3.5 billion, with a net amount of $3.18 billion after state property tax relief is applied. Real estate accounted for $3.32 billion and personal property $182.4 million. Milwaukee County had the highest effective (full value equalized) tax rate ($33.22 per $1,000) and Door County the lowest ($16.97 per $1,000).

State-Federal Finances — Federal tax receipts from Wisconsin in fiscal year 1986-87 totaled $14.23 billion, with the largest amount derived from individual income and employment taxes ($11.83 billion). Total federal funds distributed in Wisconsin in fiscal year 1986-87 — including grants, salaries and wages, direct payments to individuals, procurement and other programs — amounted to $13.13 billion. This distribution, on a per capita basis, ranked Wisconsin (at $2,702) 48th among the states in total federal funds received, with Virginia the highest ($5,953) and Michigan the lowest ($2,543).

Direct federal aid to Wisconsin in fiscal year 1987-88 totaled $2.14 billion, of which $343.08 million was channeled to local units of government. Over 65 percent of this aid was in the functional area of human relations and resources, followed by education and environmental resources.

Indebtedness — Total outstanding state government debt in Wisconsin, as of April 1989, amounted to $2.20 billion, of which $1.33 billion was tax supported and $860 million was self-amortizing. Total state indebtedness at the end of 1987 constituted 1.93 percent of state assessed valuation and amounted to $489.16 per capita. Local debt in 1987 totaled $2.83 billion. Among state political subdivisions, city debt ($1.37 billion) was largest.

Wisconsin's per capita state and local indebtedness in fiscal year 1986-87 ($2,028) ranked 43rd among the states, with the highest being Alaska ($21,285) and Idaho lowest ($1,148). The U.S. average was $2,953.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information.

WISCONSIN TRANSPORTATION FUND
RECEIPTS AND TRANSFERS
Fiscal Years 1986-87 and 1987-88

Operations and Condition	1986-87 State Funds	1986-87 Federal, Local and Agency Funds	1987-88 State Funds	1987-88 Federal, Local and Agency Funds
Opening Balance	$253,686,456	$(-)19,868,230	$211,802,923	$(-)20,444,386
Receipts	611,098,009*	257,579,784*	695,645,860*	234,354,543*
Motor fuel taxes[1]	417,384,035	—	490,393,331	—
Vehicle registration[2]	147,777,292	—	153,113,005	—
Driver license fees[3]	13,832,250	—	14,751,623	—
Investment earnings	10,088,281	—	10,556,762	—
Aeronautical taxes and fees	5,010,410	—	6,770,021	—
Other motor vehicle fees	4,819,815	—	6,361,939	—
Rail property taxes	5,334,222	—	5,391,141	—
Motor carrier fees	2,634,940	—	2,721,553	—
Overweight/oversize permits	1,400,478	—	1,713,982	—
Dealers' licenses	636,288	—	648,122	—
Transportation Commission assessments	354,326	—	309,993	—
Highway assistance — federal	—	183,576,680	—	179,719,380
Highway assistance — local	—	26,343,169	—	19,170,929
Airport assistance — federal	—	21,069,617	—	14,919,852
Airport assistance — local	—	4,377,946	—	2,669,908
Service center operations	—	6,009,961	—	6,459,490
General administration and planning — federal	—	5,197,300	—	4,735,304
General administration and planning — local	—	114,598	—	186,481
Transit assistance — federal	—	3,125,375	—	2,290,033
Transit assistance — local	—	283,323	—	331,266
Highway program operations — federal	—	1,785,470	—	1,685,651
Highway safety and enforcement assistance — federal	—	1,057,525	—	882,922
Railroad assistance — federal	—	895,120	—	547,913
Railroad assistance — local	—	1,112,993	—	515,626
Miscellaneous	1,825,672	163,051	2,914,388	239,788
Total Available	$864,784,465	$ 237,711,554	$907,448,783	$ 213,910,157

*Total of detail immediately following.

[1]Beginning 4/1/85 the Department of Revenue annually recomputes an adjusted tax rate according to a statutory formula. Previously the rate was set by legislative enactment. Effective 4/1/88 the rate increased from $.20 to $.209 per gallon.

[2]$25 annual automobile. Vehicle registration revenues derived under s. 341.25 are deposited with a trustee in a fund outside the state treasury. Only those funds not required for the repayment of Revenue Bond obligations are considered income to the Transportation Fund. During fiscal year 1986-87 $17.4 million was retained by the trustee and in fiscal year 1987-88 $16.3 million was retained by the trustee.

[3]Basic fee $9, 4-year expiration.

Source: Department of Administration, Bureau of Financial Operations, *1988 Wisconsin Annual Fiscal Report*, October 1988.

WISCONSIN TRANSPORTATION FUND DISBURSEMENTS, RESERVES AND CONDITION
Fiscal Years 1986-87 and 1987-88

Operations and Condition	1986-87 State Funds	1986-87 Federal, Local & Agency Funds	1987-88 State Funds	1987-88 Federal, Local & Agency Funds
DISBURSEMENTS				
State Operations	$364,434,739*	$ 163,047,882*	$377,141,664*	$ 159,873,495*
Highway improvements [1]	104,062,236	145,456,582	101,726,671	147,897,175
Highway maintenance	101,993,875	590,179	114,133,141	261,350
Vehicle registration and driver licensing	40,303,939	653,419	43,892,931	316,477
General administration and planning	29,523,035	3,401,199	30,665,318	3,869,159
Traffic enforcement and inspection	29,596,864	793,000	27,771,705	852,723
Debt repayment and interest	23,757,526	—	23,197,289	—
Highway traffic operations	14,788,692	22,704	15,397,291	27,555
Highway program operations	9,892,479	1,797,699	10,926,206	1,707,088
Vehicle inspection and maintenance	8,815,015	—	8,070,249	—
Transportation Commission	797,468	—	862,033	—
Highway-motorcycle safety	145,375	—	175,889	—
Service centers	—	7,720,280	—	4,902,621
Administrative facilities	—	2,467,656	—	—
Miscellaneous	758,235	145,164	322,941	39,347
Local Assistance	266,644,345*	91,704,668*	262,233,040*	66,125,349*
Highway aid	186,974,778	—	198,931,446	—
Mass transit	42,965,526	2,203,467	45,293,657	2,017,558
Bridge and highway improvement	14,463,186	63,189,967	6,245,782	44,995,842
Local airport development	3,373,731	22,824,111	4,022,370	17,482,802
Driver training	3,206,144	—	3,107,212	—
Railroads	11,844,419	2,429,598	2,472,240	746,225
Recreational facilities	3,801,561	—	2,145,333	—
Highway safety	—	1,057,525	—	882,922
Air passenger service	15,000	—	15,000	—
Aids to Individuals and Organizations	4,387,958*	3,403,390*	5,744,348*	2,270,537*
Railroad crossings	2,417,508	2,347,755	2,585,782	1,211,262
Wisconsin Development Fund	—	—	1,368,082	525,503
Harbor assistance aids	1,173,393	—	1,196,255	—
Elderly and handicapped	797,057	1,055,635	594,229	533,772
Transfer to Conservation Fund [2]	—	—	3,989,900	—
Transfer to the General Fund [3]	17,514,500	—	—	—
Total Disbursements	$652,981,542	$ 258,155,940	$649,108,952	$ 228,269,381
RESERVES FOR CONTINUING APPROPRIATION BALANCES	174,662,530*	—	182,315,698*	—
Highway improvement	104,311,326	—	114,743,548	—
Highway maintenance	40,374,131	—	35,197,809	—
Railroad continuation and facility acquisition	6,688,452	—	8,362,687	—
General operations and miscellaneous	5,064,110	—	6,316,206	—
Mass transit aids	3,909,623	—	4,461,279	—
Airport improvements	4,109,405	—	3,847,734	—
Recreation facilities aids	2,837,973	—	2,085,686	—
Wisconsin Development Fund	—	—	1,631,918	—
Highway traffic operations	1,824,581	—	1,336,017	—
Local highway aids	1,017,955	—	1,028,651	—
Harbor assistance aids	1,555,492	—	959,237	—
Elderly and handicapped transit aids	820,373	—	836,143	—
Veterans Memorial Grant	—	—	600,000	—
Highway program operations	243,998	—	382,096	—
Railroad crossing repair aids	106,942	—	285,763	—
Wisconsin conservation corps	5,912	—	125,836	—
Driver education	1,335	—	83,863	—
Water resource management	115,922	—	31,225	—
Lake Michigan ferry assistance	1,600,000	—	—	—
Air passenger SVC assistance aids	75,000	—	—	—
UNRESERVED BALANCE	37,140,393	—	76,024,133	—
FUND BALANCE	$211,802,923	$ (-)20,444,386	$258,339,831	$ (-)14,359,224

*Total of detail immediately following.

[1] Does not include highway improvements of $39,412,550 in fiscal year 1986-87 and $44,196,509 in fiscal year 1987-88, which were financed with revenue bond proceeds.

[2] 1987 Wisconsin Act 27 provides for an annual transfer from the Transportation Fund to the Conservation Fund of an amount equal to the estimated motorboat gas tax payment.

[3] 1985 Wisconsin Act 120 provided for the fiscal year 1986-87 transfer of $17,514,500 from the Transportation Fund to the General Fund.

Source: Department of Administration, Bureau of Financial Operations, *1988 Wisconsin Annual Fiscal Report*, October 1988.

STATE GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS — ALL FUNDS
Fiscal Years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88

Type of Receipts	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
GENERAL PURPOSE TAX REVENUE (GPR)	$ 4,775,530,427	$ 4,954,946,296	$ 5,173,664,638
Income Taxes	2,646,656,920*	2,694,741,261*	2,781,336,010*
Individual	2,239,066,750	2,224,052,511	2,319,966,974
Corporation	407,590,170	470,688,750	461,369,036
Sales and Excise Taxes	1,710,305,206*	1,825,577,348*	1,954,900,908*
General sales and use	1,543,347,307	1,651,906,627	1,769,062,402
Cigarette and tobacco	123,229,184	125,084,759	143,210,677
Liquor and wine	29,989,851	34,720,680	29,055,802
Malt beverage (beer)	9,839,840	9,866,980	9,499,438
Tobacco products	3,899,024	3,998,302	4,072,589
Public Utility Taxes	262,283,433*	256,011,188*	242,840,025*
Telephone	157,596,814	151,481,573	142,235,335
Private light, heat and power	88,022,321	89,068,463	85,401,831
Pipeline	6,696,771	5,004,078	6,868,078
Electric cooperative	6,945,318	7,052,632	5,259,748
Freight line	1,892,142	2,144,907	1,955,669
Municipal light, heat and power	1,049,559	1,113,178	977,563
Conservation and regulation	80,508	146,357	148,017
Refunds of interest and penalty	—	—	(6,216)
Death and Gift Taxes	75,244,080*	85,604,288*	98,086,053*
Inheritance and estate	71,659,008	82,135,262	94,299,114
Gift	3,585,072	3,469,026	3,786,939
Miscellaneous Taxes	81,040,788*	93,012,211*	96,501,642*
Insurance companies (premiums)	59,604,751	67,049,850	71,804,570
Real estate transfer fee	14,249,819	18,194,806	17,163,636
Lawsuits (courts)	6,500,738	6,941,124	6,727,834
Other	685,480	826,431	805,602
PROGRAM TAX RECEIPTS	6,123,080*	6,909,812*	7,055,421*
Fire dues	6,112,098	6,807,408	6,609,600
County sales tax administration	—	85,239	434,649
Boxing clubs (90%)	5,667	12,004	7,967
Occupational mink	5,315	5,161	4,740
Miscellaneous refunds	—	—	(1,535)
TOTAL GENERAL FUND TAX RECEIPTS (GPR + Program)	4,781,653,507	4,961,856,108	5,180,720,059
TRANSPORTATION FUND	397,544,241	427,421,195*	502,215,405*
Motor fuel tax	388,504,472	417,384,035	490,393,331
Air-carrier	3,120,290	3,559,815	5,501,373
Railroad	4,880,327	5,334,222	5,391,141
Aviation fuel	1,018,652	1,143,123	929,560
County wheel tax	20,500	—	—
CONSERVATION FUND	25,186,019*	25,012,930*	25,199,924*
2/10 mill forestry property tax	24,519,953	24,078,452	24,365,743
Forest crop taxes	666,066	934,478	834,181
INVESTMENT AND LOCAL IMPACT	111,695	91,036	—
PATIENT COMPENSATION PANELS	5,007	3,492	4,440
TOTAL STATE TAX RECEIPTS	5,204,500,469	5,414,384,761	5,708,139,828
DEPARTMENTAL RECEIPTS	8,585,487,233*	7,433,194,984*	5,902,626,102*
Federal aid	2,072,198,546	2,105,167,430	2,137,314,285
Investment income	3,159,736,445	2,257,766,474	1,083,013,282
Contributions	1,925,104,186	1,260,645,131	659,493,196
Services general	453,001,718	476,163,704	512,285,688
General obligation bond note proceeds	40,992,916	242,844,000	489,816,276
Fees	352,290,976	383,843,356	404,704,415
Licenses and permits	226,929,052	220,964,349	237,905,168
Sale of products	107,891,333	111,424,047	119,267,371
Gifts and grants	73,795,046	100,006,411	96,078,842
Other receipts	173,547,015	274,370,082	162,747,578
UTILITY TAX REBATE	—	(28,237,698)	—
INTERFUND TRANSFERS	388,984,486	375,520,854	388,694,885
TOTAL RECEIPTS — ALL FUNDS	$14,178,972,188	$13,194,862,901	$11,999,460,815

*Total of detail immediately following.

Source: Department of Administration, Bureau of Financial Operations, *1988 Wisconsin Annual Fiscal Report*, October 1988.

STATE GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
Fiscal Years 1968-69 to 1987-88

Fiscal Year	Total-All Funds		Net Surplus[1] (or deficit)	General Fund		Other Funds[2]	
	Receipts	Disbursements		Receipts	Disbursements	Receipts	Disbursements
1968-69	$ 2,004,312,430	$ 1,910,569,596	$ (-)6,991,266	$1,387,471,904	$1,424,159,592	$ 616,840,526	$ 486,410,004
1969-70	2,535,050,554	2,278,578,176	20,489,702	1,665,629,753	1,634,853,285	869,420,801	643,724,891
1970-71	2,720,080,792	2,507,247,425	34,839,575	1,790,956,738	1,780,702,690	929,124,054	726,544,735
1971-72	3,058,053,667	2,729,040,050	116,914,292	2,096,084,107	2,031,896,152	961,969,560	697,143,898
1972-73	3,593,347,464	3,088,336,698	217,404,264	2,480,747,761	2,296,679,255	1,112,599,703	791,657,443
1973-74	3,801,842,378	3,595,577,451	241,359,153	2,687,516,857	2,729,853,879	1,114,325,521	865,723,572
1974-75	4,218,954,213	4,073,423,281	78,120,259	2,966,531,871	3,148,968,325	1,252,422,342	924,454,956
1975-76	5,153,845,687	4,722,528,843	86,473,015	3,476,690,404	3,439,062,080	1,677,155,283	1,283,466,763
1976-77	5,694,897,753	5,089,321,662	166,587,115	3,807,747,984	3,712,595,168	1,887,149,769	1,376,726,494
1977-78	6,116,276,711	5,440,486,383	407,769,819	4,240,298,315	3,994,220,433	1,875,978,396	1,446,285,950
1978-79	6,822,975,820	6,317,162,016	280,561,149	4,622,610,987	4,696,263,244	2,200,364,833	1,620,898,772
1979-80	7,381,599,085	6,836,970,173	72,627,045	4,900,275,048	5,027,130,231	2,481,324,037	1,809,839,942
1980-81	8,073,918,072	7,374,895,466	14,065,031	5,335,426,934	5,452,247,350	2,738,491,138	1,922,648,116
1981-82	8,321,973,874	7,542,077,948	70,810,975	5,564,585,451	5,520,811,461	2,757,388,423	2,021,266,487
1982-83	9,941,960,925	8,591,378,779	(-)182,126,171	6,036,016,479	6,302,574,548	3,905,944,446	2,288,804,231
1983-84	10,781,177,270	8,888,929,927	383,085,143	6,966,282,448	6,360,657,076	3,614,894,822	2,528,272,851
1984-85	12,068,755,818	9,981,002,251	314,084,335	7,160,173,966	7,237,715,747	4,908,581,852	2,743,286,504
1985-86	14,178,972,188	10,531,746,686	279,743,564	7,798,367,366	7,757,063,347	6,380,604,822	2,774,683,339
1986-87	13,194,862,901	10,898,836,365	232,733,024	8,133,265,459	8,205,099,757	5,061,597,442	2,693,736,608
1987-88	11,999,460,815	11,217,121,304	216,963,422	8,432,697,954	8,427,083,613	3,566,762,861	2,790,037,691

[1]General fund unappropriated (unreserved) balance, fiscal year ending June 30.

[2]Special revenue (segregated) funds, including conservation, transportation, debt service, capital projects, pension and retirement, trust and agency funds, and others.

Source: Department of Administration, Bureau of Financial Operations, *1988 Wisconsin Annual Fiscal Report*, October 1988 and prior issues.

STATE BUDGET ALLOCATIONS
By Type of Revenue Source
Fiscal Years 1987-88 and 1988-89

Revenue: Type and Allocation	1987-88	1988-89	Biennial Total 1987-89	Percent of Total (by type)
GENERAL PURPOSE REVENUE	$5,300,300,300*	$ 5,557,040,300*	$10,857,340,600*	53.96*
State operations	1,209,048,600	1,233,434,600	2,442,483,200	12.14
Local assistance	3,070,795,300	3,197,918,900	6,268,714,200	31.15
Aids to individuals and org.	1,020,456,400	1,125,686,800	2,146,143,200	10.67
PROGRAM REVENUE — TOTAL	1,299,072,100*	1,304,942,900*	2,604,015,000*	12.94*
State operations	1,190,252,500	1,192,646,200	2,382,898,700	11.84
Local assistance	24,442,800	26,511,800	50,954,600	0.25
Aids to individuals and org.	84,376,800	85,784,900	170,161,700	0.85
Program Revenue — Other	1,119,246,000*	1,126,394,200*	2,245,640,200*	11.16*
State operations	1,029,498,600	1,034,285,500	2,063,784,100	10.26
Local assistance	14,451,900	16,354,900	30,806,800	0.15
Aids to individuals and org.	75,295,500	75,753,800	151,049,300	0.75
Program Revenue — Service	179,826,100*	178,548,700*	358,374,800*	1.78*
State operations	160,753,900	158,360,700	319,114,600	1.59
Local assistance	9,990,900	10,156,900	20,147,800	0.10
Aids to individuals and org.	9,081,300	10,031,100	19,112,400	0.09
FEDERAL REVENUE — TOTAL	2,228,269,800*	2,300,822,500*	4,529,092,300*	22.51*
State operations	588,331,700	593,944,400	1,182,276,100	5.88
Local assistance	337,491,000	339,789,100	677,280,100	3.37
Aids to individuals and org.	1,302,447,100	1,367,089,000	2,669,536,100	13.27
Program Revenue — Federal	2,003,454,400*	2,066,469,800*	4,069,924,200*	20.23*
State operations	427,466,500	423,541,900	851,008,400	4.23
Local assistance	276,504,400	278,802,500	555,306,900	2.76
Aids to individuals and org.	1,299,483,500	1,364,125,400	2,663,608,900	13.24
Segregated Revenue — Federal	224,815,400*	234,352,700*	459,168,100*	2.28*
State operations	160,865,200	170,402,500	331,267,700	1.65
Local assistance	60,986,600	60,986,600	121,973,200	0.61
Aids to individuals and org.	2,963,600	2,963,600	5,927,200	0.03
SEGREGATED REVENUE — TOTAL	1,034,535,100*	1,097,554,500*	2,132,089,600*	10.60*
State operations	680,296,200	715,383,100	1,395,679,300	6.94
Local assistance	314,219,100	333,417,000	647,636,100	3.22
Aids to individuals and org.	40,019,800	48,754,400	88,774,200	0.44
Segregated Revenue — Other	1,001,848,800*	1,064,594,600*	2,066,443,400*	10.28*
State operations	667,205,500	702,259,300	1,369,464,800	6.81
Local assistance	297,871,500	316,834,700	614,706,200	3.06
Aids to individuals and org.	36,771,800	45,500,600	82,272,400	0.41
Segregated Revenue — Local	21,953,800*	22,194,300*	44,148,100*	0.22*
State operations	2,358,200	2,358,200	4,716,400	0.02
Local assistance	16,347,600	16,582,300	32,929,900	0.16
Aids to individuals and org.	3,248,000	3,253,800	6,501,800	0.03
Segregated Revenue — Service	10,732,500*	10,765,600*	21,498,100*	0.11*
State operations	10,732,500	10,765,600	21,498,100	0.11
TOTAL — ALL SOURCES	$9,862,177,300*	$10,260,360,200*	$20,122,537,500*	100.00*
State operations	3,667,929,000	3,735,408,300	7,403,337,300	36.79
Local assistance	3,746,948,200	3,897,636,800	7,644,585,000	37.99
Aids to individuals and org.	2,447,300,100	2,627,315,100	5,074,615,200	25.22

*Total of detail immediately following.

General purpose revenues consist of general taxes, miscellaneous receipts and revenues collected by state agencies which are paid into the general fund, lose their identity, and are available for appropriation by the legislature.

Program revenues consist of revenues which are paid into the general fund and credited by law to an appropriation to finance a specific program or agency.

Segregated fund revenues are revenues which, by law, are deposited into funds other than the general fund, and available only for the purposes for which such funds were created.

Federal revenues are moneys received from the federal government and may be disbursed either through a segregated fund or through the general fund.

Service revenues consist of moneys transferred between or within state agencies for the purpose of reimbursement for services rendered or materials purchased.

State operations indicates amounts budgeted to operate programs carried out by state government.

Local assistance indicates amounts budgeted to assist, through state aids, programs carried out by local governments (counties, localities, school districts) in Wisconsin.

Aids to individuals indicates amounts budgeted to assist individuals in the form of student loans, scholarships, vocational rehabilitation, etc. or to organizations formed to provide assistance to individual citizens.

Source: Department of Administration, May 1989, reflecting changes through 1989 Wisconsin Act 12.

STATE EXPENDITURES, BY FUNCTION, FISCAL YEARS 1969-70 TO 1987-88

Function	Fund	1969-70 Amount	1969-70 %[1]	1974-75 Amount	1974-75 %[1]	1979-80 Amount	1979-80 %[1]	1986-87 Amount	1986-87 %[1]	1987-88 Amount	1987-88 %[1]
COMMERCE	Gen. Fund	$ 12,214,793	0.7	$ 23,894,974	0.8	$ 42,842,535	0.9	$ 95,374,353	1.2	$ 94,709,324	1.1
	Seg. Funds	1,522,045	0.2	3,459,597	0.4	9,207,049	0.5	28,571,219	1.1	36,288,389	1.3
	Total	13,736,838	0.6	27,354,570	0.7	52,049,584	0.8	123,945,572	1.1	130,997,713	1.2
EDUCATION	Gen. Fund	746,431,628	45.6	1,292,289,431	41.0	2,000,976,637	39.8	3,070,784,743	37.4	3,506,654,482	41.6
	Seg. Funds	4,577,246	0.7	6,368,679	0.7	9,199,782	0.5	21,365,469	0.8	21,580,077	0.8
	Total	751,008,874	32.9	1,298,658,110	31.9	2,010,176,419	29.4	3,092,150,212	28.4	3,528,234,559	31.5
ENVIR. RES.	Gen. Fund	12,268,259	0.8	43,100,406	1.4	64,400,897	1.3	124,386,117	1.5	137,153,108	1.6
	Seg. Funds	290,094,457	45.0	362,491,578	39.2	648,113,788	35.9	980,123,993	36.3	963,417,893	34.5
	Total	302,362,716	13.3	405,591,984	10.0	712,514,685	10.4	1,104,510,110	10.1	1,100,571,001	9.8
HUMAN REL. & RES.	Gen. Fund	385,312,637	23.6	923,730,327	29.3	1,725,650,438	34.3	3,156,091,649	38.5	3,109,317,029	36.9
	Seg. Funds	18,757,307	2.9	41,020,977	4.4	132,511,297	7.3	157,730,941	5.8	165,467,640	5.9
	Total	404,069,944	17.7	964,751,303	23.7	1,858,161,735	27.2	3,313,822,590	30.4	3,274,784,669	29.2
GENERAL EXEC.	Gen. Fund	38,277,354	2.3	93,487,222	3.0	154,314,470	3.1	172,159,953	2.1	179,589,715	2.1
	Seg. Funds	170,496,863	26.5	335,736,794	36.3	595,366,045	32.9	900,311,029	33.4	681,908,320	24.4
	Total	208,774,217	9.2	429,224,016	10.5	749,680,515	11.0	1,072,470,982	9.8	861,498,035	7.7
JUDICIAL	Gen. Fund	6,250,062	0.4	10,045,084	0.3	21,071,167	0.4	34,972,363	0.4	37,078,283	0.4
	Seg. Funds	———	0.0	———	0.0	205,147	0.0	334,406	0.0	340,527	0.0
	Total	6,250,062	0.3	10,045,084	0.2	21,276,314	0.3	35,306,769	0.3	37,418,810	0.3
LEGISLATIVE	Gen. Fund	43,335,177[2]	2.6	39,962,665[2]	1.3	18,793,817	0.4	27,412,079	0.3	31,467,154	0.4
	Seg. Funds	11,150	0.0	18,471	0.0	27,841	0.0	———	0.0	———	0.0
	Total	43,346,427	1.9	39,981,137	1.0	18,821,658	0.3	27,412,079	0.3	31,467,154	0.3
GENERAL (incl. shared revenue)	Gen. Fund	391,616,077	23.9	722,458,216	22.9	999,080,268	19.9	1,523,918,499	18.6	1,331,114,517	15.8
	Seg. Funds	784,074	0.1	59,593,526	6.4	181,173,550	10.0	380,722,655	14.1	749,810,605	26.9
	Total	392,400,152	17.2	782,051,742	19.2	1,180,253,818	17.2	1,904,641,154	17.5	2,080,925,122	18.5
BUILDING PROGRAM	Gen. Fund	———	0.0	———	0.0	———	0.0	———	0.0	———	0.0
	Seg. Funds	158,201,156	24.5	115,765,335	12.5	234,035,442	12.9	162,317,439	6.0	97,458,000	3.5
	Total	158,201,156	6.9	115,765,335	2.8	234,035,442	3.4	162,317,439	1.5	97,458,000	0.9
GRAND TOTAL		$2,280,150,386		$4,073,423,281		$6,836,970,170		$10,901,781,154		$11,217,999,119	

[1]Percentages reflect the general fund, segregated funds and total categories — not the grand total.

[2]Includes transfers to the Building Trust Fund of $34,464,955 and $22,004,400 in 1969-70 and 1974-75, respectively; and $4,089,752 in 1969-70 and $7,397,717 in 1974-75 to the State Building Commission.

Source: Department of Administration, Bureau of Financial Operations, *1988 Wisconsin Annual Fiscal Report*, October 1988, and prior issues.

STATE PAYMENTS TO LOCALITIES FOR PROPERTY TAX RELIEF AND SHARED REVENUES

By County, Fiscal Year 1987-88

County	Estimated Total Population 1/1/87	Levies Based Tax Credit[1]	Shared Revenue Payment	County Total	Per Capita Amount	Per Capita Rank
Adams	15,201	$ 1,226,751	$ 1,012,795	$ 2,239,546	$147.33	66
Ashland	16,919	798,998	3,586,014	4,385,012	259.18	3
Barron	40,700	2,383,180	5,370,879	7,754,059	190.52	34
Bayfield	14,151	1,043,076	1,164,129	2,207,205	155.98	62
Brown	188,850	10,859,260	34,233,250	45,092,510	238.77	8
Buffalo	14,229	896,887	1,950,354	2,847,241	200.10	27
Burnett	12,962	1,028,435	955,521	1,983,957	153.06	63
Calumet	34,182	1,912,058	5,191,412	7,103,470	207.81	19
Chippewa	54,150	2,500,385	9,326,594	11,826,979	218.41	15
Clark	32,399	1,724,110	4,367,478	6,091,588	188.02	38
Columbia	44,468	2,619,214	5,821,481	8,440,695	189.82	36
Crawford	16,549	951,268	2,160,260	3,111,528	188.02	38
Dane	342,569	25,382,905	36,699,077	62,081,983	181.22	44
Dodge	76,704	4,610,906	10,934,056	15,544,962	202.66	24
Door	26,636	2,226,586	2,003,062	4,229,648	158.79	60
Douglas	42,345	2,211,091	8,910,437	11,121,528	262.64	2
Dunn	35,475	1,874,933	5,676,343	7,551,276	212.86	18
Eau Claire	83,448	4,338,850	15,564,085	19,902,936	238.51	9
Florence	4,295	317,952	208,634	526,586	122.60	72
Fond du Lac	90,356	4,719,567	13,908,690	18,628,257	206.17	22
Forest	9,130	462,023	805,319	1,267,342	138.81	69
Grant	51,231	2,883,589	7,380,281	10,263,871	200.34	26
Green	30,564	2,252,106	3,092,158	5,344,263	174.85	51
Green Lake	18,914	1,295,117	2,383,817	3,678,934	194.51	33
Iowa	20,345	1,603,927	2,263,728	3,867,655	190.10	35
Iron	6,345	467,013	785,782	1,252,795	197.45	30
Jackson	16,617	896,021	2,051,436	2,947,457	177.38	46
Jefferson	66,624	4,034,329	9,332,661	13,366,989	200.63	25
Juneau	21,792	1,270,912	3,042,729	4,313,641	197.95	29
Kenosha	121,553	—7,251,164	22,767,783	30,018,947	246.96	5
Kewaunee	20,007	1,123,641	3,270,140	4,393,781	219.61	14
La Crosse	96,736	5,424,952	12,162,597	17,587,550	181.81	43
Lafayette	16,986	1,484,662	1,726,464	3,211,126	189.05	37
Langlade	20,189	1,185,865	3,138,628	4,324,493	214.20	17
Lincoln	26,803	1,460,551	4,989,175	6,449,727	240.63	7
Manitowoc	82,441	4,136,292	15,867,880	20,004,171	242.65	6
Marathon	112,564	6,695,341	15,218,979	21,914,320	194.68	32
Marinette	40,926	2,445,824	5,724,374	8,170,198	199.63	28
Marquette	12,588	796,246	967,368	1,763,613	140.10	68
Menominee	4,002	111,055	534,400	645,456	161.28	59
Milwaukee	932,330	77,594,189	252,936,705	330,530,894	354.52	1
Monroe	36,758	1,588,397	5,253,479	6,841,876	186.13	41
Oconto	30,661	1,760,202	3,704,045	5,464,247	178.21	45
Oneida	32,723	2,503,155	2,639,163	5,142,319	157.15	61
Outagamie	136,716	7,197,215	21,115,405	28,312,620	207.09	21
Ozaukee	68,581	5,683,403	5,805,404	11,488,806	167.52	55
Pepin	7,309	538,871	1,080,330	1,619,201	221.54	13
Pierce	33,040	1,814,920	4,018,299	5,833,220	176.55	48
Polk	34,710	2,187,983	3,607,769	5,795,753	166.98	56
Portage	61,725	3,238,403	7,708,436	10,946,838	177.35	47
Price	16,253	844,358	1,900,066	2,744,424	168.86	54
Racine	169,976	10,769,300	31,314,643	42,083,942	247.59	4
Richland	17,061	1,109,841	2,250,772	3,360,613	196.98	31
Rock	139,275	7,928,101	23,873,870	31,801,970	228.34	11
Rusk	15,571	887,108	2,314,614	3,201,721	205.62	23
St. Croix	47,911	3,067,571	4,870,231	7,937,802	165.68	57
Sauk	45,734	3,093,270	5,465,630	8,558,901	187.15	40
Sawyer	13,646	1,059,610	784,215	1,843,825	135.12	71
Shawano	36,679	1,953,814	4,077,201	6,031,016	164.43	58
Sheboygan	102,792	6,568,245	17,803,405	24,371,650	237.10	10
Taylor	19,242	938,129	2,451,673	3,389,802	176.17	50
Trempealeau	26,330	1,431,061	4,029,243	5,460,304	207.38	20
Vernon	25,983	1,545,374	3,247,806	4,793,179	184.47	42
Vilas	17,602	1,787,975	623,096	2,411,071	136.98	70
Walworth	73,028	5,960,053	6,647,554	12,607,607	172.64	52
Washburn	14,264	908,295	1,266,963	2,175,258	152.50	64
Washington	88,238	5,719,459	9,383,886	15,103,345	171.17	53
Waukesha	288,903	22,804,683	20,909,000	43,713,683	151.31	65
Waupaca	44,862	2,287,985	5,624,598	7,912,583	176.38	49
Waushara	19,958	1,366,823	1,466,833	2,833,656	141.98	67
Winnebago	138,137	7,774,665	21,818,597	29,593,262	214.23	16
Wood	75,849	4,422,295	12,846,079	17,268,374	227.67	12
TOTAL		$31[illegible] 241,800	$779,360,001[2]	$1,098,601,800[2]		
GRAND TOTAL				$1,235,024,423[3]		

[1]General government and school aid.
[2]Adjusted total.
[3]Includes farm property tax credit $29,414,590; homestead tax credit $103,829,374; cigarette tax refunds $3,178,659.
Source: Department of Administration, Bureau of Financial Operations, *1988 Wisconsin Annual Fiscal Report*, October 1988. Per capita amount and rank by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

STATE AIDS AND SHARED REVENUE BY COUNTY*
Calendar Year 1987
(In Thousands)

County	State Aids				State Shared Revenue	Total Revenue & Aids
	Health and Social Services	Transportation	Conservation	Other		
Adams	$ 1,278.9	$ 1,072.0	$ 37.3	$ 161.6	$ 1,012.8	$ 3,562.5
Ashland	1,673.3	1,131.0	97.5	1,174.1	3,586.0	7,661.9
Barron	3,683.5	2,058.7	17.3	408.5	5,370.9	11,538.8
Bayfield	1,616.9	1,924.1	156.9	190.8	1,164.1	5,052.9
Brown	13,788.0	8,383.4	2.2	11,878.0	34,233.3	68,284.9
Buffalo	1,300.0	890.9	14.0	208.9	1,950.4	4,364.3
Burnett	1,434.0	1,171.9	80.9	279.3	955.5	3,921.5
Calumet	1,935.4	1,047.8	25.0	620.1	5,191.4	8,819.7
Chippewa	4,564.0	2,293.0	18.9	1,793.7	9,326.6	17,996.2
Clark	3,473.1	2,577.1	45.8	382.3	4,367.5	10,845.8
Columbia	3,254.2	1,739.3	31.9	936.3	5,821.5	11,783.3
Crawford	1,772.2	988.4	10.7	113.8	2,160.3	5,045.3
Dane	34,694.7	10,737.0	48.0	6,494.3	36,699.1	88,673.1
Dodge	4,817.1	2,983.2	17.3	730.4	10,934.1	19,482.0
Door	1,718.8	1,494.4	22.0	841.6	2,003.1	6,079.9
Douglas	5,236.9	2,726.5	139.5	3,111.6	8,910.4	20,124.9
Dunn	2,807.9	1,741.4	21.2	605.8	5,676.3	10,852.6
Eau Claire	7,793.9	2,764.6	15.8	1,131.7	15,564.1	27,270.1
Florence	720.4	362.0	31.9	71.8	208 6	1,394.6
Fond du Lac	7,482.0	2,973.3	15.9	1,140.4	13,908.7	25,520.3
Forest	1,111.4	767.4	182.0	595.0	805.3	3,461.1
Grant	212,388.2	2,267.8	17.3	1,217.3	7,380.3	228,423.4
Green	2,146.5	1,614.8	4.8	424.8	2,383.8	6,574.7
Green Lake	1,290.4	924.7	11.1	247.9	3,092.2	5,566.2
Iowa	1,208.9	1,408.1	27.5	476.2	2,263.7	5,384.3
Iron	665.5	577.4	122.8	158.8	785.8	2,310.3
Jackson	2,884.8	1,179.3	218.7	895.4	2,051.4	7,229.6
Jefferson	5,085.9	2,642.0	25.7	1,228.7	9,332.7	18,315.0
Juneau	1,671.2	1,421.8	39.9	869.9	3,042.7	7,045.5
Kenosha	14,749.3	3,900.7	11.9	1,632.1	22,767.8	43,061.9
Kewaunee	1,200.6	1,019.2	3.7	803.5	3,270.1	6,297.1
La Crosse	8,432.3	2,661.3	10.9	753.1	12,162.6	24,020.2
Lafayette	1,091.5	1,186.2	5.1	239.1	1,726.5	4,248.5
Langlade	1,876.9	1,292.1	149.5	227.1	3,138.6	6,684.2
Lincoln	2,269.5	1,490.7	76.5	666.5	4,989.2	9,492.4
Manitowoc	5,899.0	3,749.9	7.2	1,518.4	15,867.9	27,042.5
Marathon	3,073.0	4,277.6	134.5	2,592.2	15,219.0	25,296.3
Marinette	3,465.6	2,227.3	107.1	578.6	5,724.4	12,103.0
Marquette	1,035.6	734.0	11.3	188.9	967.4	2,937.2
Menominee	1,664.5	135.8	0.0	2.8	534.4	2,337.5
Milwaukee	148,576.2	36,631.1	0.0	11,643.8	252,936.7	449,787.7
Monroe	3,512.7	1,562.4	19.9	516.0	5,253.5	10,864.5
Oconto	2,274.4	1,761.6	28.4	925.6	3,704.0	8,694.0
Oneida	1,763.6	1,622.4	199.5	401.2	2,639.2	6,626.2
Outagamie	10,263.2	5,288.8	2.7	1,213.7	21,115.4	37,823.8
Ozaukee	3,672.5	2,152.7	4.2	2,091.9	5,805.4	13,726.7
Pepin	1,028.6	435.5	10.3	448.9	1,080.3	3,003.6
Pierce	2,272.5	1,657.4	7.5	433.8	4,018.3	8,389.5
Polk	3,949.4	1,699.3	47.5	604.5	3,607.8	9,008.5
Portage	4,071.8	2,716.0	25.2	1,749.5	7,708.4	16,270.9
Price	1,887.4	1,218.9	102.4	212.6	1,900.1	5,321.5
Racine	19,729.8	5,456.0	3.3	3,953.6	31,314.6	60,457.3
Richland	1,036.2	1,036.1	8.9	1,085.8	2,250.8	5,417.8
Rock	15,698.4	4,374.3	12.2	2,720.3	23,873.9	46,679.2
Rusk	1,839.9	1,115.5	92.0	217.8	2,314.6	5,579.8
St. Croix	3,188.6	1,864.9	20.9	582.2	5,465.6	11,122.3
Sauk	2,405.3	2,200.8	36.2	1,686.4	784.2	7,112.9
Sawyer	1,483.2	1,129.2	176.0	186.4	4,077.2	7,052.0
Shawano	2,934.1	1,817.1	31.1	512.7	17,803.4	23,098.4
Sheboygan	7,391.6	3,347.2	15.5	4,631.7	4,870.2	20,256.2
Taylor	1,765.8	1,258.9	19.1	704.7	2,451.7	6,200.2
Trempealeau	2,638.7	1,221.3	10.3	852.8	4,029.2	8,752.4
Vernon	2,283.7	1,403.1	6.0	616.2	3,247.8	7,556.8
Vilas	1,875.6	1,148.7	272.6	247.5	623.1	4,167.6
Walworth	5,568.8	2,836.2	28.5	2,770.7	6,647.6	17,851.8
Washburn	1,355.6	1,012.5	57.7	169.3	1,267.0	3,862.0
Washington	6,824.5	1,768.5	6.0	617.7	9,383.9	18,600.6
Waukesha	17,329.4	8,079.0	50.7	2,680.0	20,909.0	49,048.0
Waupaca	3,027.5	1,752.4	33.5	2,823.6	5,624.6	13,261.6
Waushara	1,677.0	1,115.6	22.6	472.1	1,466.8	4,754.1
Winnebago	11,375.4	4,722.8	7.6	918.1	21,818.6	38,842.5
Wood	4,187.0	3,675.3	28.6	2,286.3	12,846.1	23,023.3
TOTAL	$676,184.4	$195,619.6	$3,404.6	$98,568.9	$779,360.0	$1,758,319.2

*State financial assistance in the form of shared revenue (as per Chapter 79, Subchapter I, Wisconsin Statutes) and state aids provided to municipalities (cities, villages and towns) and county governments. Data does not include state school aids distributed to school districts or state property tax relief.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue, Division of State and Local Finance, *Resources Provided and Expended by Wisconsin Counties, Cities, Villages and Towns for the 1987 Calendar Year*, March 1989, Bulletin No. 87, and departmental data.

GENERAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENTS, TAXES AND RATES
By County, 1987

County	Full Value Assessment[1]	Total General Property Tax[2]	State Property Tax Relief[3]	Average Full Value Tax Rate[4]	
				Gross	Effective
Adams	$ 561,975,450	$ 14,067,915	$ 1,269,544	$25.03	$22.77
Ashland	295,659,700	8,692,038	831,231	29.39	26.58
Barron	939,685,400	24,484,660	2,333,373	26.05	23.57
Bayfield	441,565,400	11,873,798	1,046,938	26.89	24.51
Brown	4,724,002,700	128,696,881	11,228,576	27.24	24.86
Buffalo	314,226,550	8,610,070	871,886	27.40	24.62
Burnett	459,865,900	10,944,056	1,018,829	23.79	21.58
Calumet	764,762,400	19,041,804	1,868,132	24.89	22.45
Chippewa	1,102,967,340	28,729,351	2,586,536	26.04	23.70
Clark	633,061,090	17,258,216	1,702,921	27.26	24.57
Columbia	1,160,533,100	27,346,524	2,618,314	23.56	21.30
Crawford	339,150,300	9,717,956	963,974	28.65	25.81
Dane	9,808,878,500	292,593,893	25,795,453	29.82	27.19
Dodge	1,710,604,100	48,303,632	4,596,540	28.23	25.55
Door	1,476,314,300	27,401,057	2,347,776	18.56	16.97
Douglas	735,909,780	21,818,591	2,144,363	29.64	26.73
Dunn	677,603,600	19,037,580	1,810,698	28.09	25.42
Eau Claire	1,673,147,910	45,746,510	4,349,164	27.34	24.74
Florence	133,305,600	4,009,378	328,789	30.07	27.61
Fond du Lac	2,054,575,500	50,974,042	4,691,824	24.81	22.52
Forest	244,847,200	5,866,430	473,143	23.95	22.02
Grant	982,954,900	27,977,240	2,781,555	28.46	25.63
Green	798,405,800	22,876,419	2,214,413	28.65	25.87
Green Lake	575,051,500	15,209,222	1,305,334	26.44	24.17
Iowa	535,434,900	15,397,672	1,541,737	28.75	25.87
Iron	163,146,800	5,123,039	464,976	31.40	28.55
Jackson	353,880,650	9,067,160	892,754	25.62	23.09
Jefferson	1,473,193,100	40,811,463	3,994,260	27.70	24.99
Juneau	494,012,110	12,533,645	1,272,606	25.37	22.79
Kenosha	2,825,883,000	78,456,670	7,206,868	27.76	25.21
Kewaunee	432,126,500	11,448,032	1,129,398	26.49	23.87
La Crosse	2,166,473,770	61,706,958	5,495,759	28.48	25.94
Lafayette	440,830,000	13,031,249	1,408,601	29.56	26.36
Langlade	437,441,600	11,691,031	1,169,318	26.72	24.05
Lincoln	556,541,700	15,067,457	1,435,809	27.07	24.49
Manitowoc	1,687,306,100	42,583,901	4,106,912	25.23	22.80
Marathon	2,604,758,100	74,835,934	6,818,989	28.73	26.11
Marinette	985,868,860	27,258,002	2,499,188	27.64	25.11
Marquette	374,669,100	8,590,944	804,985	22.92	20.78
Menominee	43,622,300	1,109,713	105,981	25.43	23.00
Milwaukee	22,070,593,000	808,806,252	75,446,875	36.64	33.22
Monroe	693,828,080	17,592,335	1,579,909	25.35	23.07
Oconto	789,787,900	19,116,780	1,785,774	24.20	21.94
Oneida	1,213,546,100	27,367,190	2,501,568	22.55	20.49
Outagamie	3,441,867,800	90,993,178	7,568,182	26.43	24.23
Ozaukee	2,384,879,500	66,798,492	5,732,935	28.00	25.60
Pepin	154,444,900	5,186,381	512,819	33.58	30.26
Pierce	727,985,600	19,612,686	1,826,843	26.94	24.43
Polk	906,898,200	23,413,919	2,154,383	25.81	23.44
Portage	1,478,962,700	37,264,616	3,297,356	25.19	22.96
Price	359,137,800	10,361,107	879,636	28.84	26.40
Racine	4,000,004,000	115,891,922	10,718,424	28.97	26.29
Richland	357,519,840	11,041,277	1,098,302	30.88	27.81
Rock	2,998,426,800	82,997,267	7,902,401	27.68	25.04
Rusk	300,121,290	8,908,010	873,562	29.68	26.77
St. Croix	1,302,469,000	36,533,459	3,157,912	28.04	25.62
Sauk	1,257,235,500	34,203,067	3,104,346	27.20	24.73
Sawyer	496,672,350	11,318,072	1,059,629	22.78	20.65
Shawano	833,773,600	20,116,945	1,923,350	24.12	21.82
Sheboygan	2,488,825,100	73,284,266	6,549,199	29.44	26.81
Taylor	378,921,170	9,902,028	941,206	26.13	23.64
Trempealeau	497,100,440	15,543,962	1,430,132	31.26	28.39
Vernon	532,381,370	15,813,918	1,527,571	29.70	26.83
Vilas	1,064,936,200	20,161,001	1,756,104	18.93	17.28
Walworth	2,734,552,900	62,462,882	5,878,384	22.84	20.69
Washburn	402,024,100	10,316,552	938,558	25.66	23.32
Washington	2,489,697,400	65,334,973	5,804,114	26.24	23.91
Waukesha	10,393,113,000	276,703,291	23,466,674	26.62	24.36
Waupaca	1,079,834,300	25,813,106	2,334,527	23.90	21.74
Waushara	645,036,500	14,371,150	1,358,138	22.27	20.17
Winnebago	3,554,177,900	92,250,381	8,141,499	25.95	23.66
Wood	1,670,658,700	49,740,615	4,527,209	29.77	27.06
TOTAL	$121,883,655,590	$3,499,211,213	$319,304,968	$26.04	$22.30

[1] Actual market value of all taxable general property as determined by the state Department of Revenue independently of locally assessed values, which vary substantially from full value (from less than 10% to more than 120%).
[2] Includes taxes and special charges levied by school districts (elementary, secondary, vocational), counties, cities, villages, towns, special purpose districts, and the State of Wisconsin.
[3] Amount paid by the state to taxing districts and provided directly to taxpayers in the form of a credit on tax bills.
[4] Average tax per $1,000 of assessed valuation (determined by dividing total taxes by full value and multiplying by 1,000), the preferred figure for comparison purposes because it is as though all districts were assessed at 100%. "Effective" rate is after state property tax relief is applied.

Source: Department of Revenue, Division of State and Local Finance, *Town, Village and City Taxes — 1987: Taxes Levied 1987, Collected 1988.*

PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS IN WISCONSIN

State Government Indebtedness as of April 30, 1989

Type of Debt[1]	Tax Supported Debt		Revenue Supported Debt[2]		TOTAL
	General Fund	Segregated Funds[3]	Veterans Housing	Other[4]	
General Obligations — State of Wisconsin	$1,172,786,348	$142,660,412	$754,210,000	$ 90,263,240	$2,159,920,000
Nonstock, nonprofit corporations[5]					
Wisconsin State Agencies Building Corp	16,488,082	—	—	10,281,918	26,770,000
Wisconsin University Building Corp	—	—	—	5,466,647	5,466,647
Wisconsin State Colleges Building Corp	—	—	—	3,400,000	3,400,000
Outstanding indebtedness	$ 16,488,082	—	—	$ 19,148,565	35,636,647
TOTAL OUTSTANDING INDEBTEDNESS[6]	$1,189,274,430	$142,660,412	$754,210,000	$109,411,805	$2,195,556,647

Selected Data on State Indebtedness, 1970 to 1987

Calendar Year	Outstanding State Indebtedness (Dec. 31)			Annual Debt Limitation[7]	Actual Debt Incurred	Debt as % of Limitation
	Total Debt	Debt Per Capita	As % of State Assessed Value			
1970	$ 646,616,391	$146.36	1.86	$260,928,745	$156,810,000	60.1
1971	727,284,073	162.96	1.95	279,469,912	108,305,000	38.8
1972	860,086,000	190.79	2.11	306,249,377	174,500,000	57.0
1973	912,084,000	201.21	2.00	341,347,463	74,005,000	21.7
1974	932,472,000	204.53	1.81	386,422,376	97,600,000	25.3
1975	1,078,215,000	234.96	1.84	439,124,175	217,600,000	49.6
1976	1,315,674,000	285.46	2.00	492,402,362	317,500,000	64.5
1977	1,528,978,272	329.24	2.08	551,479,110	241,000,000	43.7
1978	1,713,841,295	365.97	2.04	631,048,783	289,800,000	45.9
1979	1,916,140,888	407.25	1.98	725,419,578	261,600,000	36.1
1980	1,916,176,740	407.17	1.77	813,603,524	123,500,000	15.2
1981	1,950,028,410	411.83	1.73	846,556,650	175,035,000	20.7
1982	2,027,293,532	427.25	1.72	886,193,406	250,000,000	28.2
1983	2,072,493,851	436.22	1.73	898,135,379	210,300,000	23.4
1984	2,153,152,215	452.15	1.76	915,457,101	235,600,000	25.7
1985	2,410,628,460	504.84	1.96	922,661,155	440,955,000	47.8
1986	2,378,658,743	497.32	1.97	904,310,826	285,985,000	31.6
1987	2,351,368,436	489.16	1.93	914,127,417	46,480,000	5.1

State Authority Indebtedness[8]

	Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority	Wisconsin Health and Educational Facilities Authority
TOTAL OUTSTANDING INDEBTEDNESS OF STATE AUTHORITIES	$1,685,967,000 (12/31/88)	$1,140,000,000 (6/30/89)

PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS IN WISCONSIN—Cont.

State Revenue Bond Indebtedness as of April 30, 1988[9]

Program Funded	Authorizing Statute	Amount Authorized[10]	Amount Issued
Student loans	Section 39.37	$ 295,000,000	$215,000,000
Veterans mortgage loans	Section 45.79	280,000,000	90,055,000
Transportation facilities and highway projects	Section 84.59	383,300,000	255,700,000[11]
Health education loans	Section 39.374	92,000,000	112,000,000[12]
Property tax deferral loans	Section 77.67	10,000,000	—
TOTAL		$1,060,300,000	$672,755,000

[1]Article VIII, Section 7, Wisconsin Constitution, was amended April 1969 to permit direct state borrowing. Previously, debt was incurred through public building corporations. Further borrowing by these entities is prohibited; however, they continue to exist to retire their outstanding obligations.

[2]Revenue Supported Debt represents general obligation debt of the state and indebtedness of its nonstock, nonprofit corporations issued to fund particular programs and facilities with initial expectation that revenues and other proceeds derived from the operation of the programs and facilities financed will amortize the allocable debt without recourse to the General Fund. Refer to the section entitled "Revenue Supported Debt; Veterans Housing Loan Program" for a description of results of the Veterans Housing Loan Program and potential use of the General Fund.

[3]Includes the Transportation Fund and certain administrative facilities for the Department of Natural Resources.

[4]Includes University dormitories, food service and intercollegiate athletic facilities, certain facilities on the State Fair Grounds and Capital Equipment Acquisition.

[5]Refer to the section entitled "Other Obligations; Nonstock Nonprofit Corporations" for a description of the nonstock, nonprofit corporations.

[6]Exclusive of debt service reserves which on January 1, 1988 totaled $105,440,100.

[7]Statute Section 18.05 provides a formula by which an aggregate debt limit is derived for each calendar year.

[8]The legislature has created 2 independent state authorities: Housing and Economic Development (1971 Chapter 187) and Health Facilities (1973 Chapter 304). Indebtedness of the Housing and Economic Development Authority constitutes an indirect, "moral obligation" commitment of the state.

[9]Revenue bonding debt is authorized by statute Sections 18.51 to 18.63 (created 1977). Such debt is not a legal obligation of the state, and is not subject to existing debt limitations. Revenue bonds are issued for purposes and amounts specifically authorized by the legislature.

[10]The authorized amount excludes obligations issued to refund outstanding revenue obligations and notes.

[11]Includes $63.8 million for refunding all of the 1984 Series A issue (see footnote 9).

[12]Includes $31,042,520 for refunding 2 previously issued series of bonds (see footnote 9).

Source: Departmental data by Department of Administration, Division of State Executive Budget and Planning; Department of Revenue; Department of Public Instruction; Vocational, Technical and Adult Education Board, May 1989.

Indebtedness of Wisconsin Political Subdivisions, 1955 to 1987[1]

Unit	1955	1965	1975	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Counties	$ 61,737,100	$ 192,505,800	$ 261,026,300	$ 489,610,700	$ 534,352,100	$ 532,472,500	$ 537,973,500	$ 556,930,100
Cities	175,432,800	548,072,400	598,664,900	1,167,258,700	1,254,448,200	1,320,405,800	1,368,003,600	1,370,586,400
Villages	6,063,700	22,451,300	69,820,700	181,157,600	204,444,600	227,622,000	236,644,300	249,428,300
Towns	3,997,600	9,227,700	26,188,700	58,727,600	59,301,200	75,158,100	81,689,400	91,658,200
School districts	62.143,900	336,587,600	798,709,200	515,286,300	472,903,218	448,656,497	464,554,186	482,909,121
VTAE districts[2]	—	—	97,175,500	77,327,500	69,757,081	64,718,538	88,786,465	82,280,471
TOTAL	$309,375,100	$1,108,844,800	$1,851,585,400	$2,489,368,400	$2,595,206,399	$2,669,033,435	$2,777,651,451	$2,833,792,592

[1]Long-term indebtedness maturing more than one year after date of issue which are obligations of all the taxable property in the issuing district, for fiscal years ending on or before December 31, 1981, and for prior years, rounded to nearest $100.

[2]Vocational, technical and adult education districts were included within municipal bonding statute provisions by 1967 Chapter 47.

Source: Department of Revenue, Bureau of Local Financial Assistance, *Indebtedness 1981*, and prior issues; *Resources Provided and Expended 1987*, and prior issues; departmental data from Department of Revenue, Department of Public Instruction, Vocational, Technical and Adult Education Board since 1982.

GENERAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENTS AND TAX LEVIES IN WISCONSIN, 1900 TO 1987

Calendar Year	Total Full Value Assessment of All Property		Total State and Local Property Taxes Levied		Average Full Value Tax Rate		Average Full Value Effective Tax Rate	
	Amount	Percent Change[1]	Amount	Percent Change[1]	Amount	Percent Change[1]	Amount	Percent Change[1]
1900	$ 630,000,000	—	$ 19,376,442	—	0.03075	—	—	—
1910	2,743,189,404	335.43	30,675,518	58.31	0.01118	(-)63.64	—	—
1920	4,570,698,530	66.62	96,268,625	213.83	0.02106	88.37	—	—
1930	5,896,431,628	29.01	120,855,119	25.54	0.02049	(-)2.71	—	—
1940	4,353,503,414	(-)26.17	109,998,693	(-)8.98	0.02526	23.28	—	—
1950	9,200,753,935	111.34	225,610,004	105.10	0.02452	(-)2.93	—	—
1960	18,844,251,120	104.81	481,382,273	113.37	0.02555	4.20	—	—
1970	34,790,499,300	84.62	1,178,975,199	144.91	0.03388	32.60	—	—
1971	37,262,654,900	7.11	1,301,043,414	10.35	0.03491	3.04	—	—
1972	40,833,250,300	9.58	1,326,681,029	1.97	0.03249	(-)6.93	—	—
1973	45,512,995,100	11.46	1,323,785,467	(-)0.22	0.02908	(-)10.50	—	—
1974	51,522,983,530	13.20	1,462,290,295	10.46	0.02838	(-)2.41	—	—
1975	58,549,890,092	13.64	1,601,263,271	9.50	0.02734	(-)3.66	—	—
1976	65,653,648,256	12.13	1,735,487,737	8.38	0.02643	(-)3.33	—	—
1977	73,530,548,014	12.00	1,856,188,602	6.95	0.02524	(-)4.50	—	—
1978	84,139,837,774	14.43	1,912,923,122	3.06	0.02273	(-)9.94	—	—
1979	96,722,610,405	14.95	2,010,364,766	5.09	0.02078	(-)8.58	—	—
1980	108,480,469,889	12.16	2,210,004,212	9.93	0.02037	(-)1.97	—	—
1981	112,874,220,070	4.05	2,439,618,623	10.39	0.02161	6.09	0.01931	—
1982	118,159,120,779	4.68	2,560,761,397	4.97	0.02167	0.28	0.01868	(-)3.26
1983	119,751,383,830	1.35	2,762,001,103	7.86	0.02306	6.41	0.02071	10.87
1984	122,060,946,775	1.93	2,939,981,261	6.44	0.02408	4.42	0.02171	4.83
1985	123,021,487,280	0.79	3,203,487,573	8.96	0.02604	8.14	0.02230	2.72
1986	120,574,776,770	(-)1.99	3,489,361,148	8.92	0.02893	11.10	0.02464	10.49
1987	121,883,655,590	1.09	3,499,211,213	0.28	0.02870	(-)0.80	0.02608	5.84

[1]Percentage change from previous year entered on table.

Source: Department of Revenue, *Town, Village and City Taxes — 1987*, and prior issues; percentages calculated by the Legislative Reference Bureau.

GENERAL PROPERTY TAX LEVIES By Type of Property in Municipalities, 1987[1]

Type of Property	Towns	Villages	Cities	Total
Real Estate	$1,021,266,238*	$404,661,552*	$1,890,888,184*	$3,316,815,974*
Residential	557,656,505	300,881,169	1,251,598,255	2,110,135,930
Commercial	68,568,217	75,842,567	521,588,331	665,999,116
Agricultural	326,562,721	5,257,974	6,238,504	338,059,200
Manufacturing	16,981,259	22,578,696	111,425,674	150,985,631
Timber land	48,280,915	88,594	28,548	48,398,058
Swamp and waste land	3,216,618	12,549	8,868	3,238,036
Personal Property	21,010,491*	20,567,788*	140,817,008*	182,395,288*
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	8,193,878	10,970,154	80,710,377	99,874,409
Machinery, tools and patterns	7,568,844	6,899,094	39,468,237	53,936,176
Boats and other watercraft	107,604	14,279	153,838	275,722
Logs, timber and lumber	30,715	64	69	30,849
All other personal property	5,109,448	2,684,195	20,484,485	28,278,130
Total general property taxes	$1,042,276,729	$425,229,343	$2,031,705,141	$3,499,211,213
Total state property tax relief[2]	100,032,920	37,337,933	181,934,145	319,305,000
TOTAL EFFECTIVE TAXES	$ 942,243,808	$387,891,409	$1,849,770,995	$3,179,906,212

[1]Taxes levied 1987, collected 1988.

[2]Credits under Wisconsin State Property Tax Relief program (Sec. 79.10 to 79.20).

*Total of detail immediately following.

Source: Department of Revenue, Division of State and Local Finance, *Town, Village, and City Taxes — 1987*, Table II.

WISCONSIN CONSERVATION FUND REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CONDITION
Fiscal Years 1983-84 to 1987-88

Operations and Condition	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
OPENING BALANCE	$48,495,588	$45,893,260	$44,530,080	$38,312,638	$30,075,885
REVENUES	76,567,337*	85,302,834*	81,929,788*	83,007,011*	94,165,808*
User fees (licenses, registrations)	33,469,675	39,024,065	39,141,505	41,647,003	46,064,962
Forestry mill tax	23,943,948	24,395,922	24,519,953	24,078,452	24,365,743
Federal aids	9,236,176	11,797,794	9,496,748	9,121,111	11,142,328
Motorboat gas tax formula[1]	—	—	—	—	3,989,900
Severance tax	703,908	893,010	666,066	934,478	834,181
Other receipts (sales, services)	9,213,630	9,246,043	8,105,516	7,225,967	7,768,694
EXPENDITURES	79,169,665*	86,666,014*	88,147,230*	91,243,764*	91,855,076*
Resource management — state	43,270,733	48,968,523	49,529,105	46,948,960	47,171,345
Resource management — federal	6,645,247	5,664,200	5,008,571	7,495,403	7,869,477
Administrative services — state	13,663,227	14,201,066	15,180,764	16,548,314	16,664,786
Administrative services — federal	2,122,666	2,910,533	3,030,136	948,666	840,459
Enforcement — state	7,708,102	8,322,486	8,720,358	9,225,542	9,662,596
Enforcement — federal	495,703	640,163	475,900	885,974	1,030,179
Local support — state	4,039,171	4,231,082	4,786,317	5,496,438	7,005,042
Local support — federal	1,441,935	1,748,286	833,168	1,466,244	895,639
Environmental standards — state	—	—	—	—	439,709
Other activities — state	(-)217,119	(-)20,325	582,910	2,228,223	275,844
FUND BALANCE	$45,893,260	$44,530,080	$38,312,638	$30,075,885	$32,386,617
RESERVE FOR ENCUMBRANCES	5,997,849	6,039,848	7,519,375	8,126,962	10,447,457
UNRESERVED BALANCE	$39,895,411	$38,490,232	$30,793,263	$21,948,924	$21,938,960

*Total of detail immediately following.

[1]1987 Wisconsin Act 27 authorized transfer of money from the Transportation Fund to the Conservation Fund in an amount equal to the estimated motorboat gas tax payment.

Source: Department of Administration, Bureau of Financial Operations, *1988 Annual Fiscal Report*, October 1988.

FEDERAL AIDS TO WISCONSIN, 1986-87 AND 1987-88

	Federal Aid Received by Wisconsin		Channeled to Local Governments	
Types of Aid	1986-87	1987-88	1986-87	1987-88
Commerce	$ 26,904,383*	$ 23,205,565*	$ 23,772,786*	$ 20,065,005*
Agric., Trade & Consumer Prot., Dept. of	2,309,952	2,410,359	—	—
Development, Dept. of	24,473,372	20,660,453	$ 23,772,786	$ 20,065,005
Public Service Commission	121,059	134,753	—	—
Education	430,838,423*	463,068,193*	138,006,175*	153,906,418*
Arts Board	511,700	493,900	—	—
Educational Communications Board	245,035	138,624	—	—
Higher Educational Aids Board	3,808,819	3,086,988	—	—
Historical Society, State	879,633	887,340	—	—
Public Instruction, Dept. of	134,346,707	163,758,291	121,835,728	137,707,440
University of Wisconsin System	271,441,994	274,866,023	—	—
Vocational, Technical & Adult Educ., Bd. of	19,604,535	19,837,027	16,170,447	16,198,978
Environmental Resources	241,214,511*	228,607,211*	68,165,822*	57,250,371*
Natural Resources, Dept. of	24,507,424	23,826,156	3,406,907	3,661,411
Transportation, Dept. of	216,707,087	204,781,055	64,758,916	53,588,960
Human Relations and Resources	1,404,344,198*	1,413,935,894*	105,725,742*	110,236,944*
Aging & Long Term Care, Board on	0	(-)8,714	—	—
Child Abuse Neglect Prevention Board	88,430	50,741	—	—
Criminal Justice, Council on	1,363,983	357,398	—	279,394
Health and Social Services, Dept. of	1,297,246,736	1,297,961,766	89,870,162	96,047,488
Industry, Labor & Human Relations, Dept. of	98,741,547	107,160,467	15,492,560	12,961,426
Justice, Dept. of	1,138,958	1,773,215	363,020	948,635
Military Affairs, Dept. of	5,748,787	6,641,021	—	—
Veterans Affairs, Dept. of	15,757	0	—	—
General Executive	26,678,300*	11,222,733*	2,335,902*	1,617,440*
Administration, Dept. of	26,664,125	11,220,768	2,335,902	1,617,440
Revenue, Dept. of	14,175	1,965		
Judicial	947*	599*	—	—
Circuit Courts	947	599	—	—
TOTAL	$2,129,980,762	$2,140,040,195	$338,006,428	$343,076,177

*Total of detail immediately following.

Source: Department of Administration, Bureau of Financial Operations, *1988 Annual Fiscal Report*, October 1988, and departmental data, May 1988.

FEDERAL TAX RECEIPTS FROM WISCONSIN[1]
Fiscal Years 1965-66 to 1986-87
(In Thousands)

Type of Tax	1965-66	1970-71	1975-76	1980-81	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Individual income and employment taxes	$1,406,094*	$2,489,730*	$4,133,990*	$ 8,649,302*	$ 9,832,754*	$10,478,595*	$11,829,526*
Income tax withheld and F.I.C.A.[2]	1,065,642	2,026,183	3,459,387	7,300,897	8,310,112*	8,558,804	9,612,158
Income tax not withheld and S.E.C.A.[2]	329,310	444,839	625,252	1,285,083	1,429,968	1,824,666	2,113,671
Unemployment insurance	10,788	18,092	28,248	61,031	88,533	89,253	96,282
Railroad retirement	354	616	1,103	2,582	4,141	5,873	7,414
Corporation income tax	586,135	586,289	817,050	1,342,203	1,544,596	1,881,354	1,917,613
Excise taxes	198,472*	240,612*	335,260*	329,337*	400,397*	431,544*	383,639*
Alcohol taxes	128,750	147,430	217,199	176,069	157,625	167,794	110,710[3]
Retailers' and special fuels	1,190	77	6,794	11,767	105,603	113,000	103,485
Manufacturers' excise	42,820	57,212	72,467	97,092	87,926	107,297	121,634
Tobacco taxes	36	7	8	6	13	122	—
Stamp taxes	1,649	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	24,027	36,158	37,094	53,279	44,886	41,947	55,869
Estate tax	33,549	54,835	69,916	308,323	73,652	65,994	93,032
Gift tax	5,929	6,090	4,247	4,113	2,908	3,621	7,501
TOTAL INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS FROM WISCONSIN	$2,230,179	$3,377,557	$5,340,463	$10,633,278	$11,854,307	$12,861,109	$14,231,311

*Total of detail immediately following. Because of rounding and adjustments reflecting "unclassified" excise taxes, details may not add to totals.

[1]Receipts do not indicate the true federal tax burden because taxes are often collected in one state from individuals and corporations that reside or have operations in another state.

[2]Federal Insurance Contributions Act (F.I.C.A.); Self-Employment Contributions Act (S.E.C.A.).

[3]Includes tobacco taxes in 1986-87.

Source: U.S. Treasury Department, Commissioner and Chief Counsel of Internal Revenue Service, *1987 Annual Report*, Table 1, and for prior years.

DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL FUNDS
By State, Fiscal Year 1987-88

State	Per Capita Amount	Per Capita Rank	Amount Distributed (in millions) Total	Grants to State and Local Governments	Salaries and Wages	Direct Payments For Individuals	Procurement	Other Programs
Alabama	$ 3,478.05	20	$ 14,453	$ 1,721	$ 2,665	$ 7,182	$ 2,428	$ 357
Alaska	5,193.29	3	2,664	593	1,031	450	561	30
Arizona	3,533.83	19	12,248	1,177	1,763	6,019	3,034	256
Arkansas	3,090.32	37	7,485	1,011	822	4,406	835	411
California	3,634.14	16	102,366	11,676	16,380	41,941	29,457	2,913
Colorado	3,943.09	11	12,973	1,241	2,522	4,681	3,831	698
Connecticut	4,248.59	8	13,770	1,542	1,142	5,215	5,250	621
Delaware	3,163.38	33	2,088	319	336	1,066	318	49
Florida	3,473.95	21	42,997	3,419	5,662	26,800	6,590	526
Georgia	2,882.46	42	18,451	2,964	4,175	8,866	1,944	502
Hawaii	4,535.16	5	4,957	477	2,078	1,715	591	96
Idaho	3,410.25	24	3,407	477	440	1,495	669	326
ILLINOIS	2,768.68	46	31,962	4,670	4,271	18,181	2,606	2,233
Indiana	2,655.99	49	14,807	1,960	1,606	8,583	1,681	977
IOWA	3,421.56	23	9,697	1,199	666	4,827	699	2,305
Kansas	3,616.59	17	8,995	880	1,553	4,251	1,111	1,199
Kentucky	2,871.82	43	10,686	1,766	1,861	6,142	629	288
Louisiana	2,869.28	44	12,682	2,135	1,585	6,479	2,036	448
Maine	3,337.50	27	4,025	665	496	2,114	690	60
Maryland	5,113.00	4	23,745	2,004	5,403	8,265	6,309	1,763
Massachusetts	4,271.64	7	25,079	3,328	2,383	10,456	7,862	1,049
MICHIGAN	2,543.17	50	23,651	4,243	2,167	14,835	1,598	808
MINNESOTA	3,214.21	31	13,804	2,120	1,163	6,168	2,306	2,084
Mississippi	3,766.58	12	9,895	1,324	1,208	4,465	2,586	311
Missouri	4,195.18	9	21,559	1,942	2,622	9,015	6,553	1,427
Montana	3,643.16	15	2,929	546	445	1,368	149	421
Nebraska	3,707.09	14	5,935	712	832	2,679	392	1,319
Nevada	3,235.29	30	3,429	336	517	1,658	880	39
New Hampshire	2,915.56	41	3,198	398	612	1,601	516	71
New Jersey	3,106.74	36	23,984	3,328	3,148	13,174	3,972	362
New Mexico	5,751.54	2	8,685	831	1,202	2,369	4,124	160
New York	3,390.17	26	60,677	12,494	5,952	31,110	9,243	1,878
North Carolina	2,718.82	47	17,743	2,299	3,691	9,504	1,690	560
North Dakota	4,344.84	6	2,881	462	464	1,071	166	717
Ohio	3,083.27	38	33,521	4,693	3,484	17,968	6,442	934
Oklahoma	3,298.33	28	10,762	1,406	2,232	5,640	870	614
Oregon	3,005.08	39	8,237	1,322	1,001	4,878	749	287
Pennsylvania	3,289.98	29	39,569	5,793	4,752	23,469	4,526	1,029
Rhode Island	3,584.77	18	3,567	644	503	1,848	489	84
South Carolina	3,130.28	34	10,934	1,354	2,322	5,139	1,932	187
South Dakota	3,763.94	13	2,691	443	428	1,195	128	497
Tennessee	3,192.81	32	15,705	2,225	2,356	7,855	2,927	342
Texas	2,949.05	40	49,485	5,168	8,600	23,118	10,564	2,035
Utah	3,400.39	25	5,750	725	1,267	2,063	1,546	149
Vermont	2,787.83	45	1,550	324	181	843	154	48
Virginia	5,953.71	1	35,698	1,961	9,841	10,597	12,288	1,011
Washington	3,963.30	10	18,306	2,170	3,427	7,669	4,204	836
West Virginia	3,110.86	35	5,861	1,056	530	3,838	372	65
WISCONSIN	2,702.19	48	13,127	2,228	1,049	7,794	1,192	864
Wyoming	3,452.84	22	1,626	448	281	640	199	59
D.C	24,607.95		15,257	1,615	8,223	1,693	2,759	967
TOTAL[1]	$ 3,545.13		$849,553	$109,834	$133,340	$404,398	$164,647	$37,272

[1]Adjusted to exclude U.S. territories and undistributed funds.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Federal Expenditures by State for Fiscal Year 1988*, Tables 1 and 8, March 1989. Rank by the Legislative Reference Bureau.

FEDERAL REVENUE DISTRIBUTED TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
By State, Fiscal Year 1986-87

State	Amount Per Capita	Rank	Amount (in millions) Total*	State Govt.	Local Govt.	% of Total State & Local General Revenue
Alabama	$ 426.73	33	$ 1,742,328	$ 1,481,298	$ 261,030	19.5%
Alaska	1,067.01	1	560,180	485,378	74,802	10.2
Arizona	347.33	48	1,176,058	912,915	263,143	13.2
Arkansas	425.82	35	1,016,860	908,755	108,105	22.1
California	520.19	16	14,390,072	12,423,013	1,967,059	16.2
Colorado	433.61	30	1,429,174	1,219,900	209,274	14.9
Connecticut	427.59	32	1,372,999	1,208,791	164,208	13.3
Delaware	493.16	21	317,592	278,076	39,516	15.0
Florida	305.10	50	3,668,254	2,799,133	869,121	12.8
Georgia	442.95	28	2,756,048	2,287,425	468,623	17.6
Hawaii	487.97	22	528,468	425,590	102,878	16.1
Idaho	423.86	37	423,015	376,353	46,662	19.9
ILLINOIS	444.40	27	5,147,019	4,027,138	1,119,881	17.0
Indiana	399.59	39	2,210,112	1,875,291	334,821	17.5
IOWA	432.98	31	1,227,068	1,044,395	182,673	16.3
Kansas	363.37	46	899,700	804,678	95,022	13.3
Kentucky	425.96	34	1,587,568	1,411,147	176,421	19.9
Louisiana	613.05	7	2,734,832	2,450,735	284,097	23.3
Maine	575.58	8	683,211	608,374	74,837	21.6
Maryland	487.27	23	2,209,758	1,721,215	488,543	16.1
Massachusetts	532.48	14	3,117,651	2,325,629	792,022	16.6
MICHIGAN	513.15	18	4,720,999	4,019,233	701,766	17.1
MINNESOTA	535.64	13	2,274,347	1,903,763	370,584	15.6
Mississippi	500.49	20	1,313,791	1,149,563	164,228	23.3
Missouri	363.36	47	1,854,251	1,560,617	293,634	17.4
Montana	698.07	4	564,737	486,278	78,459	24.4
Nebraska	424.71	36	676,994	561,528	115,466	16.1
Nevada	393.71	41	396,461	299,051	97,410	14.1
New Hampshire	367.41	45	388,355	326,877	61,478	15.8
New Jersey	446.19	26	3,423,196	2,876,447	546,749	13.7
New Mexico	464.48	25	696,723	565,543	131,180	15.9
New York	699.68	3	12,471,849	10,758,412	1,713,437	16.5
North Carolina	371.50	44	2,382,437	2,029,557	352,880	16.7
North Dakota	629.51	6	423,032	365,738	57,294	22.2
Ohio	421.06	38	4,540,730	3,734,583	806,147	16.7
Oklahoma	390.20	42	1,276,733	1,107,083	169,650	17.2
Oregon	544.22	11	1,482,445	1,173,745	308,700	18.4
Pennsylvania	473.23	24	5,648,453	4,645,140	1,003,313	18.3
Rhode Island	559.06	10	551,232	490,013	61,219	18.9
South Carolina	394.80	40	1,352,191	1,197,157	155,034	17.8
South Dakota	571.27	9	405,032	342,645	62,387	24.1
Tennessee	439.02	29	2,131,422	1,852,262	279,160	20.7
Texas	333.57	49	5,600,241	4,508,135	1,092,106	14.1
Utah	532.40	15	894,427	778,896	115,531	20.5
Vermont	660.51	5	361,958	333,272	28,686	22.7
Virginia	383.45	43	2,263,878	1,948,921	314,957	15.7
Washington	538.56	12	2,443,976	1,915,402	528,574	18.6
West Virginia	514.61	17	987,545	914,581	72,964	22.8
WISCONSIN	502.97	19	2,417,789	2,123,707	294,082	17.3
Wyoming	936.78	2	459,020	419,554	39,466	18.7
D.C	2,240.03	—	1,393,301	—	1,393,301	37.7
U.S. Average	$ 472.45		$114,995,512	$95,462,932	$19,532,580	16.8%

*Because of rounding, detail may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Government Finances in 1986-87*, Tables 19 and 30, September 1988. Rank calculated by the Legislative Reference Bureau.

STATE PAYMENTS TO LOCAL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT
By State and Type of Receiving Unit
Fiscal Year 1986-87
(In Thousands)

State	Total	Type of Receiving Government Unit					
		Counties	Municipalities	Townships and Towns	School Districts	Special Districts	Other*
Alabama	$ 1,628,921	$ 276,642	$ 110,269	$ —	$ 1,240,371	$ —	$ 1,639
Alaska	927,692	389,855	500,739	—	—	—	37,098
Arizona	1,979,853	377,912	436,129	—	1,158,988	—	6,824
Arkansas	990,668	124,317	81,472	—	727,953	8,308	48,618
California	25,958,325	9,164,361	1,870,499	—	14,562,399	138,683	222,383
Colorado	1,527,415	342,649	171,585	—	986,552	14,060	12,569
Connecticut	1,299,536	—	617,347	532,675	15,678	1,242	132,594
Delaware	280,650	11,256	8,177	—	247,187	—	14,030
Florida	5,890,208	801,793	514,931	—	4,229,840	20,084	323,560
Georgia	2,791,541	406,820	32,713	—	2,303,435	17,246	31,327
Hawaii	40,132	18,473	14,879	—	—	—	6,780
Idaho	432,547	74,606	23,785	—	325,956	7,063	1,137
ILLINOIS	5,151,143	446,459	697,444	67,498	3,507,693	262,281	169,768
Indiana	2,764,230	324,362	200,059	—	1,700,339	3,655	535,815
IOWA	1,547,996	211,645	159,868	—	1,054,733	1,829	119,921
Kansas	981,150	78,538	57,739	1,886	803,890	2,622	36,475
Kentucky	1,565,480	202,050	33,282	—	1,287,870	20,316	21,962
Louisiana	1,810,984	162,159	34,710	—	1,449,399	686	164,030
Maine	455,830	2,787	696	6,243	—	—	446,104
Maryland	2,048,664	1,262,856	586,023	—	—	—	199,785
Massachusetts	3,778,552	—	7,585	—	78,215	351,093	3,341,659
MICHIGAN	5,075,374	1,425,189	684,217	151,590	2,528,022	71,556	214,800
MINNESOTA	3,438,831	952,548	540,502	30,581	1,806,525	6,897	101,778
Mississippi	1,346,002	189,927	199,024	—	957,051	—	—
Missouri	2,081,788	80,123	106,540	—	1,741,806	1,654	151,665
Montana	317,312	45,285	29,630	—	240,568	—	1,829
Nebraska	546,358	70,300	74,394	—	286,551	12,463	102,650
Nevada	647,885	232,586	19,052	—	390,859	—	5,388
New Hampshire	182,019	30,928	34,485	32,727	14,663	614	68,602
New Jersey	4,926,903	1,009,429	656,581	28,048	2,036,421	34,751	1,161,673
New Mexico	1,166,268	25,701	316,366	—	823,809	—	392
New York	15,936,589	2,265,616	9,319,574	208,916	4,123,882	7,132	11,469
North Carolina	3,651,320	3,336,954	277,034	—	—	22,119	15,213
North Dakota	361,184	62,843	32,574	9,642	255,339	618	168
Ohio	6,027,790	1,293,917	159,250	29,566	3,684,739	7,054	853,264
Oklahoma	1,360,072	167,237	22,525	—	1,099,940	3,434	66,936
Oregon	1,190,596	322,329	88,171	—	725,285	7,255	47,556
Pennsylvania	5,647,702	1,192,498	436,386	109,092	3,489,924	290,498	129,304
Rhode Island	357,315	—	167,560	139,359	23,241	—	27,155
South Carolina	1,465,863	186,125	43,621	—	1,232,592	1,020	2,505
South Dakota	204,565	53,667	12,080	33	129,877	787	8,121
Tennessee	1,585,739	978,714	594,076	—	5,096	—	7,853
Texas	6,225,435	89,357	152,761	—	5,920,098	3,554	59,665
Utah	787,480	73,649	24,888	—	678,722	2,589	7,632
Vermont	171,860	—	2,584	23,255	138,908	252	6,861
Virginia	2,761,290	1,426,735	988,650	—	—	9,591	336,314
Washington	2,887,101	316,808	161,867	—	2,287,014	89,420	31,992
West Virginia	894,505	18,733	36	—	847,603	—	28,133
WISCONSIN	3,324,251	393,844	843,617	290,189	1,385,605	—	410,996
Wyoming	549,468	50,843	97,535	—	328,281	9,315	63,494
TOTAL	$138,970,382	$30,971,425	$22,245,511	$1,661,300	$72,862,919	$1,431,741	$9,797,486

*Combined and unallocable payments.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *State Government Finances in 1987*, Table 13, September 1988.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES[1]
By State and Selected Functions
Fiscal Year 1986-87

State	Total[2]		Education		Highways		Public Welfare	
	Amount (in 1,000s)	Per Capita	Amount (in 1,000s)	Per Capita	Amount (in 1,000s)	Per Capita	Amount (in 1,000s)	Per Capita
Alabama	$ 1,628,921	$ 399	$ 1,240,371	$304	$ 133,544	$ 33	$ 10,636	$ 3
Alaska	937,086	1,785	514,769	981	61,389	117	—	—
Arizona	1,981,109	585	1,158,988	342	286,998	85	1,256	0[3]
Arkansas	990,802	415	729,328	305	99,420	42	1,608	1
California	27,625,639	999	15,304,352	553	900,850	33	7,106,186	257
Colorado	1,527,581	463	986,578	299	159,564	48	274,877	83
Connecticut	1,299,536	405	876,007	273	29,893	9	48,734	15
Delaware	281,350	437	247,187	384	5,750	9	700	1
Florida	5,890,208	490	4,231,178	352	202,416	17	—	0[3]
Georgia	2,791,541	449	2,303,435	370	38,945	6	147,072	24
Hawaii	43,842	40	—	—	—	—	3,710	3
Idaho	433,384	434	327,076	328	46,938	47	—	0[3]
ILLINOIS	5,151,843	445	3,507,693	303	355,638	31	131,295	11
Indiana	2,779,292	502	1,700,339	307	262,321	47	190,910	35
IOWA	1,557,314	550	1,054,733	372	202,014	71	14,713	5
Kansas	981,336	396	803,890	325	76,777	31	—	0[3]
Kentucky	1,565,480	420	1,289,596	346	77,081	21	—	—
Louisiana	1,811,000	406	1,449,399	325	20,075	5	33,118	7
Maine	464,779	392	361,234	304	15,879	13	15,140	13
Maryland	2,048,764	452	1,098,176	242	313,007	69	100	0[3]
Massachusetts	3,891,302	665	1,849,301	316	113,117	19	123,959	21
MICHIGAN	5,143,979	559	2,528,022	275	595,365	65	183,637	20
MINNESOTA	3,438,831	810	1,806,525	425	238,361	56	500,329	118
Mississippi	1,346,201	513	958,194	365	75,358	29	2,657	1
Missouri	2,091,007	410	1,741,806	341	121,652	24	6,801	1
Montana	318,184	393	241,702	299	14,240	18	8,365	10
Nebraska	547,691	344	291,779	183	94,175	59	1,810	1
Nevada	650,462	646	390,859	388	16,084	16	4,759	5
New Hampshire	182,019	172	75,972	72	13,873	13	29,003	27
New Jersey	4,959,157	646	2,824,409	368	12,681	2	692,358	90
New Mexico	1,166,268	778	823,809	549	14,006	9	—	—
New York	16,248,656	912	7,291,524	409	238,916	13	5,506,850	309
North Carolina	3,651,320	569	2,752,237	429	66,830	10	200,908	31
North Dakota	361,184	537	255,341	380	39,851	59	12,661	19
Ohio	6,027,790	559	3,743,116	347	429,537	40	656,708	61
Oklahoma	1,360,835	416	1,099,940	336	147,373	45	12,295	4
Oregon	1,190,596	437	725,285	266	202,871	74	2,443	1
Pennsylvania	5,720,515	479	3,490,650	292	219,668	18	732,837	61
Rhode Island	367,086	372	267,210	271	360	0	28,717	29
South Carolina	1,465,863	428	1,233,888	360	14,849	4	4,674	1
South Dakota	204,596	289	129,877	183	521	1	672	1
Tennessee	1,585,739	327	1,051,021	216	216,028	44	26,723	6
Texas	6,225,435	371	5,920,125	353	12,855	1	3,227	0[3]
Utah	787,955	469	678,722	404	30,991	18	3,849	2
Vermont	179,476	328	138,908	253	20,384	37	7,616	14
Virginia	2,761,290	468	1,882,307	319	133,069	23	273,948	46
Washington	2,908,212	641	2,297,334	506	194,882	43	93,622	21
West Virginia	894,505	472	849,002	448	—	—	—	—
WISCONSIN	3,409,036	709	1,385,605	288	201,981	42	229,395	48
Wyoming	549,747	1,122	344,499	703	16,342	33	332	1
U.S. Average	$141,425,744	$ 583	$88,253,298	$364	$6,784,699	$ 28	$17,331,210	$ 71

[1]Intergovernmental expenditure — amounts paid to other governments as fiscal aid in the form of shared revenues and grants-in-aid, as reimbursements for services, or in lieu of taxes.

[2]Includes amounts not detailed.

[3]Less than $1 per capita.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *State Government Finances in 1987*, Tables 14 and 36, September 1988. Per capita expenditures calculated by the Legislative Reference Bureau using population estimates provided in Table 36.

SELECTED PER CAPITA STATE TAX REVENUE
By Source, Fiscal Year 1986-87[1]

State	All Taxes[2] Amount	Rank	Sales and Gross Receipts	Individual Income	Corporation Income	Motor Vehicle Licenses	Property	Death and Gift
Alabama	$ 789.17	40	$216.45	$217.44	$ 39.64	$25.49	$ 16.81	$ 4.00
Alaska	2,023.60	1	—	0.81	268.70	33.69	195.22	2.04
Arizona	1,024.65	19	457.01	225.08	58.76	53.04	33.92	7.59
Arkansas	791.07	39	299.68	224.17	48.42	29.08	2.37	2.52
California	1,293.81	8	395.28	501.54	172.03	34.21	60.31	10.18
Colorado	777.15	41	218.04	313.92	37.65	23.52	2.30	5.54
Connecticut	1,357.58	6	567.74	145.12	211.85	54.41	—	55.08
Delaware	1,462.63	3	—	556.85	163.19	66.07	—	19.54
Florida	818.95	37	455.65	—	49.61	30.20	18.46	12.61
Georgia	855.62	32	279.54	345.41	72.19	11.75	2.86	4.87
Hawaii	1,564.45	2	753.48	500.55	70.78	16.22	—	4.77
Idaho	831.36	35	298.49	265.87	47.40	32.89	0.14	1.53
ILLINOIS	900.49	29	294.02	267.24	74.46	50.06	19.20	7.02
Indiana	863.17	30	407.17	263.04	42.62	16.18	7.22	9.75
IOWA	939.35	25	251.50	337.06	52.79	62.27	—	18.83
Kansas	842.98	34	293.55	256.25	55.36	29.85	12.29	12.78
Kentucky	944.57	24	239.35	247.11	71.74	37.68	67.41	13.24
Louisiana	773.06	42	266.69	98.33	42.86	15.98	1.02	9.00
Maine	1,085.49	15	370.18	356.54	57.57	39.31	6.87	16.41
Maryland	1,147.63	13	287.20	480.94	59.64	18.86	28.34	10.34
Massachusetts	1,446.07	4	318.94	679.83	205.70	22.49	0.29	36.13
MICHIGAN	1,071.43	16	307.45	348.75	178.77	36.93	22.29	9.73
MINNESOTA	1,306.27	7	345.88	544.52	99.62	62.47	1.46	5.09
Mississippi	740.34	46	386.82	120.17	39.19	21.99	0.11	3.97
Missouri	772.54	43	318.25	244.47	46.12	36.26	1.93	6.36
Montana	730.53	47	—	240.64	42.73	37.66	51.86	8.91
Nebraska	754.92	44	245.01	225.72	42.30	31.74	2.24	2.81
Nevada	1,123.45	14	549.15	-	-	49.57	38.27	12.90
New Hampshire	532.37	50	—	8.21	143.61	40.73	10.70	20.04
New Jersey	1,237.15	11	379.53	339.33	141.85	42.24	3.89	24.81
New Mexico	1,049.79	18	466.38	161.75	66.09	24.42	2.17	2.25
New York	1,384.37	5	285.99	699.97	120.25	23.00	—	22.03
North Carolina	972.27	21	227.04	400.11	88.33	31.87	12.21	12.08
North Dakota	853.37	33	288.36	119.27	49.76	46.27	3.30	2.89
Ohio	901.24	28	313.76	298.46	44.02	31.46	1.50	4.21
Oklahoma	815.77	38	187.58	207.47	25.58	66.63	—	14.48
Oregon	820.51	36	—	536.57	50.06	62.71	—	12.36
Pennsylvania	953.31	23	299.00	230.38	85.11	33.92	11.52	31.15
Rhode Island	1,065.05	17	355.79	364.10	88.92	27.85	7.26	18.72
South Carolina	922.18	27	343.19	294.58	55.61	21.40	2.47	7.88
South Dakota	587.29	49	289.82	—	34.15	47.72	—	14.25
Tennessee	742.19	45	410.78	14.03	61.51	26.85	—	6.54
Texas	668.76	48	274.07	—	—	41.54	—	6.77
Utah	856.15	31	332.86	316.47	36.24	23.73	0.17	1.38
Vermont	981.58	20	199.73	295.57	70.16	59.18	0.78	4.66
Virginia	936.07	26	186.77	414.26	54.30	38.57	3.98	5.56
Washington	1,242.70	10	723.75	—	—	30.37	195.92	4.89
West Virginia	964.77	22	416.66	254.19	47.39	36.06	1.02	3.56
WISCONSIN	1,180.27	12	343.65	462.67	97.92	31.02	20.82	17.81
Wyoming	1,289.12	9	307.51	—	—	74.39	203.10	7.20
U.S. Average	$1,017.12		$328.03	$312.90	$ 85.36	$34.22	$ 18.99	$12.50

[1]Local government tax revenue not included.

[2]Including amounts from sources not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *State Government Finances in 1987*, Table 6, September 1988. Rank supplied by the Legislative Reference Bureau.

SELECTED PER CAPITA STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE, BY SOURCE
Fiscal Year 1986-87

State	General Revenue Amount	Rank	From Federal Government	Total From Own Sources	Taxes Total	Property	Sales	Income	Charges & Misc.
Alabama	$ 2,183.24	44	$ 426.73	$1,756.51	$1,087.65	$ 123.73	$ 567.05	$ 268.56	$ 668.86
Alaska	10,480.62	1	1,067.01	9,413.61	3,161.73	1,187.46	275.05	269.51	6,251.88
Arizona	2,639.95	27	347.33	2,292.62	1,594.65	467.91	744.93	283.84	697.97
Arkansas	1,924.66	50	425.82	1,498.84	1,036.56	196.69	498.37	272.59	462.28
California	3,217.68	7	520.19	2,697.48	1,925.77	495.34	642.19	673.57	771.72
Colorado	2,904.65	17	433.61	2,471.04	1,602.02	571.99	598.48	351.57	869.02
Connecticut	3,214.78	8	427.59	2,787.18	2,216.05	842.27	839.66	356.96	571.13
Delaware	3,290.20	5	493.16	2,797.05	1,751.91	240.99	216.37	751.23	1,045.14
Florida	2,376.98	35	305.10	2,017.87	1,365.07	452.86	720.58	49.61	706.81
Georgia	2,521.13	32	442.95	2,071.87	1,371.71	347.34	550.66	417.60	706.47
Hawaii	3,023.72	10	487.97	2,535.75	1,955.00	319.64	998.80	572.38	580.75
Idaho	2,125.63	47	423.86	1,701.76	1,178.47	334.46	444.70	313.28	523.30
ILLINOIS	2,613.83	29	444.40	2,169.43	1,650.21	569.66	631.81	341.73	519.23
Indiana	2,282.30	39	399.59	1,882.71	1,304.21	416.60	519.75	329.17	578.50
IOWA	2,660.74	25	432.98	2,227.76	1,530.10	578.28	444.63	389.87	697.66
Kansas	2,735.05	23	363.37	2,371.68	1,507.62	563.14	529.34	311.61	864.06
Kentucky	2,138.95	46	425.96	1,712.99	1,210.38	204.66	450.31	384.93	502.60
Louisiana	2,628.69	28	613.05	2,015.63	1,226.94	197.65	679.16	141.19	788.69
Maine	2,667.15	24	575.58	2,091.57	1,614.18	530.57	563.18	414.11	477.39
Maryland	3,017.22	11	487.27	2,529.96	1,903.67	463.65	532.91	757.44	626.28
Massachusetts	3,208.08	9	532.48	2,675.60	2,105.39	639.93	477.73	885.28	570.21
MICHIGAN	2,994.68	12	513.15	2,481.53	1,775.60	669.18	450.38	567.07	705.43
MINNESOTA	3,442.44	4	535.64	2,906.79	1,904.46	572.49	578.81	644.15	1,002.33
Mississippi	2,149.32	45	500.49	1,648.83	990.03	234.55	505.32	159.36	658.79
Missouri	2,090.32	49	363.36	1,726.95	1,246.64	271.45	565.97	324.47	480.32
Montana	2,859.06	20	698.07	2,160.99	1,366.36	659.47	183.81	283.37	794.63
Nebraska	2,644.27	26	424.71	2,219.55	1,460.42	636.23	466.86	268.02	759.15
Nevada	2,790.62	22	393.71	2,396.91	1,621.52	359.99	1,041.61	—	775.39
New Hampshire	2,332.69	38	367.41	1,965.28	1,389.11	861.56	230.07	151.82	576.17
New Jersey	3,248.97	6	446.19	2,802.78	2,099.24	845.45	641.38	481.18	703.54
New Mexico	2,913.06	15	464.48	2,448.58	1,307.97	152.69	712.38	227.84	1,140.61
New York	4,242.01	3	699.68	3,542.32	2,772.60	799.40	746.37	1,043.04	769.73
North Carolina	2,231.12	42	371.50	1,859.62	1,362.85	291.06	495.13	488.44	496.76
North Dakota	2,840.58	21	629.51	2,211.07	1,275.50	404.32	459.04	169.04	935.57
Ohio	2,517.37	33	421.06	2,096.31	1,509.44	413.62	517.65	478.85	586.87
Oklahoma	2,264.04	40	390.20	1,873.84	1,218.41	245.18	508.50	233.05	655.43
Oregon	2,954.46	14	544.22	2,410.25	1,612.19	715.29	142.78	586.63	798.06
Pennsylvania	2,591.12	31	473.23	2,117.89	1,553.89	412.45	484.52	447.78	564.00
Rhode Island	2,963.13	13	559.06	2,404.07	1,720.18	652.79	539.23	453.02	683.89
South Carolina	2,215.28	43	394.80	1,820.48	1,232.87	287.57	514.45	350.19	587.62
South Dakota	2,371.94	36	571.27	1,800.67	1,193.78	495.17	545.78	34.15	606.89
Tennessee	2,123.29	48	439.02	1,684.27	1,155.89	248.51	719.63	75.54	528.38
Texas	2,357.81	37	333.57	2,024.24	1,329.00	548.88	580.49	—	695.24
Utah	2,598.81	30	532.40	2,066.41	1,359.54	393.21	545.77	352.72	706.88
Vermont	2,911.54	16	660.51	2,251.03	1,630.60	643.34	506.44	365.72	620.43
Virginia	2,447.91	34	383.45	2,064.46	1,548.23	429.55	502.67	468.57	516.23
Washington	2,893.76	19	538.56	2,355.20	1,697.18	482.98	1,067.15	—	658.02
West Virginia	2,254.88	41	514.61	1,740.27	1,216.60	213.24	599.80	298.12	523.67
WISCONSIN	2,900.78	18	502.97	2,397.81	1,787.34	616.79	518.01	560.59	610.47
Wyoming	5,004.05	2	936.78	4,067.28	2,293.41	1,108.21	520.52	—	1,773.86
D.C	5,939.89	—	2,240.03	3,699.85	3,078.23	878.08	902.90	1,087.95	621.63
U.S. Average	$ 2,819.08		$ 472.45	$2,346.62	$1,664.54	$ 498.06	$ 592.82	$ 436.94	$ 682.08

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Government Finances in 1986-87*, Table 30, September 1988. Rank calculated by the Legislative Reference Bureau.

SELECTED PER CAPITA STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES, BY FUNCTION
Fiscal Year 1986-87[1]

State	General Expenditures[2] Amount	Rank	Education	Health & Hospitals	Highways	Police Protection	Sewerage & Sanitation	Parks and Natural Resources
Alabama	$2,075.14	47	$ 781.46	$324.85	$ 174.15	$ 64.05	$ 56.69	$ 59.02
Alaska	9,955.54	1	2,372.90	244.63	1,111.54	211.45	226.36	366.90
Arizona	2,802.83	18	1,070.51	126.03	363.51	128.43	77.77	122.23
Arkansas	1,906.62	50	792.55	173.19	213.80	51.28	51.28	58.76
California	3,057.57	5	976.52	268.99	141.15	144.91	81.88	138.57
Colorado	2,835.33	14	1,037.19	206.71	248.71	117.01	84.28	123.10
Connecticut	2,925.43	9	887.47	206.51	253.66	106.18	82.88	53.12
Delaware	2,989.62	8	1,149.02	147.39	272.60	100.27	97.99	86.44
Florida	2,351.37	35	751.35	242.15	174.98	123.59	105.67	114.15
Georgia	2,396.69	34	839.96	432.17	198.58	75.37	58.56	69.32
Hawaii	2,831.30	15	757.89	185.21	136.57	101.63	115.59	127.14
Idaho	2,082.20	44	816.99	195.03	251.24	71.72	58.99	104.51
ILLINOIS	2,518.55	26	863.35	157.45	220.06	110.96	83.82	84.61
Indiana	2,161.73	41	905.41	212.58	176.28	57.69	65.29	51.13
IOWA	2,514.54	27	991.00	250.33	314.59	69.48	69.41	81.36
Kansas	2,491.71	28	959.30	199.30	313.46	73.87	47.11	79.48
Kentucky	2,086.28	43	718.82	129.95	248.60	59.15	56.10	72.65
Louisiana	2,468.83	31	765.59	292.97	227.73	93.61	89.42	107.97
Maine	2,474.82	30	881.48	116.78	241.14	62.09	92.10	66.38
Maryland	2,762.37	21	935.57	113.28	257.90	113.20	115.40	105.50
Massachusetts	2,993.25	7	854.89	278.15	166.19	106.04	89.77	66.96
MICHIGAN	2,898.05	10	1,087.04	287.12	176.97	106.25	78.12	70.08
MINNESOTA	3,280.78	4	1,130.99	258.52	315.10	83.29	94.55	122.37
Mississippi	2,026.37	49	735.67	323.88	210.28	54.16	43.92	58.56
Missouri	2,067.97	48	791.28	219.27	189.05	81.14	65.56	64.91
Montana	2,881.25	12	1,075.73	147.92	379.54	69.58	57.60	132.15
Nebraska	2,477.98	29	987.05	264.88	284.06	65.96	46.84	89.16
Nevada	2,809.75	16	800.59	192.43	278.78	134.88	79.90	142.00
New Hampshire	2,237.55	39	808.34	122.62	261.15	78.44	68.81	48.85
New Jersey	3,034.49	6	996.78	174.58	238.01	124.63	127.79	70.31
New Mexico	2,694.09	23	1,005.73	202.59	318.31	95.26	78.56	102.73
New York	3,900.17	3	1,136.71	394.84	213.84	158.22	136.88	70.57
North Carolina	2,077.80	45	899.57	202.97	161.48	72.37	33.70	64.37
North Dakota	2,896.26	11	1,081.25	165.57	336.25	53.29	41.02	128.73
Ohio	2,434.66	32	892.04	205.43	176.20	87.04	93.44	46.14
Oklahoma	2,215.49	40	840.28	208.55	201.63	66.18	80.01	71.36
Oregon	2,809.61	17	1,064.69	176.09	229.64	95.02	65.05	103.63
Pennsylvania	2,350.02	36	830.11	129.41	216.21	74.93	70.77	45.19
Rhode Island	2,788.35	19	889.35	196.74	165.84	95.62	80.62	45.38
South Carolina	2,120.76	42	884.27	294.54	133.68	63.20	65.49	58.93
South Dakota	2,543.77	25	831.72	121.24	347.10	62.21	38.86	104.21
Tennessee	2,077.62	46	700.48	265.52	191.63	63.93	61.87	55.18
Texas	2,323.95	37	938.36	188.11	240.61	82.12	104.25	75.53
Utah	2,545.33	24	1,063.63	174.36	214.59	82.25	56.39	127.73
Vermont	2,749.23	22	1,105.13	98.10	339.16	61.67	58.31	72.20
Virginia	2,399.54	33	937.67	220.73	253.12	85.60	102.15	64.05
Washington	2,777.01	20	1,009.19	195.94	249.16	88.81	126.35	111.57
West Virginia	2,247.68	38	839.60	142.91	264.08	42.62	44.82	77.82
WISCONSIN	2,843.03	13	1,063.42	171.87	260.40	102.95	130.77	87.75
Wyoming	4,423.76	2	1,614.75	527.77	657.65	123.11	74.06	224.06
D.C	5,162.88		911.45	485.37	187.07	372.56	210.63	85.24
U.S. Average	$2,685.33		$ 931.22	$234.06	$ 214.46	$101.42	$ 87.61	$ 85.11

[1]For public welfare expenditures see the table, "Public Welfare Expenditures, by State"; for corrections expenditures see the table, "Prison Population and Correctional Expenditures, by State". Both are in the "Statistics: Social Services" section.

[2]Includes amounts for categories not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Government Finances in 1986-87*, Table 30, September 1988. Rank calculated by the Legislative Reference Bureau.

STATE AND LOCAL PUBLIC DEBT, BY STATE
Fiscal Year 1986-87

State	Per Capita Total Debt		Per Capita Interest On Debt	Debt Outstanding at End of Fiscal Year (in millions)		
	Amount	Rank		Total*	State	Local
Alabama	$ 2,298.31	36	$ 146.78	$ 9,384	$ 3,729	$ 5,655
Alaska	21,285.03	1	1,926.32	11,175	6,189	4,986
Arizona	4,165.12	8	272.16	14,103	1,937	12,166
Arkansas	1,809.47	45	116.10	4,321	1,441	2,880
California	2,601.35	32	177.58	71,961	22,405	49,556
Colorado	3,398.18	15	255.47	11,200	2,320	8,881
Connecticut	3,348.78	17	241.11	10,753	8,014	2,739
Delaware	5,926.23	2	369.53	3,816	2,787	1,029
Florida	3,379.09	16	216.07	40,627	7,806	32,821
Georgia	2,290.78	37	161.23	14,253	2,601	11,652
Hawaii	3,235.00	21	244.65	3,504	2,868	636
Idaho	1,148.41	50	86.01	1,146	614	532
ILLINOIS	2,372.32	35	167.24	27,476	12,665	14,811
Indiana	1,390.19	49	99.47	7,689	2,731	4,958
IOWA	1,726.19	47	128.68	4,892	1,776	3,116
Kansas	2,688.96	29	200.02	6,658	370	6,288
Kentucky	3,332.04	18	198.33	12,419	4,669	7,750
Louisiana	4,436.18	4	262.62	19,790	11,075	8,715
Maine	2,195.14	39	162.75	2,606	1,621	985
Maryland	3,066.99	23	206.21	13,909	5,336	8,573
Massachusetts	3,285.37	20	227.56	19,236	12,800	6,436
MICHIGAN	2,029.78	42	137.88	18,674	7,700	10,974
MINNESOTA	4,057.57	9	289.10	17,228	3,587	13,642
Mississippi	2,033.66	41	109.11	5,338	1,322	4,016
Missouri	1,696.68	48	125.48	8,658	4,307	4,351
Montana	2,747.16	27	219.64	2,222	1,146	1,076
Nebraska	3,965.34	11	258.83	6,321	1,478	4,842
Nevada	3,317.69	19	265.81	3,341	1,226	2,115
New Hampshire	2,897.62	25	202.20	3,063	2,362	701
New Jersey	3,773.62	12	257.45	28,951	17,489	11,463
New Mexico	3,531.13	13	246.67	5,297	1,780	3,517
New York	4,333.63	7	301.46	77,247	40,631	36,616
North Carolina	2,141.82	40	151.30	13,735	2,726	11,010
North Dakota	2,497.47	33	169.88	1,678	792	887
Ohio	1,795.61	46	130.89	19,364	9,440	9,924
Oklahoma	2,611.25	30	187.75	8,544	4,105	4,439
Oregon	4,017.80	10	280.02	10,944	7,143	3,801
Pennsylvania	3,058.69	24	198.11	36,509	8,820	27,689
Rhode Island	3,447.97	14	268.73	3,400	2,785	615
South Carolina	2,604.37	31	193.34	8,920	3,722	5,197
South Dakota	2,775.46	26	194.85	1,968	1,544	424
Tennessee	2,274.15	38	135.65	11,041	2,261	8,780
Texas	3,173.15	22	246.21	53,274	5,329	47,945
Utah	5,428.13	3	406.66	9,119	1,418	7,702
Vermont	2,400.86	34	194.46	1,316	955	361
Virginia	1,876.79	44	126.72	11,081	4,199	6,882
Washington	4,345.69	6	336.51	19,721	3,841	15,880
West Virginia	2,697.42	28	181.15	5,176	2,241	2,936
WISCONSIN	2,027.64	43	142.40	9,747	4,795	4,952
Wyoming	4,390.61	5	351.91	2,151	780	1,371
D.C	5,965.74		444.96	3,711	—	3,711
U.S. Average	$ 2,952.57		$ 205.84	$718,657	$265,677	$452,980

*Because of rounding, detail may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Government Finances in 1986-87*, Tables 25 and 30, September 1988. Rank calculated by the Legislative Reference Bureau.

HIGHLIGHTS OF SOCIAL SERVICES IN WISCONSIN

Public Welfare — U.S. Bureau of the Census data indicated that during the 1986-87 fiscal year over $61 billion was spent on public welfare by state and local governments in the United States. This includes all welfare-related expenditures, such as institutions, medical payments and direct aid. Wisconsin spent $1.8 billion or $487.09 per capita, which ranked it 5th among the states. The District of Columbia ranked 1st ($897.31) and New York 2nd ($640.81), while Alabama ranked lowest ($157.19).

State and local welfare expenditures represented $35.18 per $1,000 of personal income in Wisconsin, ranking it 2nd among the states, while the District of Columbia ($45.97) and New York ($37.56) again ranked highest, and Nevada lowest ($10.99).

General Assistance and Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) in Wisconsin counties during 1988 totaled $505.4 million, granted to over 3.2 million persons. The average General Assistance grant was $154.20 and AFDC was $153.46. Milwaukee County had the highest AFDC grant total ($213 million) but Waukesha County had the highest average grant per recipient ($164.65). The lowest total was in Florence County ($.5 million); lowest average grant was in Taylor County ($137.94).

Medical Assistance -- Medical assistance expenditures in Wisconsin in fiscal year 1988 totaled $1.09 billion, a .24 percent decrease from the 1987 fiscal year. The largest proportion of total benefits was for providing nursing home care (51.7 percent) and inpatient hospital services (12 percent). These 2 categories accounted for over 63 percent of the total, with the remainder going for the following services (in rank order): health maintenance organizations, drugs, physician, clinic and hospital out-patient.

A county breakdown of medical assistance in January 1989 reveals a total expenditure of $93.24 million for 185,952 recipients, yielding an average user reimbursement of $501.43. The greatest share of total benefits went to the counties of Milwaukee (31.3 percent), Dane (5.6 percent) and Racine (3.8 percent); the least went to Florence (0.1 percent). The highest average user reimbursement per recipient was in Milwaukee County ($988.77); Menominee County was lowest ($170.28).

Institutions — With the opening of Columbia and Oshkosh Correctional Institutions, state correctional institutions exhibited only small increases in their average daily population from 1986 to 1988. The number of prisoners on probation and parole continued to increase. A per capita correctional expenditure rate of $44.77 ranked Wisconsin 32nd among the states in 1987.

The total average daily number of persons in state mental institutes, Central State Hospital and centers for the developmentally disabled declined from 1987 (2,429) to 1988 (2,299).

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information.

PUBLIC WELFARE EXPENDITURES, BY STATE
Fiscal Year 1986-87[1]

State	Amount (in thousands)[2]			Per Capita[3]		Per $1,000 Personal Income[3]	
	Total	State	Local	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank
Alabama	$ 641,820	$ 625,190	$ 16,630	$157.19	50	$13.97	46
Alaska	291,199	280,361	10,838	554.66	2	30.67	7
Arizona	726,111	585,300	140,811	214.45	38	16.24	38
Arkansas	543,223	538,447	4,776	227.48	33	20.68	25
California	11,292,273	5,337,841	5,954,432	408.21	9	24.76	15
Colorado	923,191	575,678	347,513	280.09	22	18.55	33
Connecticut	1,186,586	1,045,780	140,806	369.54	12	18.98	29
Delaware	139,096	138,849	247	215.99	37	14.64	45
Florida	2,058,710	1,905,156	153,554	171.23	46	12.04	48
Georgia	1,302,918	1,283,777	19,141	209.41	42	15.87	41
Hawaii	308,765	303,768	4,997	285.10	21	19.52	26
Idaho	169,899	153,786	16,113	170.24	47	15.10	43
ILLINOIS	3,904,535	3,593,026	311,509	337.12	16	21.69	19
Indiana	1,410,413	1,050,010	360,403	255.00	28	19.51	27
IOWA	857,020	754,580	102,440	302.41	20	22.52	17
Kansas	529,535	515,563	13,972	213.87	39	14.69	44
Kentucky	1,006,218	985,769	20,449	269.98	23	24.01	16
Louisiana	1,053,413	1,013,031	40,382	236.14	30	20.91	23
Maine	507,156	495,383	11,773	427.26	8	33.79	4
Maryland	1,405,253	1,385,386	19,867	309.87	18	18.67	32
Massachusetts	2,986,941	2,939,129	47,812	510.15	3	28.90	8
MICHIGAN	4,246,951	3,989,936	257,015	461.63	7	31.43	6
MINNESOTA	2,035,705	1,125,325	910,380	479.44	6	32.22	5
Mississippi	556,278	542,103	14,175	211.92	41	21.81	18
Missouri	1,108,198	1,068,716	39,482	217.17	36	15.86	42
Montana	247,278	226,227	21,051	305.66	19	25.58	13
Nebraska	414,854	394,334	20,520	260.26	25	18.89	31
Nevada	163,391	138,476	24,915	162.26	48	10.99	50
New Hampshire	270,521	214,724	55,797	255.93	27	16.56	36
New Jersey	2,688,552	1,854,213	834,339	350.44	14	18.94	30
New Mexico	329,033	316,770	12,263	219.36	34	19.48	28
New York	11,422,511	6,041,307	5,381,204	640.81	1	37.56	1
North Carolina	1,263,203	1,004,407	258,796	196.98	43	16.04	40
North Dakota	236,193	213,247	22,946	351.48	13	27.89	10
Ohio	4,219,575	3,177,145	1,042,430	391.28	10	28.17	9
Oklahoma	847,157	841,060	6,097	258.91	26	20.87	24
Oregon	579,264	559,928	19,336	212.65	40	16.11	39
Pennsylvania	4,424,678	3,754,655	670,023	370.70	11	26.12	12
Rhode Island	491,921	468,013	23,908	498.91	4	34.61	3
South Carolina	620,768	606,016	14,752	181.25	45	16.27	37
South Dakota	154,560	143,034	11,526	218.00	35	18.48	34
Tennessee	1,215,609	1,158,594	57,015	250.38	29	21.09	22
Texas	2,664,772	2,577,334	87,438	158.72	49	11.85	49
Utah	392,565	386,837	5,728	233.67	31	21.47	20
Vermont	189,831	189,174	657	346.41	15	26.29	11
Virginia	1,110,940	785,164	325,776	188.17	44	12.46	47
Washington	1,426,631	1,418,184	8,447	314.37	17	21.30	21
West Virginia	511,190	510,870	320	266.38	24	25.20	14
WISCONSIN	2,341,465	1,800,034	541,431	487.09	5	35.18	2
Wyoming	113,671	110,972	2,699	231.98	32	17.53	35
D.C.	558,129	0	558,129	897.31		45.97	
U.S. Average	$80,089,669	$61,122,609	$18,967,060	$329.05		$22.69	

[1]Public welfare is defined as support of and assistance to needy persons contingent upon their need. Expenditures include: cash assistance paid directly to needy persons under the categorical programs (Old Age Assistance, Aid to Families With Dependent Children, Aid to the Blind, and Aid to the Disabled) and under any other welfare programs; vendor payments made directly to private purveyors for medical care, burials, and other commodities and services provided under welfare programs; and provision and operation by the government of welfare institutions.

[2]Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

[3]Total state and local expenditures.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Government Finances in 1986-87*, Tables 29, 30, 31, December 1988. Rank by the Legislative Reference Bureau.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN WISCONSIN COUNTIES
1988

County	General Assistance[1]			Aid to Families With Dependent Children[2]			
	Total Persons[3]	Total Grants	Average	AFDC Regular Recipients[3]	AFDC Unemployed Recipients[3]	Total Grants	Average
Adams	158	$ 17,449	$110.44	8,047	3,892	$ 1,713,961	$143.56
Ashland	275	35,798	130.17	8,405	3,193	1,666,169	143.66
Barron	709	109,898	155.00	17,515	6,919	3,505,089	143.45
Bayfield	261	44,657	171.10	6,121	2,539	1,201,981	138.80
Brown	1,922	169,335	88.10	61,973	23,836	12,938,513	150.78
Buffalo	26	4,121	158.49	5,075	1,913	977,892	139.94
Burnett	156	24,330	155.96	9,103	3,395	1,857,068	148.59
Calumet	298	37,771	126.75	5,144	1,380	1,004,066	153.90
Chippewa	1,401	168,940	120.59	22,624	8,783	4,545,693	144.74
Clark	39	8,358	214.32	10,516	4,613	2,134,418	141.08
Columbia	535	84,998	158.88	12,673	2,608	2,217,572	145.12
Crawford	51	6,493	127.30	6,410	4,426	1,557,859	143.77
Dane	11,008	2,144,064	194.77	82,869	17,021	15,620,701	156.38
Dodge	576	79,811	138.56	15,580	2,710	2,770,054	151.45
Door	152	23,909	157.30	6,404	2,887	1,345,603	144.83
Douglas	732	93,372	127.56	30,549	12,169	6,471,477	151.49
Dunn	187	19,348	103.46	13,217	6,890	2,936,516	146.04
Eau Claire	1,814	223,770	123.36	40,602	24,189	9,682,447	149.44
Florence	57	10,419	182.80	2,444	633	449,440	146.06
Fond du Lac	620	59,851	96.53	26,030	9,028	5,149,658	146.89
Forest	26	4,716	181.37	7,455	3,977	1,687,221	147.59
Grant	327	51,029	156.05	13,863	5,021	2,733,904	144.77
Green	594	73,865	124.35	8,728	3,105	1,651,575	139.57
Green Lake	94	14,045	149.41	5,541	2,331	1,129,734	143.51
Iowa	177	31,160	176.04	5,342	2,565	1,072,924	135.69
Iron	3	2,211	737.00	2,563	893	508,421	147.11
Jackson	232	29,214	125.92	9,865	3,661	1,977,134	146.17
Jefferson	393	48,143	122.50	16,092	3,719	2,884,790	145.62
Juneau	177	20,198	114.11	11,095	3,243	2,109,712	147.14
Kenosha	2,152	325,082	151.06	80,487	16,952	15,217,843	156.18
Kewaunee	83	12,426	149.70	3,857	1,917	806,500	139.68
La Crosse	263	50,681	192.70	40,476	21,928	9,196,727	147.37
Lafayette	186	15,431	82.96	4,473	1,033	810,988	147.29
Langlade	470	46,922	99.83	10,796	4,893	2,198,844	140.15
Lincoln	546	58,337	106.84	9,696	4,250	1,989,578	142.66
Manitowoc	1,724	337,726	195.90	23,790	12,729	5,294,035	144.97
Marathon	1,425	289,682	203.29	29,689	19,839	7,148,900	144.34
Marinette	821	134,722	164.09	16,542	7,119	3,437,643	145.29
Marquette	123	19,709	160.24	4,827	1,919	962,780	142.72
Menominee	85	12,386	145.71	14,594	4,812	2,919,425	150.44
Milwaukee	75,371	11,585,965	153.72	1,179,656	159,677	212,962,589	159.01
Monroe	102	13,038	127.82	16,243	5,399	3,082,281	142.42
Oconto	688	109,926	159.78	9,506	4,706	2,062,026	145.09
Oneida	589	92,820	157.59	13,529	6,413	2,870,229	143.93
Outagamie	531	67,859	127.79	29,553	16,183	6,675,499	145.96
Ozaukee	157	28,584	182.07	5,622	324	976,309	164.20
Pepin	23	721	31.37	2,208	1,454	508,337	138.81
Pierce	125	18,395	147.16	7,532	2,826	1,495,405	144.37
Polk	395	56,649	143.41	16,811	5,391	3,323,553	149.70
Portage	932	127,079	136.35	19,516	8,215	4,030,194	145.33
Price	224	26,837	119.81	4,892	1,926	920,142	134.96
Racine	5,386	758,829	140.89	124,313	17,285	22,055,909	155.76
Richland	316	30,365	96.09	7,430	3,962	1,654,396	145.22
Rock	8,563	1,372,106	160.24	89,302	20,831	17,054,620	154.85
Rusk	485	69,900	144.12	7,709	4,884	1,849,339	146.85
St. Croix	201	29,898	148.75	10,706	2,725	2,032,776	151.35
Sauk	299	33,629	112.47	16,741	5,185	3,194,659	145.70
Sawyer	47	9,255	196.91	12,876	7,638	2,958,283	144.21
Shawano	488	64,374	131.91	12,697	5,171	2,556,223	143.06
Sheboygan	1,010	185,547	183.71	25,078	11,673	5,527,608	150.41
Taylor	137	13,498	98.52	4,776	1,939	926,294	137.94
Trempealeau	393	46,946	119.46	9,611	3,167	1,880,851	147.19
Vernon	28	3,011	107.54	11,002	4,618	2,195,660	140.57
Vilas	155	18,822	121.43	4,524	1,957	928,338	143.24
Walworth	220	29,703	135.01	15,977	1,757	2,664,971	150.27
Washburn	73	6,767	92.69	6,732	3,333	1,452,503	144.31
Washington	430	75,340	175.21	14,925	1,479	2,579,936	157.27
Waukesha	1,265	234,770	185.59	37,784	4,425	6,949,619	164.65
Waupaca	538	95,031	176.64	14,724	5,713	2,969,193	145.29
Waushara	412	28,532	69.25	6,866	3,927	1,499,341	138.92
Winnebago	2,296	287,787	125.34	45,396	13,514	9,190,967	156.02
Wood	933	148,556	159.22	24,215	8,004	4,661,400	144.68
Tribal Agencies	—	—	—	16,883	8,275	3,638,543	144.63
TOTAL	133,690	$20,614,912	$154.20	2,536,407	622,906	$484,812,850	$153.46

[1]Excluding medical assistance.
[2]Divided into 2 categories, AFDC regular and AFDC unemployed, which must be totaled to get total AFDC recipients.
[3]Totals are the sum of monthly statistics. Recipients have been counted in each month in which they received benefits so totals may include individuals more than once.
Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Community Services, departmental data, May 1989.

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE IN WISCONSIN[1]
By Type of Service, 1980-1988
(In Millions)

	Nursing Home		Hospital				Drugs		Physicians & Clinics		HMO		Home Health		Other Costs		Total	
			Inpatient		Outpatient													
Fiscal Year	Amt.	%[2]	Amt.	%[2]	Amt.	%[2]	Amt.	%[2]	Amt.	%[2]	Amt.	%[2]	Amt.	%[2]	Amt.	%[2]	Amt.	%[3]
1980	$405.8	60.0%	$101.7	15.0%	$18.8	2.8%	$35.3	5.2%	$46.9	6.9%	$ 0.0	0.0%	$ 2.9	0.4%	$ 64.9	9.6%	$ 676.4	—
1981	504.0	61.1	122.4	14.8	26.7	3.2	40.5	4.9	57.5	7.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.5	69.0	8.4	824.3	21.88%
1982	484.2	56.9	136.2	16.0	29.6	3.5	38.7	4.6	62.1	7.3	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.6	95.2	11.2	851.0	3.23
1983	502.0	57.3	145.2	16.6	33.1	3.8	39.2	4.5	64.3	7.3	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.7	86.7	9.9	876.4	2.99
1984	522.7	55.4	152.5	16.1	39.7	4.2	48.6	5.1	71.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.9	101.1	10.7	944.4	7.75
1985	528.9	54.6	131.0	13.5	36.6	3.8	51.3	5.3	66.4	6.9	21.3	2.2	14.3	1.5	118.7	12.3	968.3	2.53
1986	541.2	52.9	125.8	12.3	29.1	2.8	54.0	5.3	47.1	4.6	91.3	8.9	22.7	2.2	112.4	11.0	1,023.6	5.71
1987	548.5	50.2	143.7	13.2	36.0	3.3	61.5	5.6	49.7	4.5	96.6	8.8	31.2	2.9	125.5	11.5	1,092.6	6.73
1988	563.2	51.7	131.3	12.0	35.3	3.2	70.1	6.4	45.0	4.1	92.5	8.5	32.0	2.9	120.5	11.1	1,089.9	(-)0.24

[1]Wisconsin's Medical Assistance Program was created by Chapter 590, Laws of 1965, to implement Title 19, Federal Social Security Act of 1965, extending health services to medically indigent (so-called "Medicaid" plan). Program is funded under biennially adjusted cost-sharing formula (eff. 10/1/88 — Wis.: 40.69%; Fed.: 59.31%).

[2]Percent of total expenditures.

[3]Percent annual change.

Source: Legislative Fiscal Bureau, departmental data, April 1989.

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE IN WISCONSIN[1]
By County, January 1989

County	Expenditures		Recipients	
	County Total	Percent of State Total	January Total	Average User Reimbursement
Adams	$ 251,100	0.27%	984	$255.18
Ashland	518,153	0.56	1,233	420.24
Barron	837,155	0.90	2,534	330.37
Bayfield	194,16[illegible]	0.21	709	273.86
Brown	2,510,296	2.69	6,695	374.95
Buffalo	262,196	0.28	755	347.28
Burnett	343,657	0.37	987	348.18
Calumet	274,430	0.29	640	428.80
Chippewa	1,841,065	1.97	2,962	621.56
Clark	833,172	0.89	1,595	522.36
Columbia	808,809	0.87	1,655	488.71
Crawford	402,876	0.43	1,167	345.22
Dane	5,231,006	5.61	11,436	457.42
Dodge	1,263,657	1.36	2,137	591.32
Door	346,837	0.37	887	391.02
Douglas	1,107,429	1.19	2,971	372.75
Dunn	701,100	0.75	1,741	402.70
Eau Claire	1,474,373	1.58	4,942	298.34
Florence	111,208	0.12	289	384.80
Fond du Lac	1,366,656	1.47	3,303	413.76
Forest	245,219	0.26	858	285.80
Grant	805,222	0.86	2,701	298.12
Green	343,529	0.37	1,121	306.45
Green Lake	282,565	0.30	737	383.40
Iowa	282,951	0.30	740	382.37
Iron	128,764	0.14	411	313.29
Jackson	420,791	0.45	1,248	337.17
Jefferson	1,641,144	1.76	2,439	672.88
Juneau	435,042	0.47	1,323	328.83
Kenosha	2,152,093	2.31	5,981	359.82
Kewaunee	205,055	0.22	511	401.28
La Crosse	1,986,635	2.13	4,947	401.58
Lafayette	160,450	0.17	535	299.91
Langlade	378,782	0.41	1,384	273.69
Lincoln	494,265	0.53	1,390	355.59
Manitowoc	1,354,196	1.45	3,077	440.10
Marathon	1,546,311	1.66	3,929	393.56
Marinette	957,956	1.03	2,175	440.44
Marquette	168,608	0.18	524	321.77
Menominee	175,213	0.19	1,029	170.28
Milwaukee	29,148,098	31.26	29,479	988.77
Monroe	672,261	0.72	1,937	347.06
Oconto	471,482	0.51	1,412	333.91
Oneida	1,086,517	1.17	1,953	559.20
Outagamie	1,948,692	2.09	3,672	530.69
Ozaukee	341,614	0.37	713	479.12
Pepin	189,725	0.20	435	436.15
Pierce	464,588	0.50	1,072	433.48
Polk	698,116	0.75	2,011	347.15
Portage	695,413	0.75	2,194	316.96
Price	378,207	0.41	971	389.50
Racine	3,585,296	3.85	8,127	441.16
Richland	296,053	0.32	1,063	278.51
Rock	2,501,803	2.68	7,604	329.01
Rusk	288,299	0.31	1,039	277.48
St. Croix	722,516	0.77	1,467	492.51
Sauk	869,804	0.93	2,003	434.25
Sawyer	330,837	0.35	1,243	266.16
Shawano	791,217	0.85	2,118	373.57
Sheboygan	1,571,137	1.69	3,360	467.60
Taylor	326,746	0.35	785	416.24
Trempealeau	798,166	0.86	1,516	526.49
Vernon	637,942	0.68	1,587	401.98
Vilas	287,024	0.31	706	406.55
Walworth	1,193,706	1.28	2,166	551.11
Washburn	282,819	0.30	938	301.51
Washington	832,633	0.89	1,758	473.63
Waukesha	2,291,715	2.46	4,657	492.10
Waupaca	1,270,902	1.36	2,540	500.36
Waushara	327,298	0.35	981	333.64
Winnebago	1,872,022	2.01	4,811	389.11
Wood	1,225,164	1.31	2,962	413.63
TOTAL	$93,242,043	100.00%	185,952	$501.43

[1]Wisconsin's Medical Assistance Program was created by Chapter 590, Laws of 1965, to implement Title 19, Federal Social Security Act of 1965, extending health services to medically indigent (so-called "Medicaid" plan). Program is funded under biennially adjusted cost-sharing formula (eff. 10/1/88 — Wis.: 40.69%; Fed.: 59.31%).

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Health, Bureau of Health Care Financing, departmental data, January 1989; Legislative Fiscal Bureau, "Medical Assistance Program", January 1989.

PRISON POPULATION AND CORRECTIONAL EXPENDITURES, BY STATE

State	Total Confined (as of Dec. 31) 1970	1980	1986	1987	Correctional Expenditures — 1987 Total (in thousands)	Per Capita Amount	Rank
Alabama	3,790	6,543	11,710	12,827	$ 167,063	$ 40.92	36
Alaska[1]	NA	822	2,460	2,528	91,117	173.56	1
Arizona	1,461	4,372	9,434	10,948	335,881	99.20	5
Arkansas	NA	2,911	4701	5,443	69,767	29.22	48
California	25,033	24,569	59,484	66,975	3,006,059	108.67	4
Colorado	2,066	2,629	3,804	4,808	195,522	59.32	21
Connecticut[1]	1,568	4,308	6,905	7,511	159,437	49.65	26
Delaware[1]	596	1,474	2,823	2,931	48,543	75.38	9
Florida	9,187	20,735	32,237	32,445	894,672	74.41	10
Georgia	5,113	12,178	17,363	18,575	399,467	64.20	16
Hawaii[1]	228	985	2,180	2,268	85,059	78.54	7
Idaho	411	817	1,448	1,482	32,235	32.30	46
ILLINOIS	6,381	11,899	19,456	19,850	554,407	47.87	28
Indiana	4,137	6,683	10,175	10,827	216,747	39.19	39
IOWA	1,747	2,481	2,777	2,863	103,893	36.56	42
Kansas	1,902	2,494	5,345	5,881	99,777	40.30	37
Kentucky	2,849	3,588	5,288	5,471	149,335	40.07	38
Louisiana	4,196	8,889	14,300	15,375	227,737	51.05	24
Maine	516	814	1,316	1,328	48,746	41.07	35
Maryland	5,186	7,731	13,326	13,467	446,051	98.36	6
Massachusetts	2,053	3,185	5,636	6,238	347,520	59.35	20
MICHIGAN	9,079	15,124	20,742	23,879	711,547	77.34	8
MINNESOTA	1,585	2,001	2,462	2,546	201,196	47.38	30
Mississippi	1,730	3,902	6,747	6,831	76,979	29.33	47
Missouri	3,413	5,726	10,309	11,357	237,945	46.63	31
Montana	260	739	1,111	1,187	30,093	37.20	41
Nebraska	1,001	1,446	1,953	2,086	60,635	38.04	40
Nevada	690	1,839	4,367	4,434	120,583	119.74	2
New Hampshire	244	326	782	867	37,257	35.25	44
New Jersey[2]	5,704	5,884	12,020	13,662	558,109	72.75	11
New Mexico	742	1,279	2,416	2,648	104,423	69.62	12
New York	12,059	21,815	38,449	40,842	2,131,670	119.59	3
North Carolina	5,969	15,513	17,698	17,249	407,245	63.50	17
North Dakota	147	253	421	430	15,802	23.51	49
Ohio	9,185	13,489	22,463	24,240	683,481	63.38	18
Oklahoma	3,640	4,796	9,596	9,639	143,581	43.88	34
Oregon	1,800	3,177	4,770	5,482	147,704	54.22	23
Pennsylvania	6,289	8,171	15,201	16,267	568,360	47.62	29
Rhode Island[1]	NA	813	1,358	1,429	43,908	44.53	33
South Carolina	2,726	7,862	11,676	12,664	221,041	64.54	15
South Dakota	391	635	1,184	1,135	25,242	35.60	43
Tennessee[2]	3,268	7,022	7,591	7,624	247,769	51.03	25
Texas	14,331	29,892	38,534	38,821	832,558	49.59	27
Utah	491	932	1,845	1,888	100,938	60.08	19
Vermont[1]	162	480	697	759	18,721	34.16	45
Virginia	4,648	8,920	12,930	13,321	402,842	68.23	13
Washington	2,864	4,399	6,603	6,131	307,646	67.79	14
West Virginia	938	1,257	1,482	1,461	40,224	20.96	50
WISCONSIN	2,973	3,980	5,697	6,001	215,212	44.77	32
Wyoming	231	534	855	940	27,592	56.31	22
TOTAL	174,968	302,313	545,133	581,609	$16,637,629	$ 68.35 (state av.)	

[1]State has combined jail and prison system; total includes prisoners from both units.

[2]Excludes state prisoners held in local jails because of overcrowding.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Government Finances in 1986-87*, November 1988, Tables 22 and 30; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Bulletin: Prisoners in 1987*, April 1988, Table 2. Rank by the Legislative Reference Bureau.

POPULATION OF STATE CORRECTIONAL AND MENTAL INSTITUTIONS
Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1960-1988

Institutions Under Department of Health and Social Services[1]	Average Daily Population										December 1988	
	1960	1970	1975	1980	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Avg. Pop.	Rated Bed[2] Capacity
Division of Corrections												
Waupun Correctional Institution	1,587	954	933	1,087	900	912	904	935	972	973	988	840
Green Bay Correctional Institution	982	755	665	658	772	782	777	821	835	817	829	584
Columbia Correctional Institution[3]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	324	499	455	450
Dodge Correctional Institution	—	—	—	88	385	406	435	492	502	499	511	309
Fox Lake Correctional Institution	—	553	523	570	635	643	644	698	726	731	748	576
Oshkosh Correctional Institution[4]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	349	396	300
Oakhill Correctional Institution	—	—	—	198	318	314	317	334	345	337	351	321
Adult Correctional Center System[5]	—	390	321	276	432	426	434	793	811	924	969	802
Taycheedah Correctional Institution	112	141	91	123	192	195	197	209	232	250	216	126
Kettle Moraine Correctional Institution[6]	—	293	84	368	443	443	446	471	485	492	522	375
Wisconsin Resource Center[7]	—	—	—	—	57	78	149	162	161	162	159	160
Inmates in Minn. prisons[8]	—	—	—	—	290	285	290	268	35	22	63	—
Ethan Allen School	71	365	332	306	304	310	332	347	303	326	[illegible]	313
Lincoln Hills School	—	—	238	245	185	183	224	235	240	235	212	265
Juvenile Correctional Camp System	—	81	27	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number on parole and mandatory release	2,592	4,329	2,[illegible]5	3,045	3,341	3,407	3,553	3,566	3,709	3,781	3,854	—
Number on probation	2,800	4,530	13,070	16,797	19,241	19,201	19,598	20,530	21,483	22,333	22,554	—
Division of Care and Treatment Facilities												
Mendota Mental Health Institute	966	522	154	202	189	259	255	239	256	247	251	285
Winnebago Mental Health Institute	987	574	291	310	280	264	256	236	259	259	251	280
Central State Hospital[9]	336	258	268	154	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. Wis. Center for Develop. Disabled	1,876	1,421	95	676	669	658	643	623	597	546	529	558
So. Wis. Center for Develop. Disabled	1,521	1,207	892	735	740	737	725	716	677	618	603	653
Central Wis. Center for Develop. Disabled	124	1,070	881	731	679	677	663	658	640	629	623	673

[1] For location of institutions and superintendent's name, see table with the Health and Social Services departmental write-up.

[2] For mental health, bed capacity is by "budgeted capacity". For the 3 centers for Developmentally Disabled, capacity can exceed budgeted bed capacity but cannot exceed capacity to comply with Division of Health regulations.

[3] Columbia Correctional Institution opened on May 14, 1986.

[4] Oshkosh Correctional Institution opened on September 10, 1986.

[5] Wis. Correctional Center System was created effective July 1, 1985, from the former Correctional Camp System and units formerly under the Bureau of Community Corrections. Statistics prior to 1986 are for the Correctional Camp System.

[6] Kettle Moraine Correctional Institute was closed to juveniles 11/1/74; 1975 figures include 33 juveniles.

[7] Wisconsin Resource Center opened January 5 1983.

[8] Sec. 46.051, Wis. Stats., allows the Department of Health and Social Services to enter into one or more contracts with Minnesota.

[9] Central State Hospital merged with Dodge Correctional Institution April 1983.

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Corrections, *Fiscal Year Summary Report of Population Movement for 1988* and previous issues (Bulletin C-60A); *Monthly Report of Wisconsin Corrections Population — December 1988* (Bulletin C-59); Division of Community Services data.

HIGHLIGHTS OF TRANSPORTATION IN WISCONSIN

Roads — There are 108,600 miles of roads in Wisconsin. Of this total, almost 12,000 miles (11 percent) comprise the state trunk highway system, and about 20,000 miles (18 percent) are county trunk highways. The largest proportion of road mileage is the 75,000 miles of local roads, and 61,000 of those miles are town roads.

Seventy-five percent (82,086 miles) of Wisconsin's road system is surfaced by bituminous grade or higher with the remaining 25 percent being gravel or soil-surfaced, graded and drained or unimproved. Sixty percent of the town roads, 95 percent of the city and village streets, 99 percent of the county trunk highways, and 100 percent of the state trunk highways are surfaced by bituminous or higher grade.

Motor Vehicles and Drivers — The total number of motor vehicle registrations has increased from 1,492 in 1905 to 3.7 million in 1987-88.

In 1987, there were 130,594 traffic accidents involving 208,621 drivers. Of these accidents, 24,096 were attributed to failure to yield right-of-way, 26,070 to inattentive driving, and 22,871 to speed too fast for conditions. Of 208,621 drivers, 67,183 were age 24 or younger; 51,467 were 25-34 years of age; and 31,733 were in the 35-44 age group. Of 535 drivers killed in 1987, 456 were tested for blood alcohol content — 49.8 tested positive. Vehicle miles traveled totaled 40,194 million miles, the fatal accident rate was 1.81 per 100 million vehicle miles, and the death rate was 2.03 in 1987.

Mass Transit — As of May 1989, 24 (22 publicly owned; 2 privately owned) urban bus systems were operating; 10 rural/intercity (4 publicly owned; 6 privately owned) in Wisconsin. The majority of the publicly owned systems were established in the middle to late 1970s; only 3 date back to the 1950s. Twenty-one municipalities have shared-ride taxi service.

Between 1950 and 1988, the overall total urban bus revenue mileage and the number of passengers had decreased by 20,304 revenue miles and 210,039 passengers, respectively. Between 1975 and 1988, however, urban bus mileage increased by 6,939 miles, and the number of passengers increased by 15,370. Passenger revenue has fluctuated throughout this period.

Airports — In 1987, there were 660 airports operating in Wisconsin, of which 96 were publicly owned and 403 privately owned. The remainder were heliports, seaplane bases and military fields.

In 1987, certificated air carriers carried 2,916,034 passengers and 20,985 tons of air mail and cargo.

Railroads — Between 1920 and 1977 the number of railroads operating in Wisconsin decreased from 35 to 15. Since then, however, the number has risen to 17. These increases are the result of newly established short-line railroads. Of the 17, 3 are Class I railroads. From 1920 to 1987, the road mileage operated by the railroads declined by 3,038 miles or 40.3 percent.

Until 1977, both the number of passengers and passenger revenues steadily declined. Since 1977, the number of passengers has fluctuated with a high in 1980 of 174,000.

The amount of rail freight traffic and revenue has fluctuated. In 1981, traffic totaled 14.2 million ton-miles and revenue $476.3 million. In 1987, traffic totaled 13.4 million ton-miles and $371.7 million.

Waterports — In 1986, Wisconsin's lake waterports handled 35.94 million short tons of commodities and 1.04 million passengers.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information about transportation.

HIGHWAY MILEAGE, BY COUNTY AND SYSTEM
January 1, 1988

County	State Trunk System	County Trunk System	Local Roads (city, village, town)	Other Roads (parks, forests)	Total (all systems)
Adams	91.67	224.53	1,101.50	2.95	1,420.65
Ashland	120.41	119.52	879.50	9.62	1,129.05
Barron	141.74	288.29	1,515.71	0.18	1,945.92
Bayfield	154.14	181.90	1,804.36	1.51	2,141.91
Brown	184.49	348.21	1,451.24	3.23	1,987.17
Buffalo	148.02	318.13	570.04	4.63	1,040.82
Burnett	106.71	217.14	1,192.49	37.98	1,554.32
Calumet	98.26	126.81	550.80	5.44	781.31
Chippewa	207.80	483.03	1,534.65	26.17	2,051.65
Clark	157.01	296.83	1,664.51	44.33	2,162.68
Columbia	275.38	357.38	1,046.30	13.80	1,692.86
Crawford	179.92	232.86	749.64	0.41	1,062.83
Dane	398.46	537.39	2,593.29	7.83	3,536.97
Dodge	258.58	536.52	1,180.41	9.78	1,985.29
Door	101.74	273.38	868.97	31.23	1,275.32
Douglas	161.58	334.68	1,496.03	65.50	2,057.79
Dunn	204.36	425.20	1,078.99	0.49	1,709.04
Eau Claire	149.14	424.63	900.75	20.24	1,494.76
Florence	66.95	49.52	373.54	22.62	512.63
Fond du Lac	237.84	340.50	1,106.20	12.06	1,696.60
Forest	153.04	108.47	757.44	46.62	1,065.57
Grant	258.16	311.76	1,492.17	24.77	2,086.86
Green	126.43	271.34	814.58	1.84	1,214.19
Green Lake	70.28	230.62	392.19	0.84	693.93
Iowa	166.13	361.11	752.25	16.71	1,296.20
Iron	113.41	66.56	541.00	48.62	769.59
Jackson	186.02	232.02	1,027.34	28.79	1,474.17
Jefferson	174.33	258.51	892.76	5.03	1,330.93
Juneau	183.21	243.02	1,062.00	7.71	1,495.94
Kenosha	123.99	261.23	550.09	12.82	948.13
Kewaunee	80.20	193.06	529.53	3.68	806.47
La Crosse	149.87	285.36	639.08	0.00	1,074.31
Lafayette	138.25	255.60	744.24	4.39	1,142.59
Langlade	145.02	268.54	705.31	50.53	1,169.40
Lincoln	167.69	251.14	825.77	26.78	1,271.38
Manitowoc	157.77	280.44	1,169.92	4.47	1,612.60
Marathon	274.28	615.56	2,281.98	42.99	3,214.81
Marinette	153.20	307.97	1,615.89	225.79	2,302.85
Marquette	86.65	237.90	525.97	6.39	856.91
Menominee	40.64	36.51	79.32	0.00	156.47
Milwaukee	262.21	85.99	2,454.13	81.12	2,883.45
Monroe	238.41	342.08	1,008.47	2.10	1,591.06
Oconto	142.45	297.19	1,467.63	27.01	1,934.28
Oneida	159.73	162.33	1,297.04	58.05	1,677.15
Outagamie	195.56	346.48	1,171.52	1.21	1,714.77
Ozaukee	100.89	138.03	569.64	0.65	809.21
Pepin	56.10	146.67	256.83	0.00	459.60
Pierce	168.65	241.80	828.90	0.00	1,239.35
Polk	158.89	332.18	1,417.05	7.25	1,915.37
Portage	154.54	443.20	1,210.98	4.44	1,813.16
Price	169.70	203.22	1,027.77	32.48	1,433.17
Racine	156.36	152.86	842.63	12.36	1,164.21
Richland	151.69	296.12	671.93	0.00	1,119.74
Rock	250.76	213.21	1,444.66	1.39	1,910.02
Rusk	115.69	245.90	845.40	8.35	1,215.34
St. Croix	199.05	341.61	1,078.42	15.90	1,634.98
Sauk	221.38	302.04	1,221.52	19.91	1,764.85
Sawyer	162.57	232.67	1,077.37	38.18	1,510.79
Shawano	170.56	286.43	1,246.54	0.17	1,703.70
Sheboygan	170.41	450.42	845.64	13.63	1,480.10
Taylor	117.19	233.95	1,070.79	11.99	1,433.92
Trempealeau	177.21	292.63	845.68	9.49	1,325.01
Vernon	217.01	280.40	1,118.47	4.19	1,620.07
Vilas	136.13	205.84	1,112.04	115.46	1,569.47
Walworth	209.32	205.69	1,000.22	7.30	1,422.53
Washburn	136.24	200.80	959.13	36.30	1,332.47
Washington	191.48	196.98	909.67	4.36	1,302.49
Waukesha	237.90	378.40	1,810.05	10.38	2,436.73
Waupaca	181.39	340.82	1,065.64	4.68	1,592.53
Waushara	132.59	334.14	851.79	3.05	1,321.57
Winnebago	158.54	204.95	996.12	2.53	1,362.14
Wood	179.94	326.14	1,198.86	19.54	1,724.48
STATE TOTAL	11,873.42	19,554.64	75,780.28	1,432.24	108,640.58

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Division of Highways and Transportation Services, Bureau of Environmental and Data Analysis, *1988 Wisconsin Highway Mileage Data*, Table 2.

WISCONSIN ROAD MILEAGE, BY SYSTEM AND SURFACE TYPE
January 1, 1988

Surface Type	Total System Mileage	By Type of System: State Trunk Miles	State Trunk Percent*	County Trunk Miles	County Trunk Percent*	Town Roads Miles	Town Roads Percent*	City & Vil. Streets Miles	City & Vil. Streets Percent*	Parks & Forest Roads Miles	Parks & Forest Roads Percent*
Bituminous or higher	82,086	11,873	100.00%	19,344	98.93%	36,727	60.03%	13,829	94.71%	312	21.78%
Gravel or soil-surfaced	22,389	0	0.00	204	1.04	21,016	34.35	733	5.02	436	30.45
Graded and drained	3,879	0	0.00	6	0.03	3,270	5.35	35	0.24	568	39.67
Unimproved	286	0	0.00	0	0.00	166	0.27	4	0.03	116	8.10
TOTAL	108,640	11,873	100.00%	19,554	100.00%	61,179	100.00%	14,601	100.00%	1,432	100.00%

*Percentages calculated by the Legislative Reference Bureau.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Division of Highways and Transportation Services, Bureau of Environmental and Data Analysis, *1988 Wisconsin Highway Mileage Data*, Figure 2.

WISCONSIN WATERPORT USAGE, 1986[1]

Waterports	Total Commodities Tonnage[2]	Major Commodities Handled[2]: Metallic Ores	Farm Products	Coal	Nonmetallic Minerals	Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete	Petroleum and Coal Products	Pulp, Paper and Allied Products	Food and Kindred Products	Chemical and Allied Products	Primary Metal Products	Fish and Marine Products	Passengers
LAKE SUPERIOR													
Superior-Duluth	29,155,300	15,054,127	3,366,043	8,342,767	1,120,116	436,278	264,154	179,407	90,973	18	57,125	116	215,154
Ashland	133,724	45	—	130,570	2,970	75	—	—	—	20	—	—	—
Bayfield	14,309	45	—	—	9,150	179	349	—	—	—	—	74	236,251
LaPointe	4,321	—	—	—	—	—	349	—	—	—	—	—	206,253
Cornucopia	133	—	—	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	—
Port Wing	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	—
LAKE MICHIGAN													
Milwaukee	1,823,143	1	56,005	482,837	532,245	357,898	64,309	270	92,189	30,120	70,195	—	73,478
Green Bay	2,199,701	12,676	—	1,430,723	94,225	218,343	84,591	94,225	41,446	7,471	—	—	30,150
Sheboygan	920,509	—	—	884,139	31,355	—	—	—	—	5,015	—	—	—
Port Washington	293,363	—	—	293,363	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kewaunee	392,248	5,542	—	65	133,258	67,095	—	126,173	10,449	17,947	—	—	85,109
Manitowoc	304,382	—	—	59,975	11,913	122,362	23,497	—	—	—	3,276	—	—
Marinette-Menominee[3]	189,837	—	—	112,222	75,033	—	—	—	—	—	2,582	—	—
Sturgeon Bay[4]	469,644	85,935	—	315,324	37,717	—	26,686	—	—	—	3,982	—	3,316
Kenosha	37,759	—	70	—	6	—	—	—	36,816	53	23	—	—
Two Rivers	5,105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,105	—	—	—
Algoma		No Commerce Reported											
Detroit Harbor[5]	6,220	—	—	—	—	—	1,566	209	—	—	—	209	193,803
Pensaukee		No Commerce Reported											
Oconto		No Commerce Reported											
Racine		No Commerce Reported											
TOTAL	35,949,785	15,158,371	3,422,118	12,051,985	2,048,078	1,202,230	465,501	400,284	271,873	65,749	137,183	529	1,043,514

[1]Wisconsin waterports on the Mississippi River used for nonrecreational purposes are Alma, Cassville, Genoa, La Crosse, Prairie du Chien and Prescott. Individual cargo tonnage movement at these ports is not available from source. [2]Movement of commodities at ports and harbors in short tons (one ton — 2,000 lbs.). [3]Includes tonnage handled at Menominee, Michigan. [4]Includes tonnage traversing Lake Michigan Ship Canal, not just handled at Sturgeon Bay. [5]Washington Island. Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, *Waterborne Commerce of the United States*, Calendar Year 1986, Part 3: "Waterways and Harbors, Great Lakes", May 1988.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS IN WISCONSIN[1]
Fiscal Years 1930-1988

Fiscal Year	Autos	Trucks	Trailers, Semitrailers	Motor Homes	Busses	Motor-cycles	Mopeds	Municipals[2]	Totals
1929-30	700,251	115,883	—	—	554	3,030	—	—	819,718
1934-35	597,197	116,912	5,634	—	498	2,556	—	6,670	729,467
1939-40	741,583	123,742	5,144	—	675	3,508	—	9,770	884,422
1944-45	676,978	139,591	6,484	—	1,489	3,883	—	9,951	838,376
1949-50	921,194	209,083	14,124	—	2,465	10,355	—	13,904	1,171,125
1954-55	1,108,084	227,367	21,643	—	3,337	9,205	—	16,787	1,386,423
1959-60	1,303,679	246,353	31,502	—	5,184	11,975	—	21,268	1,619,961
1964-65	1,517,397	269,771	44,017	—	7,218	28,820	—	26,644	1,893,867
1969-70	1,762,681	317,096	64,065	—	8,178	53,642	—	4,830	2,210,492
1974-75	2,096,694	425,854	91,609	—	11,897	111,110	—	3,617	2,740,781
1977-78	2,222,108	561,307	95,025	—	12,478	135,843	—	820	3,027,581
1978-79	2,253,966	556,757	97,643	18,769	10,468	153,110	—	2,107	3,167,695
1979-80	2,509,904	558,840	102,256	17,071	13,775	205,786	10,116	2,298	3,552,430
1980-81[1]	2,418,254	714,457	100,918	17,952	12,488	204,927	13,588	—	3,451,044
1981-82[2]	2,437,791	730,067	102,211	18,171	13,774	205,001	13,234	—	3,488,844
1982-83	2,312,883	718,287	67,829	15,762	12,886	178,146	17,890	52,992	3,360,811
1983-84	2,317,388	747,592	71,329	16,217	11,622	178,166	19,021	54,588	3,396,870
1984-85	2,310,024	765,852	72,289	17,195	10,325	176,023	20,321	57,166	3,406,196
1985-86	2,349,441	818,102	75,969	18,309	11,712	174,369	22,271	59,374	3,505,630
1986-87	2,347,963	862,111	80,611	18,776	11,014	167,792	24,229	61,330	3,573,826
1987-88	2,388,507	932,313	94,861	19,874	11,549	167,055	26,487	63,129	3,703,775

[1]Registration figures were first kept on a calendar year basis beginning in 1905. The 1905 figure was 1,492 for automobiles; no other figures were kept.

[2]Beginning in 1969, municipally-owned vehicles have been registered on a multiyear basis. Therefore, since 1969, only registrations transacted during each fiscal year are given. For 1980-81 and 1981-82, municipals are included in autos.

Source: Secretary of State, *Biennial Report — 1928-30;* Highway Commission, *Biennial Reports — 1933-35, 1938-40;* Motor Vehicle Department, *Wisconsin Motor Vehicle Registrations — Fiscal Years 1944-45 through 1964-65;* Department of Transportation, *Wisconsin Motor Vehicle Registrations — Fiscal Year 1979-80* (and previous issues), and *Wisconsin Transportation Facts,* Chapter 4, Table 4-1; and Department of Transportation, departmental data, January 1989.

WISCONSIN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS
Ten-Year Statistical Summary, 1978-1987

Year	Total Licensed Drivers	Accidents			Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Miles Traveled[1]	Death Rate[2]	Fatal Accident Rate[2]
		Total	Fatal	Injury					
1978	2,927,546	159,227	862	43,760	998	64,590	33,863	2.95	2.55
1979	2,694,404	166,461	876	45,357	997	66,[illegible]5	32,974	3.02	2.66
1980	3,015,000	128,226	861	41,377	985	60,297	31,165	3.16	2.76
1981	3,059,000	118,873	813	40,075	927	58,689	33,611	2.76	2.42
1982	3,070,956	108,460	674	36,422	775	52,831	32,795	2.[illegible]6	2.06
1983	3,123,649	113,986	657	38,272	735	55,018	34,107	2.15	1.93
1984	3,192,135	119,836	716	40,239	834	58,573	34,456	2.35	2.02
1985	3,265,322	129,615	672	41,647	750	60,363	36,680	2.04	1.83
1986	3,288,517	126,962	661	41,547	757	60,557	38,428	1.97	1.72
1987	3,308,903	130,594	729	42,031	817	61,500	40,194	2.03	1.81

[1]In millions — based on U.S. Bureau of Public Roads estimate of motor vehicle miles traveled.

[2]Per 100 million vehicle miles.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, *1987 Traffic Accident Facts,* 1988 edition.

Blood Alcohol of Driver Fatalities, By Age Group, 1987

Age Group of Drivers	Drivers Killed	Drivers Tested			Drivers' Blood Alcohol Content		
		Total	Negative	Positive	0.001-0.049	0.05-0.099	0.10 and over
17 and under	37	33	22	11	2	4	5
18 years	10	7	4	3	1	0	2
19 years	26	20	9	11	2	0	9
20 years	19	17	7	10	3	2	5
21 years	23	19	6	13	2	2	9
22-24 years	48	45	16	29	1	5	23
25-34 years	153	137	43	94	3	8	83
35-44 years	69	61	29	32	1	1	30
45-54 years	43	36	25	11	0	0	11
55-64 years	31	23	17	6	1	0	5
65-74 years	33	27	22	5	0	2	3
75-84 years	34	24	23	1	0	0	1
85 and over	8	5	5	0	0	0	0
Unknown	1	2	1	1	0	0	1
TOTAL	535	456	229	227	16	24	187

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, *1987 Traffic Accident Facts,* 1988 edition.

WISCONSIN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS—Cont.
Possible Contributing Circumstances, 1987*

Circumstance by category	All Accidents				Urban Accidents				Rural Accidents			
	Total	Fatal	Personal Injury	Property Damage	Total	Fatal	Personal Injury	Property Damage	Total	Fatal	Personal Injury	Property Damage
DRIVER												
Speed too fast for conditions	22,871	233	8,963	13,675	11,158	52	4,062	7,044	11,713	181	4,901	6,631
Failure to yield right of way	24,096	101	9,469	14,526	18,078	29	6,971	11,078	6,018	72	2,498	3,448
Inattentive driving	26,070	136	10,244	15,690	15,594	19	5,788	9,787	10,476	117	4,456	5,903
Following too close	7,412	6	3,021	4,385	5,643	2	2,316	3,325	1,769	4	705	1,060
Improper turn	5,265	16	1,119	4,130	3,923	3	759	3,161	1,342	13	360	969
Left of center	3,252	126	1,401	1,725	1,153	14	419	720	2,099	112	982	1,005
Disregard signal	3,926	16	1,841	2,069	3,595	14	1,685	1,896	331	2	156	173
Disregard stop sign	2,823	47	1,521	1,255	1,835	8	953	874	988	39	568	381
Improper overtaking	2,476	18	698	1,760	1,228	2	301	925	1,248	16	397	835
Unsafe backing	3,924	5	336	3,583	2,635	3	223	2,409	1,289	2	113	1,174
Fail to control	15,324	149	5,954	9,221	8,210	28	2,810	5,372	7,114	121	3,144	3,849
Driver condition	8,303	138	4,292	3,873	4,143	30	1,954	2,159	4,160	108	2,338	1,714
Other	17,413	72	4,057	13,284	8,353	22	2,582	5,749	9,060	50	1,475	7,535
Unknown	114,207	581	38,119	75,507	75,471	168	27,072	48,231	38,736	413	11,047	27,276
HIGHWAY												
Snow/ice/wet	22,249	127	7,080	15,042	12,146	22	3,835	8,289	10,103	105	3,245	6,753
Narrow shoulder	1,112	21	423	668	76	0	24	52	1,036	21	399	616
Low shoulder	720	13	252	455	57	0	16	41	663	13	236	414
Soft shoulder	490	7	195	288	44	0	14	30	446	7	181	258
Rough pavement	362	1	148	213	97	0	45	52	265	1	103	161
Debris from prior accident	159	0	65	94	78	0	34	44	81	0	31	50
Other debris	520	5	186	329	218	4	80	134	302	1	106	195
Sign missing/obstructed	144	0	71	73	64	0	33	31	80	0	38	42
Narrow bridge	95	0	43	52	10	0	5	5	85	0	38	47
Construction zone	1,947	12	725	1,210	1,057	8	398	651	890	4	327	559
Visibility obstructed	3,314	14	1,324	1,976	1,801	0	741	1,060	1,513	14	583	916
Other	12,405	49	2,288	10,068	3,681	10	1,132	2,539	8,724	39	1,156	7,529
Unknown	183,971	1,018	65,317	117,636	124,883	275	45,026	79,582	59,088	743	20,291	38,054
VEHICLE												
Brakes	1,453	3	573	877	983	1	388	594	470	2	185	283
Tires	1,260	12	505	743	503	3	169	331	757	9	336	412
Steering	394	2	159	233	233	0	75	158	161	2	84	75
Turn signals	209	1	76	132	89	1	38	50	120	0	38	82
Head lamps	156	3	65	88	90	1	35	54	66	2	30	34
Stop lamps	114	0	41	73	58	0	23	35	56	0	18	38
Tail lamps	72	0	29	43	28	0	11	17	44	0	18	26
Disabled from prior accident	73	0	26	47	43	0	11	32	30	0	15	15
Other disabled	204	1	79	124	129	1	55	73	75	0	24	51
Mirrors	52	0	12	40	30	0	6	24	22	0	6	16
Suspension	119	1	55	63	48	0	17	31	71	1	38	32
Other	4,800	25	1,462	3,313	2,711	6	838	1,867	2,089	19	624	1,446
Unknown	160,959	704	55,258	104,997	109,117	167	38,157	70,793	51,842	537	17,101	34,204

*The numbers in this table represent the number of times a possible contributing circumstance was cited. These numbers do not represent numbers of accidents.
Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, *1987 Traffic Accident Facts*, 1988 edition.

WISCONSIN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS—Cont.
Drivers Involved in Accidents, By Age Group, 1987

Age of Drivers	Involved in Accidents		Type of Accident		
	Number	Percent	Fatal	Personal Injury	Property Damage
14 years and under	179	0.09%	1	62	116
15 years	257	0.12	4	100	153
16 years	6,937	3.33	33	2,451	4,453
17 years	8,431	4.04	36	2,989	5,406
18 years	8,660	4.15	31	3,165	5,464
19 years	7,581	3.63	44	2,804	4,733
20 years	7,584	3.64	37	2,851	4,696
21 years	7,107	3.41	40	2,574	4,493
22 years	6,941	3.33	44	2,472	4,425
23 years	6,955	3.33	39	2,516	4,400
24 years	6,551	3.14	26	2,322	4,203
25-34 years	51,467	24.67	310	18,073	33,084
35-44 years	31,733	15.21	171	10,890	20,672
45-54 years	17,833	8.55	84	6,013	11,736
55-64 years	13,782	6.61	80	4,617	9,085
65-74 years	9,249	4.43	58	3,187	6,004
75-84 years	4,562	2.19	45	1,564	2,953
85 years and over	666	0.32	10	217	439
Unknown	12,146	5.82	15	2,091	10,040
TOTAL	208,621	100.00%	1,108	70,958	136,555

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, *1987 Traffic Accident Facts*, 1988 edition.

Fatal Accidents on the Wisconsin Interstate System, 1983-1987

Year	Urban		Rural	
	Accidents	Fatalities	Accidents	Fatalities
1983	6	6	18	20
1984	8	8	20	25
1985	10	11	14	15
1986	1	1	16	17
1987*	7	6	14	18

*65 mph on the Wisconsin Rural Interstate system became effective on June 17, 1987. Preliminary data from June to December show that neither fatal accidents nor injury rates have changed appreciably on Wisconsin Rural Interstates following adoption of the 65 mph speed limit.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, *1987 Traffic Accident Facts*, 1988 edition.

Motorcycle Accidents, 1978-1987

Year*	Total Registered Cycles	Cycle Accidents				Cyclist Fatalities		
		Total	Fatal	Personal Injury	Property Damage	Total	No Helmet	Helmet
1978	143,322	3,817	110	3,282	425	110	76	34
1979	168,625	4,255	122	3,607	526	123	84	39
1980	177,409	4,373	105	3,857	411	105	71	34
1981	187,922	4,264	114	3,741	409	108	80	28
1982	187,601	3,779	115	3,312	352	112	85	27
1983	185,685	4,149	97	3,663	389	96	70	26
1984	190,612	4,085	94	3,587	404	96	68	28
1985	188,331	4,289	92	3,735	462	90	66	24
1986	186,020	3,800	103	3,285	412	104	85	19
1987	180,417	3,597	84	3,017	496	86	66	20

*Years prior to 1980 included moped registrations.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, *1987 Traffic Accident Facts*, 1988 edition.

MASS TRANSIT SYSTEMS IN WISCONSIN, BY TYPE
May 1989

Type of Transit System		
Urban bus	Rural intercity bus	Shared-ride Taxi[4]
Appleton	Bay Area Rural Transit (Ashland)	Baraboo
Ashland[1]	Beaver Dam[3]	Beaver Dam
Beloit	Menominee Indian Reservation	Berlin
Eau Claire	Needah[3]	Black River Falls
Fond du Lac	Oneida Indian Reservation	Ft. Atkinson
Green Bay	Plainfield[3]	Hartford
Janesville	Plymouth[3]	Jefferson
Kenosha	Rice Lake[3]	Marshfield
La Crosse	Richland Center[3]	Platteville
Ladysmith	Rusk County	Portage
Madison[2]		Reedsburg
Manitowoc		Rhinelander
Merrill		Richland Center
Milwaukee County		Ripon
Monona		River Falls
Oshkosh		Shawano
Racine		Sparta
Rice Lake		Stoughton
Sheboygan		Waupaca
Stevens Point		Whitewater
Watertown		Wisconsin Rapids
Waukesha (city)		
Waukesha County[1]		
Wausau		

[1]Privately owned and operated. Waukesha County has an inter-urban commuter type service.

[2]Publicly owned but privately managed.

[3]Serviced by a private bus company.

[4]Except for Hartford and River Falls, taxi services are privately owned and operated. Hartford: publicly owned and operated. River Falls: publicly owned and managed by proprietors.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, "Wisconsin Transit Trends", March 1988; and departmental data, May 1989.

WISCONSIN URBAN TRANSIT SYSTEMS
USAGE AND REVENUE
1950-1988
(In Thousands)

Year	Revenue Miles of Service	Number of Passengers	Passenger Revenue
1950	53,362	288,996	$22,692
1955	42,807	169,129	23,134
1960	34,950	130,299	20,665
1965	32,330	110,979	20,457
1970	28,371	80,172	22,078
1974	25,466	66,704	24,255
1975	26,119	63,587	22,454
1976	28,287	67,216	21,952
1977	29,828	70,832	22,926
1978	29,271	75,023	22,653
1979	32,087	88,074	28,272
1980	33,943	88,756	29,631
1981	35,805	87,329	35,138
1982	34,748	83,979	39,533
1983	34,201	81,190	40,935
1984	32,523	86,216	41,042
1985	32,635	79,817	40,267
1986	36,905	79,677	40,750
1987[1]	36,158	78,541	40,664
1988[2]	33,058	78,957	42,083

[1]Estimated data.

[2]Projected data.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Division of Transportation Assistance, Bureau of Transit, *Wisconsin Urban Mass Transit Annual Report 1985* and previous editions; *Wisconsin Transportation Facts* (Tables 3-300 and 4-300); departmental data, May 1989.

WISCONSIN AIRPORT SYSTEM 1983-1987

Classification	Number of Airports				
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Total publicly owned airports, including	96	97	97	97	96
Scheduled air carrier airports	16	14	14	14	14
All other publicly owned or operated airports	80	83	83	83	82
Privately owned airports open to the public	52	51	51	51	47
Privately used airports	387	392	392	397	403
Heliports	25	26	31	63	83
Seaplane bases	22	22	22	22	23
Military police fields and helipads	8	8	8	8	8
TOTAL	590	596	601	638	660

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Division of Transportation Assistance, Bureau of Aeronautics, *Wisconsin Aviation Activity 1987*, April 1988, and previous editions.

WISCONSIN AIRPORT SYSTEM USAGE, 1950-87

Year	Certificated Air Carriers[1]			Commuter Air Carriers[2]		
	Enplaned Passengers[3]	Tonnage		Enplaned Passengers[3]	Tonnage	
		Air Mail	Cargo		Air Mail	Cargo
1950	145,049	427	4,483	NA	NA	NA
1955	306,787	731	3,266	NA	NA	NA
1960	561,160	608	5,264	NA	NA	NA
1965	843,215	3,265	10,133	NA	NA	NA
1970	1,483,077	NA	NA	63,513	281	588
1975	1,906,826	7,314	17,833	78,071	146	758
1978	2,453,496	8,466	15,251	113,834	0	696
1979	2,883,978	8,754	15,566	61,548	0	620
1980	2,681,529	9,784	10,451	NA	NA	NA
1981	2,365,503	8,510	8,454	NA	NA	NA
1982	2,355,233	8,140	7,775	NA	NA	NA
1983	2,155,184	7,164	6,362	NA	NA	NA
1984	2,214,828	7,032	5,326	NA	NA	NA
1985	2,502,782	7,184	5,054	NA	NA	NA
1986	2,814,362	7,662	9,652	NA	NA	NA
1987	2,916,034	8,809	12,176	NA	NA	NA

[1]Certificated air carrier is an airline which holds a currently valid Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity issued by the Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB).

[2]Commuter air carrier is an operator of small aircraft that fly at least 5 round trips per week between 2 or more points on a published schedule, exempted from CAB regulation part 298. NA means "Not Available." Beginning in 1980, commuter air carrier figures are no longer available because of air carrier deregulation.

[3]Enplaned passengers are the number of revenue passengers boarding aircraft, including originating, stop-over and transfer passengers. Between 1950 and 1960, passenger figures represent those at place of origin only.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Division of Transportation Assistance, Bureau of Aeronautics, *Wisconsin Aviation Activity 1987*, April 1988, and previous issues; departmental data.

RAILROAD MILEAGE, USAGE AND REVENUE IN WISCONSIN 1920 — 1987

Year	No. of Railroads	Mileage Operated in Wisconsin[1]		Freight Traffic (in thousands)[2]			Passenger Traffic (in thousands)[3]		
		Road[4]	Track[5]	Tons	Ton-Miles[6]	Revenue	Passengers	Pass-Miles[7]	Revenue
1920	35	7,546.37	11,615.28	100,991	9,052,084	$ 92,826	20,188	960,569	$28,646
1930	27	7,230.72	11,582.88	83,672	6,908,656	78,747	4,799	466,154	14,071
1940	22	6,646.00	10,484.18	87,980	6,910,647	69,941	3,952	445,938	8,201
1950	20	6,336.71	10,000.26	121,576	10,850,178	141,762	5,575	646,353	14,933
1960	18	6,194.58	9,625.42	93,475	9,096,855	134,065	3,127	383,457	9,800
1970	15	5,964.64	9,126.54	97,130	13,432,055	191,764	1,463	138,572	4,264
1973[8]	15	5,840.11	8,895.85	109,450	16,583,109	255,588	193	1,407	56
1974	15	5,816.16	8,857.71	105,717	16,581,786	298,204	162	1,261	47
1975	15	5,741.72	8,754.28	90,473	13,436,628	273,200	147	1,059	47
1976	15	5,739.52	8,719.93	94,766	14,773,365	311,691	125	923	40
1977	15	5,675.60	8,620.36	95,194	14,744,908	334,304	123	856	39
1978	16	5,569.90	8,437.17	107,906	16,092,379	378,007	135	895	43
1979	16	5,519.83	8,328.83	103,066	16,619,880	431,180	149	983	47
1980	21	5,191.94	7,990.26	101,008	14,727,522	453,977	174	1,122	54
1981	21	4,757.90	7,508.56	97,288	14,247,186	476,265	122	879	61
1982	21	4,719.00	7,144.00	78,352	11,611,885	420,581	86	608	53
1983	19	4,595.00	6,780.00	85,435	12,506,831	433,407	81	563	49
1984	19	4,595.80	6,755.00	98,627	13,319,235	471,505	85	583	49
1985	18	4,479.80	6,515.00	81,405	14,644,817	416,708	100	701	58
1986	16	4,611.00	6,568.00	90,674	13,267,233	413,656	112	779	67
1987	17[9]	4,508.00	6,447.00	112,681	13,402,227	371,666	88	621	50

[1]Mileage given exclusive of trackage rights in order to avoid duplication.

[2]Includes figures for Class I railroads only. "Class I railroad" is a railroad which earns $50 million or more per year in gross revenue dollars.

[3]Includes figures for 2 Class I railroads only.

[4]Road mileage — measurement of stone road bed in miles.

[5]Track mileage — measurement of track (2 steel rails) on road beds in miles.

[6]Ton-mile — the movement of 1 ton (2,000 pounds) of cargo 1 mile.

[7]Passenger-mile — the combination of the number of passengers carried on Wisconsin trains and the miles traveled by the passengers while within Wisconsin boundaries.

[8]Intercity passenger service operated by Amtrak after May 1, 1971.

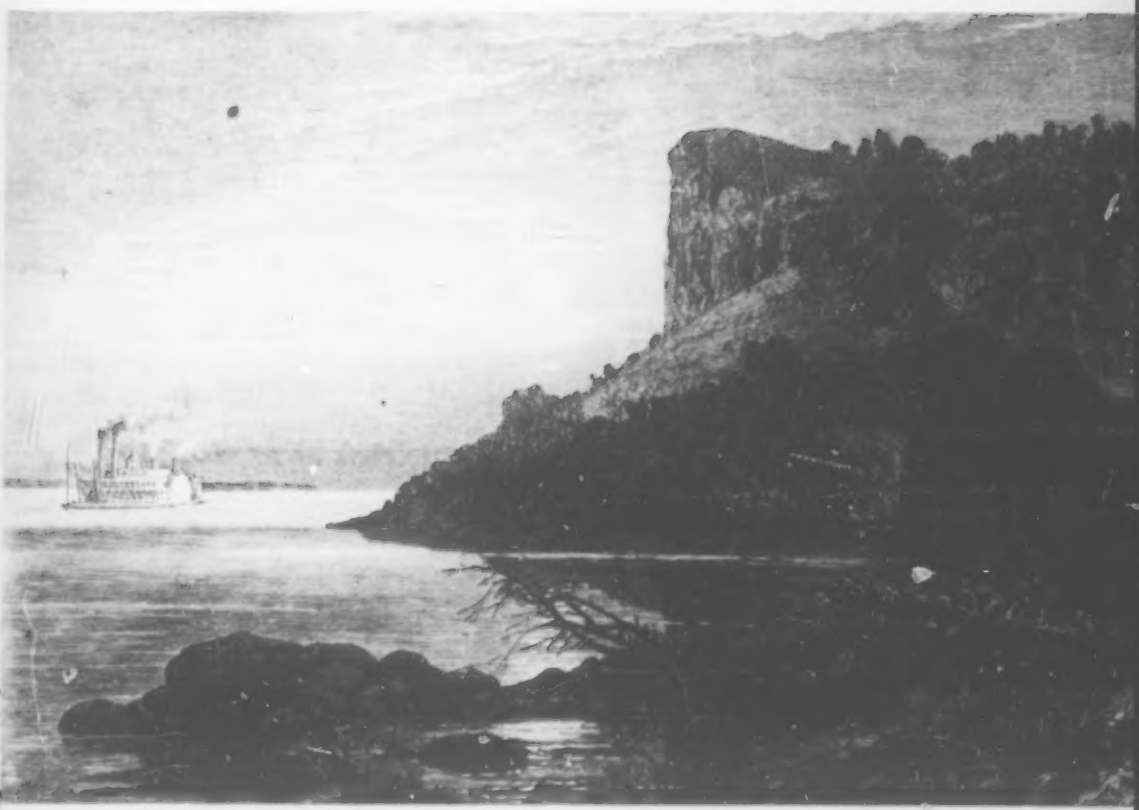
[9]Of these 17 railroads, 3 are Class I as of January 1, 1987.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, *Wisconsin Transportation Facts*; Office of the Commissioner of Transportation, departmental data, April 1989.

Politics

9

Wisconsin political parties: state organizations and 1988 party platforms



"Maiden's Rock, Lake Pepin", from a wood engraving in Picturesque America *published by D. Appleton and Co. and edited by William Cullen Bryant, 1872.* *Courtesy Iconographic Collections, State Historical Society of Wisconsin (WHi(X3)35305).*

POLITICAL PARTY ORGANIZATION IN WISCONSIN

What Is a Political Party?

A political party is a private, voluntary organization of people with similar political beliefs which competes with other political parties for control of government. In the United States, such parties are entirely separate from the government itself. We are a republic and govern ourselves indirectly through the election of representatives who do the governing for us and at our direction. Political parties help us select these representatives and develop a consensus on basic principles which can give direction to the conduct and processes of government.

Political parties in the United States are a marked contrast to the rigid party apparatus in countries with less freedom and democracy. In many parts of the world, political parties start out with established, narrowly defined ideologies and programs. Members are recruited on the basis of these fixed ideas. There is little room for disagreement within the ranks.

In the United States, political parties are loosely organized groups reflecting a broad spectrum of interests. They are truly popular parties in the sense that they accommodate diversity and are instruments of the will of party activists at the grass roots level. Their ideologies, as stated in the party platforms, are formulated first at the local level, and are then refined at a series of meetings for successively larger geographic areas, through debate and compromise, to become the party's expressed national aims.

In Wisconsin this is done through local party units in each county that reach down to the ward level. By the competition of ideas, freely and fully discussed, a consensus is achieved. The views of members of local units on political issues are represented at regional levels when the delegates they select to attend congressional district, state and national meetings take stands on these issues.

The Wisconsin Statutes define a "political party" or a "party" as a state committee registered according to law with the state Elections Board and "organized exclusively for political purposes under whose name candidates appear on the ballot at any election, and all county, congressional, legislative, local and other affiliated committees authorized to operate under the same name" (Sec. 5.02 (13)). A "recognized political party", according to the Wisconsin Statutes definition, "means a political party which qualifies for a separate ballot or column under s. 5.62 (1)(b) or (2)." The qualifications consist of either receiving the required number of votes for that office at the last election *or* acquiring the sufficient number of statutorily required signatures on a petition.

Every year in Wisconsin the delegates from each political party's local units meet in state convention. Matters addressed at state party conventions generally include (depending on the year) drawing up a state platform or amendments to it, selecting national committee members, electing officers, considering resolutions and conducting other party business. Every 4 years delegates from throughout the United States meet in a national convention to adopt a national platform expressing the party's principles and goals for the succeeding 4 years and to nominate their candidates for president and vice president. In Wisconsin, the slates of national convention delegates are chosen based on the results of the April presidential preference primary vote.

Depending on the time, place and circumstances, political party labels in the United States may have widely different meanings. Within a single party there is room for members who are scattered along the political spectrum. Individual Republicans and Democrats, for instance, are often further identified with the prefix "liberal" or "conservative", "right-wing" or "left-wing", and "moderate".

In spite of the diversity within a party, however, specific philosophical attitudes are generally associated with major political parties. In the public's perception, the name "Democratic" or "Republican" conjures up a surprisingly distinct set of economic, social and political principles.

Political parties in the United States have traditionally provided an organized framework for the orderly performance of several basic political tasks necessary to our form of government — a representative democracy. These functions include:

(1) Providing a stable, continuing institution to build coalitions. The most visible product of integrating diverse interests is the party platform, a statement of shared principles and a priority agenda for action. If the party is successful in getting its candidates elected, it becomes the prospective policy of the government.

(2) Selecting, recruiting and nominating persons as candidates for elective and appointive offices in government.

(3) Helping the party's slate of candidates get elected.

(4) Working to keep election procedures and the canvassing of votes honest through participating in the selection of election officials and observers.

(5) Educating the electorate regarding public affairs and government by defining issues, taking policy positions and formulating programs to implement policy. If out of power, by criticizing and offering alternative solutions.

Throughout its history the United States has had a 2-party political system, rather than single-party or multi-party systems found elsewhere. While minor parties have always been a part of the fabric of American society, few third parties have gained the prominence necessary to challenge the 2 dominant political parties at the national level. The same cannot be said of politics on the state level. In Wisconsin, for example, the Socialist party regularly sent one or more Milwaukee representatives to the legislature between 1911 and 1937, and the Progressive party was influential between 1933 and 1947, capturing in 1937 a plurality of both houses of the Wisconsin Legislature.

Should You Join A Political Party?

The right of any citizen to join a political party of his or her choice is one of the freedoms we should cherish. Unfortunately, most of us leave the exercise of this right to others. For a variety of reasons, party membership is declining in the United States.

You participate in the political process whenever you vote, express an opinion on a public issue, join a special interest group, contact a legislator, sign a petition or nomination paper, or make a financial contribution to a candidate or pressure group. By active membership in a political party, however, you can have a more direct role in selecting our leaders, particularly through the primary election process, and in determining the future policies of government. In a republic such as ours, it is a principal way citizens can become part of the political process and exercise control over their government.

Through various youth groups associated with political parties it is possible to participate in party activity even before you become old enough to vote. At any age, party membership can be a rewarding experience, interesting as well as educational.

Political parties need your support to be effective. If you think one party or another most closely reflects the broad set of principles by which you believe the nation or state should be governed, your active participation in the organization and in electing its candidates will enable it to obtain the majority needed to carry out these policies.

If you think of yourself as an "independent", that is all the more reason to become active in a political party. Any party can benefit from independent thinking because only on that basis can old ideas be reexamined and fresh ideas born. Parties need periodic revitalization and new direction.

If you think party politics are "dirty", then that again is a good reason to become actively involved. Only if you are active can you help to "clean it up".

Political parties also continually recruit members to serve as election officials or "poll workers". "Election official" is defined by the Wisconsin Statutes "as an individual who is charged with any duties relating to the conduct of an election."

Finally, if you are sincerely interested in good government but think that you do not have enough time to become active in party politics, just consider how many other Americans could say the same thing and yet manage to do their share to have their opinions heard. Do not allow politics to become another spectator sport. Your participation will help to insure that, at all levels, ours will remain a government "of the people, by the people, and for the people".

Wisconsin's Political History

In Wisconsin as elsewhere, fluctuations in voting behavior that deviate from general political trends frequently occur. Such results are usually a reaction to specific personalities and events. More lasting changes in party allegiance, however, evolve slowly and are the result of fundamental social and economic changes. Wisconsin has been fortunate that its large immigrant population, such as the Germans and Scandinavians, provided the state with a politically sophisticated electorate early in its history. A party's stand on issues became a more important determinant of party loyalty than ethnic or religious factors.

In *How Wisconsin Voted*, James R. Donoghue divided Wisconsin's political history into 4 eras. During the first era — from achieving statehood in 1848 to 1855, when the newly created Republican party first captured a major statewide office — the dominant political party in Wisconsin was the Democratic party. The Whig party provided major opposition. This alignment was an extension of that which generally prevailed during the state's territorial period. In 1854, the Republican party was formed in Ripon, Wisconsin, out of the same conditions and events that led with such inevitability to the Civil War. These circumstances contributed to the rapid growth of the Republican party and the demise of the Whigs.

The second era, from 1856 to 1900, was one of Republican domination. When it terminated at the turn of the century with the election of Robert M. La Follette, Sr. as governor, Wisconsin politics entered a period of complexity and confusion.

The third era, from 1900 to 1945, was a time of great stress and change, encompassing the Great Depression and World Wars I and II. Until the official 1934 formation of the Progressive party with a separate ballot position, political contests usually occurred within 2 factions of the Republican party — the conservative "stalwart" Republicans and the "progressive" (La Follette) Republicans — rather than between major parties. In effect, Wisconsin was a 3-party state during this period, with the 2 main contenders both labeled Republican and a Democratic party in eclipse. Political contests tended to be decided in Republican primary elections.

After some early success within the Republican party, the progressive faction formally split from the Republicans to form its own party in 1934. The new Progressive party won gubernatorial elections in 1936 and 1942, but declining party vote toward the end of the era led to its dissolution in 1946. Progressive party leadership urged a return of its members and the voters to the Republican party. The period of 1900 to 1945 was also the time of greatest strength of the Socialists. This era saw the high point of third party strength in Wisconsin.

The fourth era, from 1945 to the present, has been marked by a realignment and polarization of the major parties. A resurgence of the Democratic party ended the long Republican domination, returning the state to a more balanced 2-party, competitive system. In the late 1940s some former Progressives, Socialists and others began moving into what has been described as a mori-bund Democratic party. This influx revitalized the party, as well as making it more liberal. In the following decade the Democrats worked at uniting the party and building their strength at the polls. Meanwhile, the conservative faction's control of the Republican party was solidified by the departure of the more liberal-minded Progressives and the addition of conservative Democrats fleeing their former party as it became more liberal.

In the years following World War II, the resurgent Democratic party began offering the majority Republicans serious election challenges. Steady Democratic growth culminated in the 1957 election of the first "new" Democrat in a major statewide election (U.S. senate). This turning point marked the emergence on Wisconsin's political scene of a Democratic party fully capable of competing successfully with the long dominant Republicans for public office. During this period, third party and independent candidates have usually failed to garner any significant support on a statewide level.

The hallmark of contemporary Wisconsin politics is a highly competitive, 2-party, issue-oriented system. Of major elected partisan offices in Wisconsin, in January 1989 the Republican party held the positions of governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, one of the 2 U.S. senate seats and 4 of the 9 congressional seats. The Democratic party held the remaining 2 executive constitutional positions — secretary of state and state treasurer, a majority in both houses of the state legislature, one U.S. senate seat and 5 congressional seats.

Statutory and Voluntary Organizations

Wisconsin law provides for various local offices and committees for each major political party. In effect, this "statutory" organization has been merged with the voluntary party organizations where the *actual* power is to be found, and which are governed by their own constitutions and bylaws.

Control of the voluntary parties is vested in central committees selected from the top echelon of the active, dues-paying membership of the Wisconsin chapters of the national political party organizations. For the Democratic party of Wisconsin this is the State Administrative Committee; for the Republican party it is the State Executive Committee. They constitute *the* Democratic and Republican parties in Wisconsin, attending to their party's interests, collecting money to finance campaigns, maintaining cooperation between the various county and congressional

district organizations, and executing, within the state, the directives of the national party organizations.

Statutory Political Committees

State law provides for a political party committee organization (Sec. 8.17).

Party Committeemen and Committeewomen. The lowest level elective political party functionary recognized by state law is the committeeman or committeewoman, who is the party's statutory representative within each election district and is elected to a 2-year term at the September primary in even-numbered years. A committeeman or committeewoman is elected for each party from each election district. Candidates must be at least 18 years of age, and there is a residency requirement. Their names are placed on the ballot by the submission of nominating petitions signed by 20 to 40 electors in their district. No write-ins are permitted. If no candidate files nomination papers, the office does not appear on the ballot, and the vacancy is filled by the party county committee.

From the standpoint of party coherence, the political parties find it desirable that the elected committeemen and committeewomen should also be activists in the party's voluntary organizations, and the parties attempt to convince their voluntary workers to seek the election district positions. However, this connection is not required by law, and occasionally the persons elected are not members of the voluntary organizations.

One important statutory responsibility of an election district committeeman or committeewoman is the submission to the appropriate municipal unit of a list of nominees to be appointed as election officials. Committeemen and committeewomen who are members in good standing of their county parties are, by virtue of their office, granted party credentials for participation in any caucus or convention called by their congressional or state committee. They represent their neighborhoods by acting as liaison between their party and residents of the district they serve. Other functions include information gathering and dissemination, voter identification and registration, increasing party membership, and appointing ward captains. Collectively, the election district committeemen and committeewomen possess the responsibility to serve on higher committees in the party's organizational structure.

County Committees. In general, the county committees of each party's statutory organization consist of the elected or appointed election district committeemen and committeewomen in the county. Membership on party congressional district and state committees derives from membership on the county committees.

A combined meeting of the county committee and all party members in the county, each of whom is entitled to vote, is held no sooner than 15 days after the September primary and no later than April 1 of the following year. At least 7 days' written notice is required. At this meeting the county committee offices of chairman, vice chairman, secretary, treasurer and such additional officers and subcommittees as the committee feels necessary are filled by election. In addition, the county committees also elect members (and alternates) of the congressional district committees. Their terms begin immediately. Individuals elected may be, but are not required to be, party committeemen or committeewomen. They are required to be party members in good standing.

Congressional District Committees. Congressional district committees consist of members elected by the county committees. Two persons are elected from each assembly district wholly within one county or, for multi-county assembly districts, one person from each assembly district partially within the county. Additional persons may be elected so that a county has a minimum of 2 committee members for each congressional district in which it is located. At least once per year, with 30 days written notice to the chairmen of the county committees in the district, the chairman of the congressional district committee must call for a caucus of party members in the district. Committee offices of chairman, vice chairman, secretary and treasurer are filled by the caucus in a time and manner prescribed by the committee constitution. Individuals elected to these offices need not be members of the congressional district committee. Each committee elects at least 2 persons to become members of the state committee, who may be, but are not required to be, members of the congressional committee.

State Committee. The state committee may be composed solely of persons elected by the congressional district committees — at least 2 from each district — or may also include as many other members as called for and chosen in the manner prescribed in the constitution of the state committee.

Miscellaneous Committees. A committeeman or committeewoman residing in any political subdivision or assembly district may organize a committee for their area by presenting a petition, signed by at least 25 percent of the committeemen and committeewomen who reside in the same area, to the congressional district committee, the chairman of which must call the first meeting within 10 days of delivery of the petition (with 5 days' advance notice). Committee offices are filled by election in the same manner as county committees, and may be filled by persons who are not committeemen or committeewomen. Members retain their status on county committees. Assembly district committees formed in this manner shall also include those individuals elected by county committees as members of congressional district committees.

Presidential Electors. On the first Tuesday in October in each presidential election year, the 5 partisan constitutional state officers, the senate and assembly candidates nominated by each political party at the primary, and the hold-over state senators of each political party meet — each party separately — in the State Capitol for the purpose of selecting a slate of 11 presidential electors. One elector from each of Wisconsin's 9 congressional districts and 2 at-large electors — one for each U.S. Senator — are chosen. Each party certifies its list of presidential electors to the state Elections Board. Should the party poll a majority of the votes in the November presidential election, the persons so nominated meet "at 12:00 noon the first Monday after the 2nd Wednesday in December" in the State Capitol to perform their duties as Wisconsin's electors for president and vice president (Secs. 7.75 and 8.18).

Democratic Party of Wisconsin

State Officers and Administrative Committee. The Democratic party of Wisconsin is headed by a 42-member State Administrative Committee. All committee members are elected party officials. Nine members of the committee — the party officers — and the Democratic National Committee members are elected by delegates to the state convention. Twenty-seven additional members are elected by the congressional district organizations at district level conventions. The remaining voting committee members include the County Chairs' Association chairperson, the Milwaukee County chairperson, the Young Democrats representative, 2 state legislative representatives, and the immediate past state chairperson.

Of the 9 party officers, the state chairperson and first vice chairperson — who must be of the opposite sex — second vice chairperson, treasurer, and secretary are elected for 2-year terms each odd-numbered year at the state convention. The 4 national committee members are elected by the state convention each presidential election year and thus serve 4-year terms. The state chairperson and the first vice chairperson are also *ex officio* members of the Democratic National Committee.

In each of the party's 9 congressional district organizations, the district chairperson and 2 additional representatives (one of each sex) are elected for 2-year terms by their respective district conventions in the spring of each year. The chairpersons (and other officers) are elected in odd-numbered years and the 2 representatives are elected in even-numbered years. The legislative representatives (one from each house) are elected by their caucuses preceding the beginning of each new term.

Whenever an administrative committee vacancy occurs, the chairperson appoints a successor, with concurrence by the entire committee, to serve until the next annual convention (which fills the vacancy by election for the balance of the unexpired term).

State Convention. The state convention meets annually in June. Delegates are elected by each county unit and sent as representatives from their counties. All party members are eligible for the delegate selection process. The number of delegates to represent each county is set by the Administrative Committee, arrived at by a formula based on the number of county members and a percentage of the vote for governor in the last election. In addition to the regular quota, certain Democratic office-holders are automatically delegates. Each year the convention considers amendments to the state party platform and other resolutions and party business. In odd-numbered years, state party officers are elected; in even-numbered years the state party platform is adopted. National committee members are selected every 4 years. The convention *may not* endorse candidates for any primary election.

Congressional District Organization. The congressional district organizations of the Democratic party of Wisconsin are each directed by an executive committee. Unless the district constitution provides otherwise, these committees consist of the district representatives to the State

Administrative Committee, the chairpersons of the county organizations or authorized subdivisions within the district, and the officers of the district organization. The district officers (chairperson, vice chairpersons, secretary and treasurer) are elected in odd-numbered years at the annual district conventions held prior to the state conventions. The main function of the district organization is to provide a base of support for Democratic congressional candidates from the district.

County Organization. Each county has a party organization. These organizations comprise the basic units of the state party. The county officers include a chairperson, vice chairperson, secretary and treasurer (the latter 2 offices may be held by the same person). Terms of office are generally for one year, but individual county organizations may provide for 2-year terms. The officers of the county committee are elected directly by the county membership.

Ward Unit. In general the smallest geographical units of the Democratic party in Wisconsin are the county organizations. However, the State Administrative Committee may authorize the creation of subunits. Milwaukee and Wood Counties are further subdivided into ward units.

Republican Party of Wisconsin

State Officers and Executive Committee. Leadership of the Republican party of Wisconsin is vested in a 33-member State Executive Committee, consisting of the 11 party officers, the immediate past state party chairman, the district chairmen and first vice chairmen from each of the state's 9 congressional district organizations, the chairman of the Wisconsin College Republicans, the chairman of the Black Republican Council and the chairman of the Heritage Groups Council. In addition, one of the state's Republican congressional delegation and 2 state legislative representatives are attached to the committee as nonvoting members.

Five of the 11 party officers — chairman, first and second vice chairmen, secretary and treasurer — are selected in odd-numbered years by the Executive Committee at an organizational meeting held for that purpose within 30 days following the state convention. Their 2-year terms begin upon adjournment of the organizational meeting. The 5 persons holding those offices and the immediate past state party chairman may not vote in the selection of the new officers. The state chairman is also a voting member of the Republican National Committee.

Of the remaining officers, the chairman of the county chairmen's organization serves as third vice chairman of the Executive Committee, the president of the Wisconsin Federation of Republican Women is fourth vice chairman, and the chairman of the Wisconsin Federation of Young Republicans is fifth vice chairman. They serve as long as they hold the title granted by the auxiliary body.

The national committeeman and committeewoman are elected for 4-year terms by delegates at the state convention in presidential election years, serving from the adjournment of one national party convention to the end of the next. They must be approved by the assembled delegates at the party's national convention. The 18 congressional representatives are elected for 2-year terms at their congressional district caucuses held in the odd-numbered years prior to the state convention. They constitute a majority on the Executive Committee. The 2 ad hoc state legislative representatives — one from each house — are selected by their party caucuses preceding the beginning of each new term, just as the other committee members representing various party organizations are selected by their respective groups. The representative from the Republican congressional delegation is also chosen by his or her peers.

The party finance chairman is the only nonelected position among the 33 Executive Committee members. Serving at the pleasure of the newly elected state chairman, the finance chairman is appointed with the consent of the committee to a term that continues until a successor is named.

Executive Committee vacancies are filled by the committee.

State Convention. The state party convention meets in May, June or July of each year. Delegates are selected by the county and units organizations. Representation accorded to each county is based on a minimum of one delegate, plus one additional delegate for each 250 Republican votes cast at the last general election. In statewide election years — that is, the even-numbered years — the convention adopts a state party platform and *may* endorse candidates for the primary election. A national committeeman and committeewoman are selected in the same years in which a national party convention is held. At every state convention, resolutions are adopted and other party business is conducted.

Congressional District Organization. A Republican organization is provided in each congressional district, directed by a committee consisting of members of the State Executive Committee from such district and at least the following elected officers: chairman, vice chairman, secretary and treasurer. Committee officers are elected in odd-numbered years prior to the state convention. The district organization coordinates the activities of the county organizations in the district, with special emphasis on the election of Republican congressional candidates from the district.

County Organization. County party leaders are elected in county caucus prior to April 1 of the odd-numbered years. The county committee has at least the following officers: chairman, first vice chairman, secretary and treasurer. County party organizations are the basic building blocks of the Republican party organization in the state.

Wisconsin in the National Party Organizations

At the top of the Democratic and Republican party organizations are the 2 national committees, which act as the governing bodies for the state parties.

Members of the national committees on the state level are selected for each party at the party's state convention. Their term of office is 4 years, from one national convention to the next. Each committee serves until its successor has been elected. The national committees are charged with the organization of the national conventions of their parties, the direction of the presidential campaign immediately following their election, and the formulation of a national campaign program to be carried out on the state level by the state organizations.

The selection of the Wisconsin members for the Republican National Committee is made in the form of an instruction to the party's delegates to the national convention. At the Republican National Convention, the Wisconsin delegates place the names selected by the state convention in nomination as Wisconsin's national committeeman and committeewoman. The entire slate of nominations, combining the nominations received from all other state delegations, is then inserted into a resolution creating the party's national committee for the next 4 years, and voted on by the convention as a whole. In addition to the national committeeman and committeewoman, the state party chairman is also a voting member of the Republican National Committee.

The Democratic National Committee is composed of: a) the chairperson and the highest ranking officer of the opposite sex in each recognized state Democratic party (in Wisconsin the chairperson and the first vice chairperson of the Administrative Committee), b) 200 members apportioned to the states on the same basis as delegates to the national convention, and c) other specified members. Wisconsin's Democratic National Committee members are selected every 4 years at the annual state conventions held in presidential election years.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF WISCONSIN
June 1989

Headquarters and Staff

State Headquarters: 126 South Franklin Street, Madison 53703.
Telephone: (608) 255-5172.
Executive Director: KENNETH J. MEYER.
Administrative Director: JENNIFER MCKENZIE.
Field Director: SUE MILLER.
Communications Director: EARL BRICKER.
Computer Director: MORTY HANSEN.
Milwaukee County Headquarters: 6525 West Bluemound Road, Milwaukee 53213.
Telephone: (414) 257-4085.
Administrative Secretary: DAWN MARTIN.

State Administrative Committee

Chairperson: JEFFREY NEUBAUER, Racine.
First Vice Chairperson: MARTHA LOVE, Milwaukee.
Second Vice Chairperson: MIKE SERPE, Kenosha.
Secretary: KAREN SOSTARICH, South Milwaukee.
Treasurer: MARC MAROTTA, Milwaukee.

National Committee Members: MARY THURMAIER, Stevens Point; LARRY LONGLEY, Appleton; DAROLD LOWE, Madison; PAULA DORSEY, Milwaukee; REPRESENTATIVE LOFTUS, Sun Prairie; JEFFREY NEUBAUER, Racine; TERRENCE PITTS, Milwaukee; MARTHA LOVE, Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County Chairperson: MARK SOSTARICH, South Milwaukee.

County Chairs Association Chairperson: KEN STRASMA, Madison.

Young Democrats Representative: STEIN KRISTIANSEN, La Crosse.

State Legislative Representatives: SENATOR CHVALA, Madison; REPRESENTATIVE BOCK, Milwaukee.

Immediate Past State Chairperson: SUELLEN ALBRECHT, Madison.

Congressional District Representatives (chairpersons listed first):

1st District
Michael Brennan, Williams Bay
Wes Davis, Janesville
Janis Anton, Delavan

2nd District
Otto Festge, Madison
John Griffith, Baraboo
Ann Lewis, Blue Mounds

3rd District
Helen Kelly, La Crosse
Mary Hanrahan, Muscoda
Paul Vornholt, Neillsville

4th District
Jan Rustad, Milwaukee
Dawn Martin, Milwaukee
John Jelinek, Milwaukee

5th District
Judith Mount, Milwaukee
Rosemarie McDowell, Milwaukee
Dennis Murphy, Milwaukee

6th District
Tom Tomaszewski, Two Rivers
Tim Nixon, Two Rivers
Mary Brickle, Fond du Lac

7th District
Drew Johnson, Ashland
Phyllis Pope, Medford
Bill Murat, Stevens Point

8th District
Representative Swoboda, Luxemburg
Carolyn Armagost, Appleton
vacancy

9th District
Edward Filemyr, Adell
Joyce Williams, Cedarburg
Jeffrey Rammelt, Jefferson

Source: Democratic Party of Wisconsin.

LABOR-FARM/LABORISTA-AGRARIO PARTY OF WISCONSIN
May 1989

Headquarters

State Headquarters: P.O. Box 1222, Madison 53701.
Telephone: (608) 241-0188 (chairperson); (608) 257-7732 (state organizer).

State Steering Committee

Chairperson: MARSHA RUMMEL, Madison.
Secretary: TRACY SUPRISE, Madison and RICHARD LATKER, Madison.
Treasurer: JOHN HENDRICK, Madison.

Editor—Wisconsin Commonwealth: ZOLTAN GROSSMAN, Madison.

Organizer: DANIEL GROSSMAN, Madison.

At-Large Members: PAT DIBIASE, Madison; MARY LOU HERMAN, Madison; RICK KEILHOLTZ, Eau Claire; MIKE WYATT, Madison; BERT ZIPPERER, Madison.

Source: Labor-Farm/Laborista-Agrario Party of Wisconsin.

REPUBLICAN PARTY OF WISCONSIN

June 1989

Headquarters and Staff

State Headquarters: 121 S. Pinckney Street, Suite 200, Post Office Box 31, Madison 53701.
Telephone: (608) 257-4765.
Executive Director: BRANDON SCHOLZ.
Finance Director: LINDA SEEMEYER.
Political Director: BRIAN SCHIMMING.
Controller: BONNIE KENDELL.
Communications Director: MICHAEL BIE.

State Executive Committee

State Chairman: DONALD K. STITT, Port Washington.
Vice Chairmen: 1st — RANDALL KNOX, Jefferson; *2nd* — DAVID OPITZ, Port Washington; *3rd* — JOHN S. PINTO, Madison; *4th* — RUTH JOHNSON, Madison; *5th* — DAVE ANDERSON, Wausau.
Secretary: RUTH GODAR, Mequon.
Treasurer: ROBERT BARROW, Milwaukee.
National Committeewoman: HELEN L. BIE, Green Bay.
National Committeeman: MICHAEL W. GREBE, Milwaukee.
Finance Chairman: RICHARD A. GALLUN, Milwaukee.
College Republicans Chairman: STEVE SATRAN, Milwaukee.
Black Council Representative: JOE GOLD, Milwaukee.
Heritage Groups Chairman: vacancy.
State Legislative Representatives (nonvoting members): REPRESENTATIVE WELCH, Redgranite; SENATOR DAVIS, Waukesha.
Congressional Representative (nonvoting member): U.S. SENATOR KASTEN, JR., Milwaukee.
Immediate Past Chairman: STEPHEN B. KING, Whitewater.

Congressional District Chairmen and Vice Chairmen:

1st District
Joan M. Waite, Clinton
Barbara Scherrer, Burlington

2nd District
Mary Mohs, Madison
Steve McArthur, Baraboo

3rd District
James E. Harsdorf, Beldenville
Sharon Helstad, Ettrick

4th District
Darlene Wink, Milwaukee
Dorothy L. MacDonald, Waukesha

5th District
Jean C. Novshek, Milwaukee
Sylvia Sippel, Wauwatosa

6th District
Rod Nelson, Greenbush
Mary Solberg, Fond du Lac

7th District
Paul R. Buckley, Superior
John Sybeldon, Wausau

8th District
Dianne Herner, Appleton
John Gower, Marinette

9th District
Donald L. Moecker, Waukesha
Lorraine Blaubach, Thiensville

Source: Republican Party of Wisconsin.

WISCONSIN DEMOCRATIC PARTY PLATFORM

Adopted at the State Party Convention, June 12, 1988, La Crosse

Our state and nation are best served by vigorous and open political parties. The Democratic Party of Wisconsin stands open to all citizens, responds sensitively to the needs of our society, and works actively for an honest and open government that is responsive to the will of the people.

We expect Democratic candidates and officials to support and work to implement the platform so it may become the law of the land.

THE ECONOMY AND TAXES

The Democratic Party favors policies that foster economic growth and development, and provide our citizens with the opportunity for a secure economic life. We believe in a system of fair taxation which provides incentives for meaningful employment and enhancement of the quality of life in our state.

We pledge to continue to demonstrate that the Democratic Party believes in the fundamental fairness of a progressive income tax based on the ability to pay. We support the continuing effort to alleviate the burden on property tax payers by increasing the state's share of funding for education and other human services. We urge administrative and legislative restraint aimed at curbing excessive corporate takeovers which result in unemployment and unfair competition.

We demand fair and sensible federal and state budget and tax policies which will reduce the federal deficit and rectify our trade imbalance. Tax revenues must be reallocated from wasteful and often ill-conceived Pentagon programs to vitally necessary domestic programs for quality education, housing, libraries, building of infrastructure and other socially productive and environmentally sound projects. We are proud of our state's tradition of cooperatives, and we continue to support these community-owned and controlled businesses.

LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT

Working men and women are the backbone of our economy. We believe in maintaining the inalienable right of all workers to organize, to bargain collectively, and to strike in order to achieve and maintain fair wages and benefits and safe working conditions, and we believe in the right of public employes to mediation and binding arbitration of labor disputes. We believe in a liveable minimum wage. Full employment is our top priority. We need national industrial policies that will ensure the survival of our basic industries. We call upon management and labor to work together creatively across the bargaining table to increase productivity and to produce high quality products that can be competitive in foreign markets.

We must protect American jobs lost because of the unfavorable balance of trade. We seek reduction of foreign trade barriers, but stand ready to recommend placing a selective tariff on imports from nations which have unfair conditions making it difficult for American exporters to develop markets.

The public is continually forced to pay in higher taxes for the costs that result when a business closes or reduces jobs. Businesses have a responsibility to give ample notification of cutbacks and closings in order to help affected communities and workers adjust, just as governments have a responsibility to help maintain conditions that enable businesses to survive and prosper.

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL AFFAIRS

The Democratic Party of Wisconsin is committed to preserving agriculture as a cornerstone of our society. Democrats pledge to work out an innovative long-term agricultural policy for Wisconsin that will preserve existing family farms and create conditions that will make it possible again for people to succeed with their own farms or farm-related enterprises. We support supply management programs that enhance income for family farms.

We believe that such a long-term policy should include careful scrutiny of the effects of farm ownership and operation by large conglomerates and tax shelters. We oppose land ownership by foreign interests that do not provide equal and fair tax revenue. Farm land should be protected from unplanned urban sprawl, commercial speculation, and destruction of topsoil and water supplies.

THE ENVIRONMENT

The health of our generation and of future generations depends on an ecological conscience that emphasizes preservation of our land, water, air, and wilderness resources, and fosters the development and use of safe and renewable energy resources.

Wisconsin is recognized throughout the world as a role model in environmental protection. The Democratic Party pledges to strengthen the efforts to protect our land, air and water, and our animal and human populations from the disastrous effects of pollution, nuclear testing and explosions and resource mismanagement.

Communities and workers are entitled to know what hazardous substances are manufactured, stored and used at local facilities or transported through their communities. We support expanding research and public education on toxic waste substances and enforcing proper disposal of hazardous waste. We oppose the location of a national high level radioactive waste repository in Wisconsin.

The health of our agricultural, recreational and industrial economy depends upon stronger soil and water conservation programs. Reducing, recycling and composting must be high priorities to preserve limited landfill space and raw materials. Non-polluting and "total burn" incineration must be researched and implemented as a means of solid waste disposal. National legislation must be enacted and enforced to control acid rain.

Adequate environmental protection services must be available to everyone in our state, funded by national, state and local agencies or groups.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, WAR & PEACE

In the words of John F. Kennedy, "Mankind must put an end to war or war will put an end to mankind." As steps toward this goal, we must strengthen, appropriately fund, use and cooperate with international institutions such as the United Nations and the World Court. We need to develop new programs such as permanent multinational peacekeeping forces and an international court to try and to punish international terrorists and hijackers. We should negotiate and support treaties creating world order in specific areas such as Human Rights Conventions and the Law of the Sea.

We recognize citizenship responsibilities to our planet, our nation, and our state. We seek peaceful relations with all countries and recognize that all people should have the right to choose freely their own governments and economic systems without overt or covert outside interference. We seek international cooperation for global solutions to such world problems as hunger, disease, pollution, resource depletion, overpopulation, and Third World underdevelopment.

The United States must lead the world in halting the spiraling arms race, which impoverishes the world's people and threatens their survival. We urge as a high national priority negotiation toward the eventual total nuclear disarmament of all nations. We recognize that a vital step towards this goal is a multilateral, verifiable, comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty. We must reject the costly, destabilizing and impractical SDI program; ban chemical, biological and space weapons; and create an international disarmament inspection agency. We should negotiate a reduction of forces in Europe and declare a policy of no first use of nuclear weapons.

We must reduce overkill military capacity, yet retain the strength to deter aggression as long as hostility exists among nations. We need to curb excessive and wasteful military spending, reject costly and destabilizing new weapon systems, and develop plans for conversion of war industries to civilian production. We should foster an attitude of peace by actually reducing our arms exports and our troop strength abroad, and by implementing a genuine national academy of peace. We support vigorous enforcement of the War Powers Act and an end to military adventurism.

Our foreign policy should promote multilateral trade, produce serious mutual arms reduction with the Soviet Union, restore the "good neighbor policy" of non-intervention in Latin America, and seek a just Mideast settlement. Our economic aid should be allocated on the basis of meeting human needs rather than promoting our own economic and military interests. We actively oppose racism, including apartheid, and overt or covert military aid to regimes that violate human rights. Our government should work through the United Nations and other appropriate international organizations to campaign vigorously to guarantee equal rights for all women of all nations. We should offer refuge to victims of oppressive regimes, regardless of political persuasion, and promote fair immigration policies.

HUMAN CONCERNS

We reaffirm the Democratic Party's commitment to the equality of rights, privileges, and opportunities for all individuals, without regard to race, color, sex, marital status, age, class, occupation, income, national origin, ancestry, disability, physical appearance, living arrangements, sexual orientation, or political or religious preference. We support expansion and effective enforcement of civil rights and anti-discrimination legislation. We oppose sexual stereotyping, particularly in education, jobs, wages, and the written and spoken word. We support the concept of pay equity.

We support strict enforcement of the Constitutional principles of separation of state and church.

We assert that everyone should have the opportunity to lead dignified, healthy, useful and secure lives free of abuse, with the assurance of adequate health care, and an acceptable standard of living. Family planning services should be readily accessible, rendered in confidentiality without governmental interference. We support the right of individuals to make their own independent moral, religious, philosophical and medical decisions, including decisions regarding reproduction and death with dignity.

We demand adequate funding for health care, rehabilitation, housing, education and employment opportunities for all veterans who need assistance.

We demand adequate funding for research, treatment, humane care and public and school education to halt the AIDS epidemic. We support legislation to prevent discrimination against people with AIDS or their families.

A sound and adequate system of human services, including Social Security, Medicare, catastrophic health insurance, unemployment compensation and medical assistance is essential. We favor establishment and support of programs for the aging, subsidized home care and long-term care.

We call upon the federal, state and local governments to abide by the spirit of all treaties with Native American Nations.

Education is critical to our democracy. Education underlies a strong economy, a strong defense, a strong system of justice, and freedom from poverty. We urge the federal government to assume its responsibility for improving the funding of public education, both directly and by means of student financial aid.

Our state education policy should promote increased cooperation between local school boards and state government in educating children to develop their full intellectual, emotional, physical and social potential. State government should help provide affordable, life long education.

We endorse the establishment and funding of accessible and affordable quality day care centers for children, supported by state and federal governments and private industry.

Children have the right to educational opportunities in public schools and in self-supporting certified private schools. We encourage the implementation of students' rights to participate in the governance of post-secondary institutions.

Persons of all ages must be guaranteed access to information available in all public libraries throughout the state and nation. These libraries must be supported by all levels of government.

RESPONSIVE GOVERNMENT, CITIZEN & CONSUMER PROTECTION

Government must be responsive to the needs and will of the people, while at all times protecting individual rights and freedoms. Government itself must conform to and abide by all laws.

To secure political liberty and to promote true democracy, we must ensure freedom of information; make available public financing of campaigns; safeguard Constitutional protections and individual rights; and encourage open, full and fair debate on issues.

Government must strengthen and rigorously enforce all consumer and worker protection laws.

Government must deal effectively with crime, protecting the rights of victims, witnesses and the accused. Individuals must be secure against injury to person and property.

Public financing of legal representation of indigent defendants must be maintained. Court ordered restitution for victims must be vigorously enforced, and witness protection programs expanded. Adequate levels of funding must be maintained to protect lawfully against all crime,

including white collar crime, government contractor fraud, juvenile crime and illegal trafficking in controlled substances.

We support equitable sentencing commensurate with the crime. We oppose the death penalty.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the Democratic Party of Wisconsin will provide the leadership on both the state and federal levels to better the lives of all individuals and to defend and protect the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

WISCONSIN LABOR-FARM/LABORISTA-AGRARIO PARTY PLATFORM

Adopted at the State Party Convention, June 8, 1986, Madison

(See pages 830 to 845 of the 1987-1988 Wisconsin Blue Book)

WISCONSIN REPUBLICAN PARTY PLATFORM

Adopted at the State Party Convention, June 12, 1988, Milwaukee

PREAMBLE

"That government governs best which governs least." Thomas Jefferson

The Republican Party of Wisconsin believes that no government in history has been able to do for people what they have been able to do for themselves, when they were free to follow their hopes and dreams. We believe that the American principle of individual liberty remains a vibrant idea that should continue to be the foundation for our Democracy.

We believe that from our individual freedom comes opportunity, from opportunity comes growth, progress, self-worth, equality, and justice. We understand that government has a role to play in the continued improvement and safety of our society, but our Republican vision of an opportunity society is contrasted sharply by the cradle-to-grave welfare state envisioned by the Democrat party. The American Dream has never been to make everyone level with everyone else, but to create the opportunity for all people to reach as high as their God-given potential allows.

The Republican Party of Wisconsin is a group of individuals who have come together because of our common beliefs and our strong desire to see Wisconsin moving, as our state motto says — "Forward". We are optimistic about the future because we believe that there is no problem that cannot be solved by unleashing the ingenuity of our greatest resource, our people.

Our beliefs, when implemented, will lead to increased individual freedom, more open government, a thriving economy, with full employment and no inflation, equality and justice for all of our citizens, and a renewed commitment to the traditional family values that have made Wisconsin one of the best places in the world to live and raise a family.

THE THOMPSON RECORD

The many successes of the Thompson administration have established an optimistic outlook for our party and our state. We support the Thompson initiatives which have led the state in a new direction to what can best be described as an economic miracle. Our Governor has become our State's number one salesman, opening new foreign markets, boosting tourism, revitalizing the Department of Development, and forming an attitude of partnership between state government and its people. His policies have resulted in Wisconsin having the lowest unemployment rate in over a decade.

The Governor's budgets have held spending increases on state operations spending to the rate of inflation. The last two budgets combined, as submitted by the Governor, have been the lowest increases in the last twenty-five years. As a result, we have seen a dramatic improvement in the Wisconsin tax climate. We are phasing out the inheritance tax, have reduced income tax rates, leaving an additional $200 million, over the last biennium, in the pockets of Wisconsin citizens, and have retained our favorable tax treatment of capital gains.

The capital gains exclusion is of particular importance to Wisconsin's businesses, farmers and workers, as it is a key part of our economic development and job creation efforts.

Governor Thompson has created an innovation welfare reform proposal that includes workfare and learnfare to help people get off welfare and into the work force.

Governor Thompson has helped bring Wisconsin government closer to the people by moving the State Capitol out of Madison to Northern Wisconsin. He is proving that the Republican Party is truly the party of the people by taking government to the people.

A COMMITMENT TO DEMOCRACY

"....that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth" Abraham Lincoln

Republicans are patriotic. We believe in democracy. We believe it is vital that America remain the beacon of liberty for the world. Our commitment is to a government in which citizens are allowed full participation and access.

Open Government

As the party of Robert LaFollette, we are strongly in favor of open and clear government. Individuals can only protect their freedoms and rights if they can be part of the decision-making process. We believe strongly in Wisconsin's open primary. We are committed to Wisconsin's full disclosure laws regarding campaign contributions. We abhor the growing power that special interest groups have accumulated in the legislative process and encourage citizens and taxpayers to take a more active role in state government.

A public office is a public trust and we are shocked to witness the growing abuse of power by Democratic leadership in the Legislature. Too often "good politics" is substituted for "good policy" by the Democrat leadership. They have:

- implemented an obscene patronage system within the State Capitol, rewarding partisan friends with the best offices and salaries;
- stifled debate on key issues before the Legislature by refusing to hold hearings or vote on bills authored by Republicans, and refusing to allow amendments to be considered during open floor debate;
- placed additional Democrats on key committees to alter the outcome of committee votes;
- to obstruct key initiatives of Governor Thompson;
- manipulated the long-standing rules and procedures of the Wisconsin Legislature when those guidelines got in the way of their immediate political agenda;
- made key decisions, affecting millions of Wisconsin citizens, behind closed doors;
- forced votes on important measures before legislators have even seen the actual bill language;
- turned our budget process into a striking example of "pork-barrel politics";
- gerrymandered the state into legislative districts that ignore community cohesiveness, in order to further their political agenda.

As Republicans, we call upon all elected officials to put "Wisconsin" before "politics". A Republican Legislature will act dramatically to reform our legislative process.

Local Government

The Republican Party recognizes that the government closest to the people is often better able to understand their needs. The sense of community that sustains local institutions is often lost with excessive intrusion by higher levels of government. We appreciate the many hours local officials devote to insure that government works. We support stronger mechanisms for local input into state decision-making and oppose state mandates without adequate funding.

AN ECONOMY OF OPPORTUNITY

"Underlying most arguments against the free market is a lack of belief in freedom itself." Milton Friedman

The Republican Party of Wisconsin believes that promoting an economic climate that produces jobs for our citizens is the number one priority of government. Our free enterprise system forms the bedrock upon which our social, religious, political and judicial institutions rest. We recognize that Governor Thompson's economic miracle has become a reality. We are committed to building on the initiatives of growth that his leadership has provided. Economic growth provides a ladder of opportunity on which all can climb to success.

We are committed to creating an opportunity society; an economic climate that promotes small business, job creation, entrepreneurship, and the work ethic. Protecting and regulating existing jobs is a short term strategy. We must stimulate and create new jobs, forming a bubble-up economy of continued prosperity into the next century. Wisconsin Republicans are optimistic that our policies will lead to just such prosperity in all sections of our economy: tourism, agriculture, manufacturing, and commerce.

Spending and Taxing

The Republican Party of Wisconsin strongly favors elimination of wasteful and unnecessary government spending. We support giving the President of the United States the same line veto authority the majority of governors have. We believe that the Federal government should be required to balance its budget in the same manner as our state government. We reject the need for a Federal tax increase. The tax reform act of 1986 did not live up to its promise and the Republican Party continues to advocate for a simplified tax reform.

We Republicans believe that the departments and agencies in state government should be required to submit zero based budgets at least once every six years. We applaud the Governor for holding to the inflation rate in his first two budgets and challenge budget-makers to control state spending to close the gap between our spending and our ability to pay.

For all our efforts, we realize that all too often some individuals do not participate in our growing economy. Republicans realize that we cannot afford piece-meal prosperity.

We believe it was a serious mistake for the Democrat-Earl administration to impose a tax on Social Security benefits, when these benefits are not taxed in most other states.

We have advocated successfully for the creation of enterprise zones. These zones provide tax incentives to entrepreneurs in economically depressed areas. In many ways, they provide hope to those who may have given up on our economy.

Agriculture

The Republican Party is firm in its commitment to Wisconsin agriculture. The family farm is the economic foundation of most rural areas and is, in truth, a keystone of the state's economy. It is, therefore, our policy to, first, maintain the strength of the State's existing agricultural base and, second, to build on that base through greater marketing, development, and diversification.

The Republican Party supports vigorous efforts to promote Wisconsin agricultural products abroad, and opposes unfairly-subsidized imports that are inconsistent with free trade. We believe that price differentials in Federal milk marketing orders should be eliminated, as they discriminate against Wisconsin dairy farmers. We believe that participation in Federal government programs should be limited to family farms.

We believe the most important step our state government can take to help the family farm survive is to lower the property tax burden. We must strive to continue to provide opportunities for those individuals currently in agriculture and for those who may enter agriculture in the future.

Property Tax Relief

Republicans call for meaningful and permanent property tax reductions across the state. We congratulate the Governor for his innovative and practical program to reduce the property tax burden on our citizens, and chastise the Democrat leadership of the Legislature for not only rejecting his plan, but for refusing to propose a significant plan of their own. We continue to look for innovative ways to finance local education. We recognize that a constitutional expenditure limitation on state and local expenditures, tied to the growth of per capita personal income, would give a certainty to the taxation in this state and guarantee that taxes cannot rise faster than personal income.

EQUALITY AND JUSTICE

"Justice is the great interest of men on earth." Daniel Webster

Equality

The Republican Party of Wisconsin, the party of Lincoln, is committed to the equality of all individuals without regard to race, sex, religion, national origin or handicapped status. Our economic vision of an opportunity society is premised on the belief that all people should have equal access to the resources of our society.

Human Services

Republicans believe that our government has a role to play in the care of those who find themselves unable to care for themselves. Our goal is to provide the health and welfare needs of our citizens in a compassionate and efficient manner. We reject the notion that the best program is the most expensive one, and we continue to develop and implement new and innovative solutions to today's problems.

Republicans commend the "learnfare" and "workfare" programs of Governor Thompson. These programs have put Wisconsin at the cutting edge in the development of reforms to our welfare system, aimed at ending the cycle of dependency of the recipients. Republicans realize that the best welfare program is a vital economy that provides jobs for all.

We support active enforcement of child support orders.

The need for access to affordable nursing home care is a growing concern for senior residents of the state. The Republican Party supports a reasonable solution to providing this care and encourages private and public cooperation in fulfilling this need.

Labor

Republicans recognize the invaluable contribution of working men and women to the state economy and believe that they are entitled to share fully in the fruits of their productivity. We support the right for collective bargaining, while encouraging management and labor to develop innovative labor relationships. We are proud of Wisconsin's progressive tradition in the area of worker protection and security.

Justice

Republicans believe that safety and security are vital to maintain the individual liberties needed in a free society. We support tough sentencing for repeat criminals and murderers. We support "truth in sentencing" and believe that persons sentenced to life should not be eligible for parole.

We recognize the need for reform in the use of plea bargaining and peremptory bumping of judges in our criminal justice system and request the state Legislature to seek solutions.

In an effort to contain costs, we support citing the next maximum security facility at Waupun on state-owned land as recommended in the 1987 site review done for the Division of Corrections.

We support a tough anti-obscenity statute aimed at closing the smut shops that infest our cities. We favor tough anti-drug laws and commend Attorney General Hanaway's efforts to send this "scourge of American life".

We believe our civil justice system is in need of reform. Wisconsin's antiquated tort system has led to increased consumer costs and harmed our economic climate.

FAMILY VALUES

"The great part of the miseries of mankind are brought upon them by false estimates they have made of the value of things." Benjamin Franklin

The Republican Party of Wisconsin believes that our families, our homes, and our communities, are the foundation of our strength as a state, a nation, a people. We assert the need to return to a traditional principles of conduct and firm standards of judgement. We reject the social engineering pioneered by the Democrats and maintain that parents have first responsibility for the care, education and discipline of their children. Government must rethink the intrusive role it has played in disrupting our community morality. Republicans support legislation that would establish a legal protection for all human beings from conception on.

Child Care

Republicans are committed to giving children the best possible start in life by helping low-income parents provide high-quality child care. We do not believe that government should discriminate between care provided by parents, relatives or licensed facilities.

We encourage the private sector to develop initiatives for on-site child care facilities for their employees. We will continue to explore innovative incentives for employer and employees in the form of tax credits, flexible benefits, and/or tax deductions for child care that would treat all families equally.

Education

Republicans believe very strongly in our Public Education System. Our children are our hope and our future. We believe not enough is being done to innovate and revitalize education today. Republicans encourage local school boards and communities to emphasize values, such as: self esteem, cooperation, morality, consideration, compassion, concern, honesty, respect, rules, patriotism, and democracy.

We have proposed numerous educational reforms aimed at increasing parental involvement, providing incentives for teachers, and providing a school environment more conducive to learning. Democrats have consistently refused to discuss new ideas for education. Their intellectual bankruptcy in this area threatens the future of our nation.

The Republican Party takes pride in maintaining a public university system that consistently ranks among the best in the world. We will endeavor to provide an adequate level of funding so that quality higher education remains accessible to middle and low income Wisconsin residents.

Environment

Clearly, Wisconsin's beautiful and well-preserved natural resources are an important ingredient in our high quality of life. Republicans are strongly committed to maintaining our outstanding stewardship of this state in the traditions of John Muir and Aldo Leopold.

Republicans recognize that recycling is a growing necessity if we are to efficiently dispose of our garbage and maintain our groundwater quality. We have actively pushed for better recycling programs. We will continue to support programs to keep our air, water, work places and homes clean and safe.

Veterans

The Republican Party recognizes the personal sacrifices of the 570,000 veterans living in Wisconsin who have served in our armed forces throughout the world. We honor these men and women and pledge to keep faith with them through state veterans programs. We support more hiring of veterans in state government.

Elections

10

Elections in Wisconsin: 1988 and 1989 primary, general and special election statistics

"Mouth of the Chippeway, Wisconsin", in the vicinity of Pepin. Plate no. 21, lithograph after a painting by Henry Lewis in Das Illustrirte Mississippithal, *1854, originally issued in a German translation, although written in English and illustrated by Lewis, an American artist living in Germany.* *Courtesy Iconographic Collections, State Historical Society of Wisconsin (WHi(X3)18219).*

ELECTIONS IN WISCONSIN –

A Capsule View

The laws governing elections in Wisconsin are generally set forth in Chapters 5 to 12 of the Wisconsin Statutes. There are 4 regular elections — the spring primary in February of each year, followed by the spring election in April, and the September primary in the even-numbered years, followed by the November general election. Officers who are elected on a nonpartisan basis are chosen in the spring. These include town, village, city and school district officers, county board members, county executives, all judicial officers and the state superintendent of public instruction. Officers elected on a partisan basis are chosen in the fall and include other county administrative officials, members of the legislature, state constitutional officers except the state superintendent, and members of the U.S. Congress. Not all of these officers are elected at every election.

In presidential election years the presidential preference vote is held at the spring election, while the vote for president occurs at the general (November) election. In some elections, the Wisconsin voters are also asked through a referendum question to advise the state legislature or a local legislative body on matters of public policy or to ratify or reject a proposed law, ordinance, or amendment to the Wisconsin Constitution.

The Wisconsin Electorate

Size of the Electorate. Because Wisconsin does not maintain a statewide register of voters, the exact size of the electorate is uncertain. On April 1, 1980, Wisconsin population 18 years of age and older numbered 3,347,947, but not all of these were qualified to vote in Wisconsin elections. Since 2,273,221 votes were cast for president in that year, it can be assumed that about 68 percent of the eligible voters participated. There were 2,212,018 votes cast for president in 1984 out of an estimated voting age population of 3,490,000, meaning about 63 percent of those eligible participated in that vote. In November 1986, 1,526,960 votes were cast for governor out of an estimated voting age population of 3,515,000, resulting in about 43 percent of those eligible to vote actually voting. In November 1988, 2,191,612 votes were cast for president out of an estimated voting age population of 3,515,000, resulting in about 62 percent participation.

Age Requirements. Eighteen is the minimum age for voting in Wisconsin. Article III of the Wisconsin Constitution provides that "every United States citizen age 18 or older" is a qualified elector if he or she fulfills certain other requirements. This is consistent with the 26th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution (ratified by Wisconsin on June 22, 1971).

Residence Requirements. The right to vote in Wisconsin state and local elections is granted to citizens of the United States who have resided in the state and election district or ward where they propose to vote for 10 days prior to the election. A person's residence is statutorily defined as "the place where his habitation is fixed, without any present intent to move, and to which, when absent, he intends to return". This definition generally determines a person's residence for voting purposes.

New residents who otherwise qualify as voters are permitted to vote for president and vice president, regardless of how short a time they have been Wisconsin residents. Since the 1964 presidential election, former residents of Wisconsin who move out of the state within 24 months preceding the election are permitted to vote for president and vice president in Wisconsin if they are not permitted to vote in their new state of residence. In accordance with federal law, U.S. citizens living in a foreign country may vote in federal elections in Wisconsin if they last resided here before leaving the United States.

History of the Suffrage. When Wisconsin became a state in 1848, suffrage was restricted to male residents who were white, emancipated Indians, or immigrants not yet naturalized. In a referendum held in November of 1849, suffrage was extended to male "colored persons". In 1908, the Wisconsin Constitution was amended to restrict the right to vote to citizens of the United States. Women's suffrage came with the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution in 1920 (ratified by Wisconsin on June 10, 1919).

Voter Registration. Based on a constitutional amendment ratified in 1882, the Wisconsin Legislature "may provide for the registration of electors". Today, voter registration in Wisconsin is required by law for every town, village or city with a population of more than 5,000 and may be

adopted by local ordinance for municipalities having a population of 5,000 or less. Voters may register by mail or in person at any of the following places: the office of the municipal clerk, the county register of deeds, or the city board of election commissioners in the city of Milwaukee; at the polling place on election day; at any other location designated by the municipal clerk, municipal governing body, or by the city board of election commissioners or common council in the city of Milwaukee (such as fire stations, libraries, etc.); or as part of a door-to-door voter registration drive. High school students and staff may, in addition, register at public high schools or, in some cases, private high schools designated by the municipal clerk. Voter registration in Wisconsin does not record the party affiliation of the voter.

Selection of Candidates

Primaries. Election to public office requires 3 distinct steps: the selection of possible candidates, the nomination of candidates in a primary, and the election of officeholders in an election.

Until 1905 Wisconsin candidates for public office were selected at caucuses or conventions composed of members of a political party, of delegates, or of eligible voters. Contrary to popular stereotype, the Wisconsin nominating caucuses did not imply political deals hatched in smoke-filled rooms. The caucuses were subject to legal regulations as stringent as modern election laws.

In most instances today, candidates are chosen in primary elections, but the nominating caucus remains as an optional method for selecting town and village office candidates. In most cases where nominations are made by means other than the nominating caucus method, aspirants to elective office circulate nomination papers which must be signed by a specified number of voters in the constituency.

Primary elections are held in Wisconsin to determine the candidates for both the partisan general election held in November and for the nonpartisan spring election held in April. The spring primary is held on the third Tuesday in February; the fall primary, on the second Tuesday in September. Under a 1981 amendment to the state constitution, primaries are also held, when necessary, in conjunction with recall elections.

Nonpartisan February Primary. Nonpartisan primaries are required only under certain conditions. If 3 or more candidates run for state superintendent, county supervisor, any judicial office, or certain other offices, a primary election must be held. This is also applicable to municipalities adopting the system of nominating candidates by primary election. In nonpartisan primaries, the 2 persons receiving the highest number of votes for a specific office are selected as the candidates for that office in the nonpartisan election.

Partisan September Primary. U.S. senators, U.S. representatives to Congress, state legislators, state constitutional officers (other than the state superintendent of public instruction) and most county administrative officials run in the September primary. The partisan primary, which requires voters to vote for candidates of only one party, is often confusing or frustrating to voters. Perhaps the most often asked question concerning the primary is: "Why can't I vote for candidates in more than one party?" The answer lies in the purpose of the partisan primary. The purpose is to nominate the candidates that a political party will run against nominees of the other parties in the general election. For example, it can be expected that Republican Party voters will vote to nominate Republican nominees and Democratic Party voters will vote to nominate Democratic nominees. In other words, the party primary does not directly elect the candidates to office, but merely provides an opportunity for the adherents of one political party to choose or nominate their party candidate to face the opposition in the November general election. The alternative to the party primary is the party caucus, which Wisconsin voters rejected more than 80 years ago.

Wisconsin adopted the open primary law for partisan offices following a favorable referendum vote in November 1904. The open primary law, enacted, pending voter approval, as Chapter 451, Laws of 1903, was amended in 1905 to apply to the selection of national convention delegates.

Most states have a closed primary system, which requires the voter to declare his or her party allegiance before receiving the ballot of that party. Wisconsin's "open primary" law makes the choice a private matter; that is, the voter does not have to make a public declaration of his or her party affiliation to receive the ballot of that party. Instead, the voter is given the ballots of all parties, but votes his or her choices on one party's ballot only.

It is important to note that partisan primaries are held, regardless of the number of aspirants, to select the candidates of each recognized political party to run in the general election.

In partisan primaries, the candidate receiving the highest number of his or her party's votes for an office becomes the party's nominee for that office, but a write-in candidate qualifies only if the number of votes received equals the greater of either at least 5 percent of the party vote for governor cast in the district at the last general election or the number of signatures required on nomination papers for the office. The 5 percent requirement does not apply if a write-in candidate receives more votes than a candidate whose name appears on the ballot.

Party committeemen or committeewomen are elected at September primaries in even-numbered years. Each recognized political party elects one committeeman or committeewoman from each municipality, except that in municipalities over 7,500 population, committeemen and committeewomen are elected for each aldermanic district or polling place. These party officials may not be elected by write-in vote. If no candidate files nomination papers for this party office, the office does not appear on the ballot, and the elected county committee may then appoint someone to fill the vacant position. To be chosen for this party position, the person must be a resident of the district which he or she will represent. The elected and appointed committeemen and committeewomen constitute the municipal and county statutory committees of each party. These committees are responsible for recruiting and nominating individuals to serve as election inspectors, filling vacancies in the nominations of party candidates, and appointing observers at polling places. Each committeeman or committeewoman who serves more than one ward may appoint a ward captain for each ward served and coordinate the activities of the ward captains. Party committee activities include identification of voters, assistance in voter registration drives, polling, and membership activities.

Presidential Preference Vote. On the first Tuesday in April of each presidential election year, the state holds a presidential preference primary, upon request of the party, for each party whose candidate for governor received at least 10 percent of the vote at the last election. At the primary, Wisconsin voters are given an opportunity to express their preference for the person to be the presidential candidate of their party.

Prior to the primary, a bipartisan committee meets on the last Tuesday in January of that year and certifies to the state Elections Board the names to be placed on the ballot of all nationally advocated or recognized candidates of parties participating in the primary. The committee may, in addition, place the names of other candidates on the ballot. The members of the committee consist of each party's state chairperson or the chairperson's designee, one national committeeman and committeewoman designated by each state chairperson, the speaker and minority leader of the assembly or their designees, and the president and the minority leader of the senate or their designees. The names of all designees must be submitted in writing to the Elections Board. An additional member, traditionally the chief justice of the supreme court, is elected by the committee and serves as chairperson.

Any potential presidential candidate may withdraw his or her name from the ballot by filing a disclaimer with the Elections Board. Other candidates may have their names placed on the ballot by filing a nomination petition with the Elections Board, signed by a specified percentage of qualified electors. The petition may be circulated no sooner than the last Tuesday in January and must be filed no later than 5 p.m. on the third Tuesday in February. In addition, the ballot of each major party provides space for a write-in vote and space for the voter to indicate a preference for an uninstructed delegation from this state to the party's national convention.

As a result of the enactment of 1985 Wisconsin Act 304, which repealed the statutory provisions relating to delegate selection for the national conventions, the political parties now have complete freedom to select delegates on *any* basis they choose. What this means is that Wisconsin law still provides for an open presidential preference vote (primary) but the statutes no longer dictate how delegates are selected to the national party conventions.

The impetus for the above change lies with the problems that the National Democratic Party had with Wisconsin's open presidential preference primary vote and its related delegate selection process. The national party's position was that only declared Democratic voters should be able to vote for Democratic presidential candidates and select delegates to the Democratic National Convention. The U.S. Supreme Court, in February 1981, decided in favor of the National Democratic Party by holding that Wisconsin law cannot require a national party to seat delegates chosen in a way that violates the party's rules.

The 1983 Wisconsin Legislature considered proposals to establish a "closed" presidential preference primary but the measures were not enacted. As a result, the Wisconsin Democratic Party resorted to a party caucus to select its delegates to the 1984 national convention. Subsequently, the Democratic National Committee, in March 1986, changed its mind and allowed Wisconsin Democrats to select their national convention delegates via an open primary rather than a party caucus system. Both major parties based their selection of delegates on the results of the April 5, 1988, presidential preference vote.

Elections

The Partisan General November Elections. From among the candidates chosen at the partisan primaries in September, the people of Wisconsin select, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of each even-numbered year, the elected officials of the state and its counties. In addition to the party candidates, however, there may be "independent" candidates who are either unaffiliated or affiliated with minor parties not qualified for ballot status. "Write-in" votes may be cast for persons whose names do not appear on the ballot.

The constitutional offices of governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, and attorney general are filled from the state at large. The constitutional officers are elected for 4-year terms in the general elections 2 years after each U.S. presidential election. At every general election, a representative to Congress is elected from each of the congressional districts and a representative to the state assembly from each of the assembly districts. United States senators, who serve 6-year terms, are also chosen at the general election. The 33 state senators are elected for 4 years with the odd-numbered senate districts electing their senators in one general election and the even-numbered senate districts electing theirs in the next. A clerk, treasurer, sheriff, clerk of circuit court, district attorney, and register of deeds are elected biennially from each of the 72 counties in the state, except that Shawano and Menominee Counties jointly elect one district attorney. All counties either elect a coroner or appoint a medical examiner. Door, Dunn, Eau Claire, Kenosha, La Crosse, Milwaukee, Monroe, Oneida, Racine, Taylor and Waukesha Counties have a medical examiner system. Thirty-six counties appoint a surveyor, 19 counties elect one and 17 counties have no surveyor at all. Article VI, Section 4, of the Wisconsin Constitution, ratified in April 1965, abolished the offices of county coroner and surveyor in counties having a population of 500,000 or more, while a 1972 amendment allowed counties below 500,000 the option of retaining the office of coroner or instituting a medical examining system. In lieu of electing a county surveyor, Section 59.12 of the Wisconsin Statutes authorizes county boards to designate any registered land surveyor employed by the county to perform the duties of the county surveyor. On April 26, 1988, the Wisconsin Supreme Court, in the case of *Ripley v. Brown*, 143 Wis. 2d 686 (1988), ruled this practice constitutional.

Vacancies in the offices of U.S. senator, representative to Congress, state senator, and representative to the assembly may be filled by special election only. Vacancies in state constitutional offices and most county offices are filled by appointment, except that the lieutenant governor constitutionally succeeds the governor in case of a vacancy in the office of governor. (The secretary of state is third in line of succession.) Appointments to fill vacancies at the state level and for most county offices are made by the governor.

Presidential Electors, Electoral College. In a presidential election year, each political party's candidates nominated in the primary for state and legislative offices, plus the party's incumbent state officers and the holdover state senators, hold a convention in the State Capitol on the first Tuesday in October to nominate their party's slate of presidential electors for president and vice president. All other party and "independent" candidates file their slates of electors with their nomination papers. Although the names of the electors no longer appear on the presidential ballots, every vote cast for a candidate for president and vice president is a vote for the electors of the candidates.

The electors for the presidential candidate receiving the greatest number of votes in the November election become members of the electoral college and meet at noon on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December in the State Capitol to cast the official Wisconsin vote for U.S. president and vice president. The number of electors chosen for each slate is equal to the state's delegation in Congress. One presidential elector is chosen from each congressional district and 2 are chosen at large. Electors are not bound to vote for their party's candidates but traditionally do so. Under the 1980 census, Wisconsin had 11 electoral votes in 1984 and 1988.

According to provisions of the U.S. Constitution and federal law, the sealed electoral votes are sent to the president of the U.S. Senate who counts them at a joint session of Congress on January 6 (or the next day if January 6 falls on a Sunday).

Nonpartisan April Elections. Nonpartisan elections are held on the first Tuesday of April for state superintendent of public instruction, judicial officers, county executive, county supervisor, town, village and city officers, and school board members. The terms of office vary, so only certain offices are voted on each year. The only nonpartisan officers elected on a statewide basis are the state superintendent of public instruction and justices of the supreme court; all others are elected from the county, circuit, district, or municipality represented.

The governor has power to fill vacancies which occur in nonpartisan state elective offices by temporary appointment. Many of the state's justices and judges are first appointed to judicial office and later retained by the voters, so gubernatorial appointments determine the composition of the Wisconsin judiciary to a considerable extent.

Constitutional Amendments; Referenda; Recall

Referenda. A referendum may be simply described as the process of referring a measure to the people via an election. In some states voters may, by petition, require a referendum to be held on a legislative act. Wisconsin does not have this type of referendum. On the state level, however, Wisconsin has other types of referenda: 1) measures involving amendments to the state constitution, 2) measures extending the right of suffrage, 3) legislation requiring ratification prior to becoming effective, and 4) advisory referenda.

An initiative, on the other hand, permits the voters to initiate, by petition, a proposal to be enacted into law, either by a direct vote of the people (direct initiative) or for submission to the legislature (indirect initiative). The voters of Wisconsin may utilize the initiative procedure only at the city level.

The most recent statewide advisory referendum submitted to the voters (1983) asked whether a nuclear waste site should be located in Wisconsin. The electorate overwhelmingly voted no.

County boards may submit advisory or ratifying referenda to county voters. Municipalities also have the right to submit referenda questions relating to village and city charter ordinances and certain other subjects affecting the government of the municipalities. In cities, electors may by petition require the common council to adopt an ordinance or resolution or submit it to a referendum.

At the state level, all proposed amendments to the state constitution must be ratified by the people before they can become effective. Thus, the voters of Wisconsin may be asked at an election to approve a change in the constitution or express their preference on a matter of public policy. With 2 exceptions, all questions have been submitted by the legislature to the electorate at April spring elections or November general elections. One referendum, relating to a World War I soldiers' bonus, was submitted at the 1919 September primary and was approved by the voters, and another, relating to a mutual nuclear weapons moratorium, was submitted at the 1982 September primary and was also approved by the voters.

Constitutional Amendments. The procedure for amending the Wisconsin Constitution is adoption of an identically worded amendment by 2 consecutive legislatures, followed by ratification of the amendment by a majority of the voters at a subsequent election.

Since 1970 the Wisconsin electorate has voted on over 40 constitutional amendment proposals. The most recent vote took place in April 1989, when a constitutional amendment authorizing the state to provide state tax credit or refunds for property taxes or sales taxes due in this state was rejected by the electorate.

Recall. The Wisconsin Constitution and statutes provide for the recall of elective officers after the first year of a term through a process of petition and special election. No reason need be given for the recall of a state, congressional, legislative, state judicial or county officer. Unless the official resigns, he or she is listed on the recall ballot along with the other candidates who have been nominated according to statutory requirements. A recall primary is required whenever 2 or more persons compete for a nonpartisan office or whenever more than one person competes for the nomination of a political party for a partisan office.

1983 WisAct 491 made several changes in the recall provisions including the requirement that the petition seeking the recall of a city, village, town or school district official must be for "cause"

rather than for "good and sufficient reason". Under the old standard, a petition could be based on an issue of public policy; under the new standard, it is limited to an issue of inefficiency, neglect of duties, official misconduct or malfeasance in office. The act required that the circulator of a recall petition preregister and file campaign finance reports for the circulation period, in addition to the election campaign period, as formerly required. It required a statement of the source to appear on advertisements in recall campaigns and provided standards for determining the validity of recall petitions and signatures thereon. The act also changed the formula for determining the number of signatures required on recall petitions.

1987 WisAct 391 also made changes in the recall provisions including the requirement that a person filing a recall petition must file a campaign registration statement. The act lengthened the examination period for recall petitions and created a challenge procedure.

Prior to 1977, the recall was seldom used. In August of that year, 5 La Crosse school board members were recalled, and in September 1977 a county judge was recalled from office. This was the first time in Wisconsin history that a judge had been recalled. Two Town of Washington (Eau Claire County) officials were recalled in 1982, a Town of Onalaska (La Crosse County) supervisor was recalled in 1985, and the entire board of the Town of Lawrence (Rusk County) was recalled in June 1988. In May 1982, a Grant County judge narrowly survived a recall election.

The Mechanics of the Election Process

Certifying candidates, registering voters, and recording and reporting the votes of over 2 million people is a complex process, governed by explicit state laws. Detailed specifications concerning the content of the ballot, for example, are set forth in the statutes. The Wisconsin Elections Board, which administers state election laws, prepares all official ballot forms and other election forms, promulgates rules for the purpose of implementing the election laws and ensuring their proper administration, certifies to each county clerk the list of candidates for national and state offices, and performs other duties pertaining to elections.

For the potential voter, the election process begins by registering to vote with the municipal clerk or, in Milwaukee, with the city board of election commissioners. Registration is optional for municipalities having a population of 5,000 or less. The registration form requires information on name, date, residence location, citizenship, age, 10 days' residence in the applicant's ward, whether the applicant has lost his or her right to vote or is currently registered to vote at any other location, and signature. A voter's registration is permanent unless the person moves; then he or she must reregister. However, in most cases, a municipality will cancel the registration of a person who, though eligible, does not vote during a 4-year period and does not respond to a written request to apply for continued registration.

County clerks are responsible for preparing the ballots to be used for the election of all offices on the county level or above, and for distribution of them to the municipal clerks, except that municipalities using voting machines or an electronic voting system prepare their own ballots in some cases. Municipal clerks supervise registration and elections in their municipalities; in cities or counties over 500,000 population, election duties are performed by a city board of election commissioners and a county board of election commissioners.

On election day there are usually 7 inspectors (that is, election officials) for each polling place. In certain cases, the number of inspectors may be increased or decreased, but no polling place may have fewer than 3. The law requires every city, village and town having a population of 10,000 or more before July 1, 1995, or 7,500 or more thereafter to use mechanical voting machines or an electronic voting system. Each political party may also appoint 2 observers and alternates for each polling place. Certain candidates and nonpartisan and bipartisan groups may also appoint observers.

A voter who cannot come to the polling place on election day, either because of absence from the municipality, sickness, handicap, age, disability, military service, jury duty or religious reasons, may vote by absentee ballot. 1987 WisAct 391 revised the absentee ballot process by requiring that every request for an absentee ballot be made in writing and by prohibiting the counting of the ballot if there was no written application.

When the polls close, the inspectors canvass the votes and deliver one tally sheet statement and poll list each to the county clerk and to the municipal clerk. Where an electronic voting system is used, the count may be adjourned to a central location. If a municipality has more than one

polling place, the returns from the polling places are canvassed by a municipal board of canvassers consisting of the municipal clerk and 2 qualified electors of the municipality appointed by the clerk, except in the city of Milwaukee where the board of election commissioners serves as the board of canvassers. The municipal clerk also issues certificates of election to municipal elected officials.

The county clerk and 2 persons, appointed by the clerk, constitute the county board of canvassers. The appointees must be qualified electors of the county and not of the same political party. This board examines the returns from the municipalities. One statement of the results is filed in the county clerk's office; another, together with a tabulation of votes cast at each polling place for each candidate, goes to the Elections Board. The county clerk also issues certificates of election to county elected officials.

The Board of State Canvassers, consisting of the chairperson of the Elections Board, state treasurer, and attorney general, meets after each election to examine the certified statements of the county canvassers. The board makes a statement of the votes cast for each office and state referendum and determines who has been elected to each office and the outcome of each state referendum. The Elections Board then issues certificates of election to all persons elected to a state office. The board also issues certificates or prepares certificates for issuance by the governor to persons elected to national offices from this state.

Campaign Financing

The regulation of campaign financing in Wisconsin was substantially revised by Chapter 334, Laws of 1973, with the intent of furnishing the voters with complete information as to who is supporting or opposing which candidate or cause and to what extent, either directly or indirectly. Substantive changes have been made in most legislative sessions since then. Chapter 11 of the Wisconsin Statutes codifies campaign financing regulations.

Duties of the Elections Board. To assist candidates and committees, the Elections Board furnishes report forms and manuals setting forth recommended methods of bookkeeping and reporting. It maintains a current list of all reports and statements pertaining to each candidate, individual, committee or group, and prepares special reports. It may include in its biennial report any statistics compiled by it concerning the total contributions and expenditures of candidates and committees, amounts in excess of $100 per contributor, and additional data. It investigates violations of the election laws and must notify the district attorney, the attorney general or the governor of any facts or evidence it may have that might be grounds for civil action or criminal prosecution. Similar requirements are made with regard to financial reporting in local elections.

The board also supervises the auditing of campaign finance reports submitted in connection with state elections.

Contributions and Disbursements. Every political party committee, other political committee or political group which makes or accepts contributions or makes disbursements in an amount exceeding $25 per year and every individual who accepts contributions or makes disbursements in an amount exceeding $25 per year files a registration statement with the appropriate filing officer. (The Elections Board is the filing officer for all state and national offices and statewide referenda.) A candidate must file a statement for any amount. The statement includes such items as the name and address of the registrant, the officers, the campaign depository, and the nature of the referendum supported or opposed.

Subsequently, such committees, groups or individuals must file full reports of all contributions received, obligations incurred and disbursements made, including the name, address and total contribution of each contributor donating more than $20 in any calendar year; an itemization of each disbursement over $20; and a separate statement giving the name, address, occupation, place of employment and amount contributed by any contributor donating more than $100 in any calendar year. Nonresident committees, groups or individuals making contributions or disbursements in this state must also file their names and addresses and those of a designated agent in the state with the secretary of state. Registrants whose financial activity does not exceed $1,000 per year may be exempted from reporting.

Single Campaign Treasurer. Each candidate must appoint one campaign treasurer and designate one campaign depository before receiving any contributions or making any disbursements.

Each candidate and campaign treasurer must file a registration statement. Unless exempted from reporting, each candidate, or the treasurer acting on the candidate's behalf, must file periodic financial reports, and the candidate is responsible for the accuracy of these reports.

Contribution by Negotiable Instrument. All campaign contributions exceeding $50 must be made by check or other negotiable instrument, so their origin is known. All campaign disbursements must be made or reimbursed by negotiable instrument drawn upon the campaign depository. An anonymous contribution from a single source in excess of $10 may not be accepted but must be donated either to a charity or to the common school fund.

Limitations on Contributions. Limitations are imposed upon the amount that may be received by candidates. No one individual (except a candidate) may contribute more than the specified amounts to any of the following candidates or any individual or voluntary committee supporting them: constitutional administrative officers (governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, superintendent of public instruction), and supreme court justice — $10,000; state senator — $1,000; representative to the assembly — $500; and all other state and local candidates — a limit which varies between $250 and $3,000 depending upon the office. Furthermore, no individual may make contributions to a combination of candidates in excess of a total of $10,000 in any calendar year.

No committee, other than a political party or legislative campaign committee, may make any contributions to a candidate for one of the constitutional administrative offices or justice of the supreme court of more than 4 percent of the candidate's disbursement level specified by law; nor may such a committee make contributions to candidates for other state and local offices in excess of monetary limits specified by law.

No political party may receive more than $150,000 of its contributions in any biennium from all other committees except legislative campaign committees, nor more than $6,000 from any specific committee or its subunits. No committee other than a political party or legislative campaign committee may make any contribution or contributions to a political party exceeding $6,000 per calendar year.

No candidate may receive more than 65 percent of his or her total authorized disbursement level specified by law (less any public grant moneys received) from all other committees, including political party and legislative campaign committees. Of this amount, not more than 45 percent (less any public grant moneys received) may be received from special interest committees, personal campaign committees of other candidates or committees formed to support other candidates (a support committee is a committee organized to support the prospective candidacy of an individual).

Identification of Contributions and Disbursements. Disbursements from the campaign depository may not be made anonymously, nor may contributions or disbursements be made in a fictitious name. The source of all political advertisements must appear thereon.

Independent Expenditures. All expenditures in support of a candidate (or in opposition to the candidate's opponent) must be made by or with the authorization of the candidate who is supported. However, an individual who or committee which swears that the individual or committee does not act in cooperation or consultation with a candidate or candidate's agent may make expenditures independently of a candidate. The individual or committee making the independent expenditure must register with the appropriate filing officer and file the required oath before making any independent expenditures. The independent expenditures may take the form of newspaper, radio or television advertisements, mass mailings, or the use of phone banks.

Legislative Campaign Committees. Chapter 328, Laws of 1979, authorized the creation of legislative campaign committees for each party in each house of the legislature. These committees are not bound by the limitations placed on the contributions of special interest committees to legislative candidates, but are, instead, treated as political party committees for contribution limit purposes.

Political Action Committees. A political action committee (PAC) is any entity, other than an individual, that makes or accepts contributions or makes expenditures which are intended for political purposes, but which is not a political party, legislative campaign or personal campaign committee, or a committee formed to support a specific candidate. The PAC makes contributions to candidates or committees or makes disbursements on behalf of candidates or commit-

tees. PACs are often sponsored by trade or professional associations or labor organizations from which they draw their memberships. PACs also raise money to urge adoption or defeat of referenda. PACs often make contributions to multiple candidates and do not necessarily support one party over the other.

According to the *1985-1986 Biennial Report of the State Elections Board* for the period from January 1, 1985, to December 31, 1986, PACs made direct contributions of $1,188,772 to all state candidates. Of that $1.2 million total, approximately $644,000 went to statewide candidates, approximately $530,000 was given to legislative candidates, and approximately $15,000 to judicial candidates.

Currently, PACs may not contribute more than $43,128 per campaign directly to a gubernatorial candidate, $1,000 per campaign to a state senatorial candidate and $500 per campaign to an assembly candidate. However, PACs may contribute to any of the 4 legislative campaign committees in addition to or instead of making contributions directly to a candidate.

Public Campaign Financing. Under Chapter 107, Laws of 1977, a campaign fund was created in the state treasury consisting of general tax revenues from each individual filing a state income tax return who has a tax liability or is entitled to a tax refund and who specifies that $1 shall be set aside for this fund. The fund is available to candidates for statewide executive and judicial offices, as well as legislative offices, for use after the primary, provided that they obtain a specified number of votes in the primary and they raise a specified initial amount of private contributions from individuals in amounts of $100 or less. A participant must agree to accept spending limits and limits placed on personal contributions to his own campaign in order to receive moneys from the fund, unless his opponent qualifies for a grant but declines to accept it and declines to file a sworn statement affirming adherence to the limits. The fund is apportioned by office in accordance with a specified formula. Moneys accepted count towards the maximum limit of 45 percent of a candidate's spending limit which may be accepted from PACs, thereby substantially limiting this source of contributions for those who participate. Chapter 107 also imposed spending limits (which are binding only for candidates who accept moneys from the fund and candidates who file a sworn statement agreeing to be bound by them). Moneys from the fund may be used only for advertising in communications media, printing, graphic arts or advertising services, office supplies and postage; other campaign expenses must be financed with contributions from individuals, political parties, PACs or other committees.

Prohibited Election Practices

Chapter 12 of the statutes lists prohibited election practices, such as bribery, fraud, election threats, and illegal actions of election officials.

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES

February 16, 1988 Primary

Circuit Court	Vote
Barron County	
Edward R. Brunner	2,354
Edward J. Coe	1,798
David Cusick	1,006
Mark O. Dobberpuhl	760
Door County	
Peter C. Diltz	1,933
James O. Ebbeson	842
Stephen P. Johnson	1,106
Sven V. Kirkegaard	1,167
John D. Koehn	1,556
Chester C. Stauffacher	663
Eau Claire County, Branch 4	
Cindra R. Carson	1,171
Lawrence C. Durning	1,203
Robert G. Evans	785
Elliott B. Light	883
Benjamin D. Proctor	2,194
Stevens L. Riley	893
Eric J. Wahl	3,616
Green County	
John K. Callahan	2,453
Robert S. Duxstad	1,458
Steven R. Elmer	1,132
Marathon County, Branch 1	
William Drengler	4,354
Michael W. Hoover	5,223
Dale D. Miller	5,628
Milwaukee County, Branch 39	
Harry Halloway	17,622
Michael G. Malmstadt	55,587
Mary Ellen Poulos	21,133
Christ T. Seraphim	46,685
Oneida County, Branch 2	
Gregory J. Harrold	847*
John J. Hogan	1,415*
Lee R. Krueger	1,393*
Mark A. Mangerson	1,724*
William E. Ray	626*
Richard W. Voss	240*
Lawrence J. Wiesneske	151*
Outagamie County, Branch 6	
Dee R. Dyer	8,064
Kathleen G. Lhost	3,330
John G. Wylie	4,393
Rock County, Branch 7	
Michael J. Byron	2,940
Robert J. Ruth	2,486
James E. Welker	2,930
Washington County, Branch 4	
Robert L. Deters	518
Patrick J. Faragher	1,091
Roland L. Pieper	780
Henry F. Renard	518
Leo F. Schlaefer	3,697

February 21, 1989 Primary

Circuit Court	Vote
Dodge County, Branch 3	
Andrew P. Bissonnette	3,708
Kirby Brant	1,098
James R. Mack	583
James H. Olson	1,702
Maryann S. Schacht	2,080
Kenosha County, Branch 2	
Barbara A. Kluka	5,543
Jon G. Mason	3,048
Paul F. Wokwicz	4,223
Milwaukee County, Branch 40	
James F. Blask	4,576
Robert Crawford	2,990
David M. Kaiser	3,646
Daniel L. Konkol	5,286
Anthony J. Machi	5,275
Sheila M. Parrish	5,741
Louise M. Tesmer	17,148
St. Croix County, Branch 2	
Scott R. Needham	1,214
Conrad A. Richards	2,183
Douglas R. Zilz	1,108

*Recount vote totals.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
February 21, 1989 Primary

County	Herbert J. Grover	I.W. Poehlman	Arlyn F. Wollenburg
Adams	409	61	71
Ashland	379	49	48
Barron	1,575	231	241
Bayfield	785	133	132
Brown	4,148	517	594
Buffalo	279	31	33
Burnett	243	35	34
Calumet	484	84	79
Chippewa	2,038	311	300
Clark	686	129	112
Columbia	1,134	125	128
Crawford	784	96	114
Dane	28,579	3,019	4,244
Dodge	5,962	1,022	1,460
Door	1,910	292	268
Douglas	1,027	165	177
Dunn	1,193	117	156
Eau Claire	2,269	237	313
Florence	105	12	23
Fond du Lac	2,763	346	278
Forest	779	121	121
Grant	681	69	89
Green	600	62	73
Green Lake	374	46	50
Iowa	438	38	35
Iron	223	27	27
Jackson	610	79	65
Jefferson	2,727	592	465
Juneau	732	87	111
Kenosha	6,899	1,528	1,941
Kewaunee	632	101	97
La Crosse	2,089	228	275
Lafayette	323	49	48
Langlade	926	140	104
Lincoln	643	131	133
Manitowoc	7,720	1,688	1,222
Marathon	4,645	652	719
Marinette	1,301	191	237
Marquette	327	46	66
Menominee	244	22	34
Milwaukee	28,197	6,828	6,423
Monroe	734	99	128
Oconto	997	160	152
Oneida	1,139	282	227
Outagamie	4,068	1,043	975
Ozaukee	1,035	170	149
Pepin	140	21	9
Pierce	1,395	197	180
Polk	1,432	131	175
Portage	1,202	172	139
Price	1,919	303	331
Racine	4,569	970	1,044
Richland	729	122	121
Rock	2,296	251	182
Rusk	447	85	51
St. Croix	2,631	557	606
Sauk	922	134	120
Sawyer	715	153	154
Shawano	1,738	152	133
Sheboygan	5,791	1,151	1,323
Taylor	933	163	149
Trempealeau	550	58	48
Vernon	492	85	64
Vilas	671	140	164
Walworth	1,677	279	266
Washburn	291	35	41
Washington	3,330	626	662
Waukesha	9,501	1,613	1,813
Waupaca	3,448	1,585	701
Waushara	499	79	75
Winnebago	7,685	1,133	1,400
Wood	1,628	231	156
TOTAL	182,466	31,917	32,828

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES

April 5, 1988

Circuit Court	Vote
Barron County, Branch 2	
Edward R. Brunner	6,139
Edward J. Coe	5,295
Dane County, Branch 9	
Gerald C. Nichol	68,675
Door County	
Peter C. Diltz	4,021
John D. Koehn	5,313
Eau Claire County, Branch 1	
Thomas H. Barland	17,968
Eau Claire County, Branch 4	
Benjamin D. Proctor	12,022
Eric J. Wahl	11,256
Fond du Lac County, Branch 2	
John P. McGalloway, Jr.	16,221
Green County	
John K. Callahan	4,500
Robert S. Duxstad	3,625
Green Lake County	
David C. Willis	3,944
Marathon County, Branch 1	
Michael W. Hoover	16,120
Dale D. Miller	16,055
Milwaukee County, Branch 13	
Victor Manian	237,754
Milwaukee County, Branch 23	
Janine P. Geske	233,020
Milwaukee County, Branch 35	
Lee E. Wells	221,772
Milwaukee County, Branch 38	
Karl O. Rohlich	51,608
Jeffrey A. Wagner	208,483
Milwaukee County, Branch 39	
Michael G. Malmstadt	220,730
Christ T. Seraphim	95,251
Oneida County, Branch 2	
John J. Hogan	4,184
Mark A. Mangerson	6,126
Outagamie County, Branch 4	
—Harold V. Froehlich	29,298
Outagamie County, Branch 6	
Dee R. Dyer	22,598
John G. Wylie	15,720
Racine County, Branch 8	
Dennis J. Flynn	33,065
Rock County, Branch 3	
Gerald W. Jaeckle	22,211
Rock County, Branch 7	
Michael J. Byron	15,261
James E. Welker	15,380
Sauk County, Branch 1	
Dale A. Carlson	5,591
Robert F. Curtin	5,912
Sauk County, Branch 3	
Patrick J. Taggart	4,526
Virginia A. Wolfe	7,425
Walworth County, Branch 1	
Robert J. Kennedy	9,911
Robert D. Read	7,557
Washington County, Branch 4	
Patrick J. Faragher	7,967
Leo F. Schlaefer	12,092
Waukesha County, Branch 11	
Robert G. Mawdsley	36,665
Mark A. Phillips	29,912
Waukesha County, Branch 12	
Kathryn W. Foster	45,489
Gerald T. Janis	23,542
Winnebago County, Branch 1	
William E. Crane	22,435
Winnebago County, Branch 2	
Robert A. Haase	22,196
Winnebago County, Branch 4	
Robert A. Hawley	22,780

April 4, 1989

Circuit Court	Vote
Bayfield County	
Thomas J. Gallagher	3,623
Brown County, Branch 2	
Vivi L. Dilweg	24,070
Brown County, Branch 4	
Alexander R. Grant	19,853
James F. Pressentin	8,510
Brown County, Branch 7	
Richard J. Dietz	22,224
Crawford County	
Michael Kirchman	2,994
Dane County, Branch 3	
P. Charles Jones	69,324
Dodge County, Branch 3	
Andrew P. Bissonnette	9,077
Maryann S. Schacht	6,355
Douglas County, Branch 2	
Joseph A. McDonald	5,851
Jefferson County, Branch 2	
Arnold K. Schumann	7,441
Kenosha County, Branch 2	
Barbara A. Kluka	14,342
Paul F. Wokwicz	9,608
La Crosse County, Branch 1	
Peter G. Pappas	12,002
La Crosse County, Branch 2	
Michael J. Mulroy	11,808
Manitowoc County, Branch 2	
Darryl W. Deets	18,654
Marathon County, Branch 2	
Peter P. Karoblis	9,486
Raymond F. Thums	13,022
Marathon County, Branch 4	
Vincent K. Howard	16,443
Marquette County	
Donn H. Dahlke	2,127
Menominee-Shawano County, Branch 2	
Thomas G. Grover	7,360
Milwaukee County, Branch 1	
Charles B. Schudson	95,304

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES—Continued
April 4, 1989

Circuit Court	Vote
Milwaukee County, Branch 10	
Rudolph T. Randa	95,678
Milwaukee County, Branch 11	
Dominic S. Amato	75,671
Louis B. Butler, Jr.	43,694
Milwaukee County, Branch 15	
Ronald S. Goldberger	91,064
Milwaukee County, Branch 29	
Gary A. Gerlach	95,931
Milwaukee County, Branch 34	
Ted E. Wedemeyer, Jr.	99,834
Milwaukee County, Branch 40	
Sheila M. Parrish	44,642
Louise M. Tesmer	78,586
Portage County, Branch 2	
John V. Finn	6,331
Racine County, Branch 1	
Mark F. Nielsen	16,686
Gerald P. Ptacek	19,854
St. Croix County, Branch 2	
Scott R. Needham	4,038
Conrad A. Richards	5,190
Sawyer County	
Alvin L. Kelsey	2,712
Sheboygan County, Branch 2	
William K. Sonnenburg	7,486
Timothy M. Van Akkeren	16,200

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR COURT OF APPEALS JUDGES
April 5, 1988
District I

County	Ralph Adam Fine	Ted E. Wedemeyer, Jr.
Milwaukee	187,375	114,634
TOTAL	187,375	114,634

District II

County	Richard S. Brown	County	Richard S. Brown
Calumet	6,247	Sheboygan	19,872
Fond du Lac	11,632	Walworth	10,901
Green Lake	3,467	Washington	13,440
Kenosha	21,652	Waukesha	53,416
Manitowoc	15,118	Winnebago	20,919
Ozaukee	13,990	TOTAL	216,155
Racine	25,501		

April 4, 1989
District III

County	R. Thomas Cane	County	R. Thomas Cane
Ashland	2,554	Menominee	391
Barron	5,301	Oconto	4,960
Bayfield	3,175	Oneida	5,345
Brown	22,054	Outagamie	17,739
Buffalo	1,876	Pepin	1,077
Burnett	1,727	Pierce	3,782
Chippewa	6,262	Polk	4,269
Door	4,736	Price	2,726
Douglas	5,041	Rusk	2,445
Dunn	4,119	St. Croix	6,727
Eau Claire	10,909	Sawyer	2,278
Florence	577	Shawano	5,918
Forest	1,640	Taylor	3,228
Iron	1,091	Trempealeau	3,061
Kewaunee	2,735	Vilas	3,703
Langlade	4,249	Washburn	2,343
Lincoln	3,087	TOTAL	172,608
Marathon	15,055		
Marinette	6,428		

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR SUPREME COURT JUSTICE

April 4, 1989

County	Shirley S. Abrahamson	Ralph Adam Fine	County	Shirley S. Abrahamson	Ralph Adam Fine
Adams	1,881	1,598	Marinette	5,325	4,064
Ashland	2,648	1,295	Marquette	1,447	1,122
Barron	4,678	2,518	Menominee	326	258
Bayfield	3,177	988	Milwaukee	57,433	81,258
Brown	16,075	13,961	Monroe	5,204	2,938
Buffalo	1,476	1,049	Oconto	3,117	3,396
Burnett	1,445	752	Oneida	4,176	3,110
Calumet	3,673	2,695	Outagamie	13,433	8,593
Chippewa	4,986	4,316	Ozaukee	4,707	7,790
Clark	3,169	2,972	Pepin	929	552
Columbia	4,968	3,422	Pierce	3,025	1,720
Crawford	2,256	954	Polk	3,640	1,876
Dane	66,250	25,402	Portage	4,831	3,350
Dodge	7,736	7,451	Price	1,851	1,959
Door	3,801	2,782	Racine	16,864	19,303
Douglas	5,161	1,465	Richland	2,344	1,252
Dunn	3,691	2,260	Rock	15,201	6,317
Eau Claire	9,351	6,601	Rusk	1,835	1,696
Florence	446	387	St. Croix	5,209	3,174
Fond du Lac	8,068	7,459	Sauk	4,058	2,592
Forest	1,142	1,223	Sawyer	1,844	1,313
Grant	4,557	2,316	Shawano	3,855	3,863
Green	2,456	1,414	Sheboygan	13,140	10,390
Green Lake	2,656	1,939	Taylor	2,383	2,036
Iowa	2,344	1,322	Trempealeau	1,664	2,679
Iron	969	623	Vernon	3,195	1,551
Jackson	1,778	1,341	Vilas	2,707	2,422
Jefferson	4,256	4,450	Walworth	6,641	5,411
Juneau	2,469	1,846	Washburn	2,054	1,028
Kenosha	13,877	8,766	Washington	6,420	9,655
Kewaunee	1,897	1,809	Waukesha	21,825	32,736
La Crosse	9,197	4,662	Waupaca	5,040	3,295
Lafayette	1,379	1,230	Waushara	2,132	1,812
Langlade	2,827	2,980	Winnebago	16,869	10,080
Lincoln	2,298	1,931	Wood	6,708	5,189
Manitowoc	12,495	9,471	TOTAL	485,169	397,378
Marathon	12,204	9,948			

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

April 4, 1989

County	Herbert J. Grover	Craig L. Parshall	Arlyn F. Wollenburg
Adams	2,364	0	839
Ashland	2,963	0	727
Barron	5,271	94	1,271
Bayfield	3,015	2	992
Brown	21,695	160	5,939
Buffalo	1,882	28	513
Burnett	1,630	5	486
Calumet	4,600	88	1,292
Chippewa	6,677	95	1,936
Clark	4,340	104	1,318
Columbia	6,345	14	1,576
Crawford	2,449	0	631
Dane	66,047	238	14,488
Dodge	10,918	114	3,426
Door	4,794	17	1,213
Douglas	4,820	28	1,344
Dunn	4,319	104	1,260
Eau Claire	11,478	271	2,830
Florence	568	1	207
Fond du Lac	11,361	33	2,903
Forest	1,749	0	457
Grant	5,214	14	1,352
Green	2,774	63	773
Green Lake	3,230	5	1,052
Iowa	2,734	1	636
Iron	1,140	4	355
Jackson	2,252	72	645
Jefferson	6,632	133	1,582
Juneau	3,131	38	965
Kenosha	15,696	21	5,120
Kewaunee	2,749	27	720
La Crosse	9,882	34	2,917
Lafayette	1,884	14	512
Langlade	4,529	39	1,001
Lincoln	2,964	26	1,076
Manitowoc	15,784	113	4,445
Marathon	15,482	136	5,472
Marinette	6,515	138	1,983
Marquette	1,804	1	612
Menominee	463	0	66
Milwaukee	89,563	605	27,871
Monroe	6,079	26	1,697
Oconto	4,509	42	1,502
Oneida	4,935	48	1,626
Outagamie	15,183	229	5,100
Ozaukee	8,578	113	2,430
Pepin	1,079	45	303
Pierce	3,522	72	994
Polk	4,199	66	1,113
Portage	6,259	18	1,450
Price	2,817	9	812
Racine	24,159	122	7,910
Richland	2,632	8	811
Rock	15,893	26	3,873
Rusk	2,490	38	720
St. Croix	5,935	122	1,950
Sauk	4,957	28	1,392
Sawyer	2,063	9	788
Shawano	6,324	28	1,355
Sheboygan	16,949	33	4,821
Taylor	3,220	56	875
Trempealeau	719	60	3,317
Vernon	3,608	17	965
Vilas	3,316	5	1,293
Walworth	8,640	40	2,517
Washburn	2,253	0	690
Washington	11,057	252	3,327
Waukesha	35,021	1,088	10,475
Waupaca	6,082	41	1,771
Waushara	2,824	16	907
Winnebago	18,267	338	6,641
Wood	9,077	40	2,268
TOTAL	616,353	5,915	180,496

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

AUTHORIZING INCOME TAX CREDITS OR REFUNDS FOR PROPERTY TAXES OR SALES TAXES DUE IN THIS STATE

Amending Article VIII, Section 1
1987 AJR 117; 1989 SJR 9; Rejected April 4, 1989

Ballot Question: "Shall section 1 of article VIII of the constitution be revised, and shall an additional provision be created in that section, to allow the state of Wisconsin to provide by law property tax relief or sales tax relief, or both, to the citizens of the state, subject to reasonable classification and progressive effect on the tax system, by means of credits or refunds for taxes due under property or sales taxes in this state, to be credited against or refunded from taxes imposed by this state on income, privileges and occupations?"

Text of Section:

(NOTE: Scored material was added; stricken material was ~~deleted~~.)

[Article VIII] Section 1. The rule of taxation shall be uniform ~~but the~~ except as follows:

(1) The legislature may ~~empower~~ by law authorize cities, villages or towns to collect and return taxes on real estate located therein by optional methods.

(2) (a) Taxes shall be levied upon such real property with such classifications as to forests and minerals including or separate or severed from the land, as the legislature ~~shall prescribe~~ prescribes by law.

(b) Taxation of agricultural land and undeveloped land, both as defined by law, need not be uniform with the taxation of each other nor with the taxation of other real property.

(3) Taxation of merchants' stock-in-trade, manufacturers' materials and finished products, and livestock need not be uniform with the taxation of real property and other personal property, but the taxation of all such merchants' stock-in-trade, manufacturers' materials and finished products and livestock shall be uniform, except that the legislature may provide by law that the value thereof shall be determined on an average basis. ~~Taxes may also be imposed~~

(4) The legislature may by law impose taxes on incomes, privileges and occupations~~, which~~. Such taxes may be graduated and progressive, and reasonable exemptions may be provided.

(5) Subject to reasonable classification and to progressive effect on the tax system, the legislature may by law authorize credits or refunds for taxes due under property or sales taxes in this state from or against taxes, imposed by this state, on incomes, privileges and occupations.

County	For	Against	County	For	Against
Adams	2,183	1,318	Marinette	4,024	4,593
Ashland	2,661	1,429	Marquette	1,399	1,213
Barron	3,708	3,373	Menominee	375	247
Bayfield	3,234	1,156	Milwaukee	59,570	63,868
Brown	10,167	13,594	Monroe	4,503	3,958
Buffalo	1,571	1,077	Oconto	3,099	3,346
Burnett	1,546	783	Oneida	4,264	2,813
Calumet	2,801	3,464	Outagamie	7,806	11,725
Chippewa	4,054	5,429	Ozaukee	4,485	7,664
Clark	2,815	3,351	Pepin	944	597
Columbia	4,417	3,717	Pierce	3,275	1,814
Crawford	1,788	1,535	Polk	3,821	1,945
Dane	50,894	29,973	Portage	4,043	3,385
Dodge	6,596	7,401	Price	2,310	1,573
Door	2,918	2,891	Racine	16,026	16,707
Douglas	4,419	2,120	Richland	1,732	1,838
Dunn	3,207	2,838	Rock	10,374	10,015
Eau Claire	6,169	9,107	Rusk	1,772	1,836
Florence	538	325	St. Croix	6,261	2,474
Fond du Lac	5,560	8,176	Sauk	3,871	2,425
Forest	1,504	858	Sawyer	1,878	1,473
Grant	3,655	3,143	Shawano	3,548	4,058
Green	1,761	1,924	Sheboygan	9,592	10,513
Green Lake	1,784	2,666	Taylor	2,322	1,977
Iowa	2,237	1,328	Trempealeau	2,461	2,006
Iron	1,230	423	Vernon	2,189	2,568
Jackson	1,373	1,876	Vilas	3,410	1,555
Jefferson	3,656	4,358	Walworth	5,297	5,594
Juneau	2,446	1,847	Washburn	2,193	1,065
Kenosha	10,329	9,932	Washington	6,326	8,212
Kewaunee	1,826	1,871	Waukesha	20,640	29,499
La Crosse	5,852	6,558	Waupaca	3,780	4,524
Lafayette	1,383	1,192	Waushara	1,648	2,277
Langlade	3,114	2,491	Winnebago	9,603	14,985
Lincoln	2,067	2,013	Wood	4,759	5,932
Manitowoc	6,980	10,778			
Marathon	9,722	10,264	TOTAL	405,765*	406,863*

*Recount vote totals. The original vote totals were 405,504 (for) and 406,154 (against).

Source: Official records of the Elections Board.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY PRESIDENTIAL

County	Total	Choices on Ballot			
		Bruce Babbitt	Michael S. Dukakis	Richard A. Gephardt	Al Gore
Adams	3,047	8	1,486	32	695
Ashland	3,966	9	2,007	44	648
Barron	8,235	14	4,122	96	1,042
Bayfield	3,916	13	1,844	41	530
Brown	37,427	91	20,354	325	6,793
Buffalo	2,860	2	1,260	40	662
Burnett	2,420	4	1,294	42	146
Calumet	6,389	18	3,185	56	1,563
Chippewa	9,993	17	4,931	82	2,040
Clark	6,603	11	3,053	84	1,676
Columbia	7,712	14	3,812	79	1,581
Crawford	2,923	11	1,283	76	523
Dane	90,478	147	39,716	351	12,975
Dodge	11,429	54	5,414	116	2,383
Door	5,792	19	2,814	61	1,146
Douglas	9,618	48	5,634	93	1,316
Dunn	6,971	15	3,247	56	1,059
Eau Claire	18,819	64	8,848	106	3,375
Florence	792	1	428	7	133
Fond du Lac	13,548	53	6,823	126	2,815
Forest	1,744	3	914	23	372
Grant	7,056	35	3,443	167	1,099
Green	4,883	29	2,253	56	1,028
Green Lake	3,109	7	1,490	27	785
Iowa	3,453	11	1,442	40	780
Iron	1,476	4	854	29	213
Jackson	3,525	6	1,535	19	988
Jefferson	9,309	31	4,381	58	1,827
Juneau	3,884	23	1,727	39	1,123
Kenosha	25,594	127	13,956	217	2,525
Kewaunee	4,512	2	2,354	22	1,004
La Crosse	18,990	36	8,543	197	4,035
Lafayette	3,061	12	1,475	41	625
Langlade	4,800	7	2,330	53	1,139
Lincoln	5,054	24	2,286	51	1,014
Manitowoc	17,132	43	9,282	114	3,883
Marathon	24,639	72	11,537	243	4,636
Marinette	7,002	17	3,786	73	1,441
Marquette	2,285	9	1,039	29	568
Menominee	501	1	136	2	52
Milwaukee	261,642	392	115,817	1,452	37,084
Monroe	6,259	11	2,618	55	1,993
Oconto	6,461	16	3,323	57	1,424
Oneida	7,146	26	3,600	98	1,391
Outagamie	27,883	50	14,316	227	6,130
Ozaukee	11,964	39	5,789	87	2,301
Pepin	1,337	4	650	23	215
Pierce	5,549	14	2,842	72	431
Polk	6,833	9	3,158	79	473
Portage	12,145	19	6,239	66	2,116
Price	3,485	5	1,564	48	765
Racine	34,472	65	17,006	262	5,652
Richland	3,780	15	1,558	46	897
Rock	24,180	73	12,251	258	4,351
Rusk	3,892	6	1,851	58	870
St. Croix	8,955	15	4,782	88	535
Sauk	8,121	37	3,552	98	1,932
Sawyer	2,598	7	1,278	29	407
Shawano	6,703	8	2,980	45	1,474
Sheboygan	22,056	37	10,767	138	4,270
Taylor	4,031	5	1,757	52	951
Trempealeau	5,414	9	2,262	58	1,492
Vernon	4,574	9	1,997	63	1,196
Vilas	3,424	11	1,662	38	680
Walworth	11,011	54	5,521	167	1,723
Washburn	2,726	7	1,466	52	317
Washington	13,912	65	6,607	148	2,972
Waukesha	51,855	103	26,120	329	9,915
Waupaca	6,399	4	3,124	50	1,470
Waushara	3,381	3	1,595	32	850
Winnebago	23,496	42	11,695	152	5,132
Wood	14,151	81	7,107	156	3,065
TOTAL	1,014,782	2,353	483,172	7,996	176,712

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

PREFERENCE VOTE, BY COUNTY

Choices on Ballot				
Gary Hart	Jesse L. Jackson	Paul Simon	Uninstructed Delegation	County
28	639	140	14	Adams
50	1,053	144	8	Ashland
123	2,589	215	25	Barron
51	1,303	113	13	Bayfield
218	7,812	1,788	46	Brown
38	768	80	6	Buffalo
38	795	84	11	Burnett
54	1,241	251	18	Calumet
87	2,500	297	35	Chippewa
64	1,425	271	9	Clark
69	1,718	420	16	Columbia
51	790	176	13	Crawford
329	30,496	6,237	187	Dane
103	2,687	635	37	Dodge
52	1,375	304	21	Door
98	1,965	429	27	Douglas
89	2,243	244	15	Dunn
97	5,576	729	24	Eau Claire
14	167	40	2	Florence
102	2,935	660	33	Fond du Lac
27	338	53	10	Forest
81	1,645	551	33	Grant
64	1,122	319	12	Green
33	599	152	13	Green Lake
42	896	236	6	Iowa
26	284	58	4	Iron
34	833	106	4	Jackson
68	2,437	478	28	Jefferson
66	713	164	11	Juneau
209	6,470	1,999	88	Kenosha
54	831	223	6	Kewaunee
125	4,787	1,215	48	La Crosse
37	638	213	18	Lafayette
63	923	278	5	Langlade
38	1,298	325	13	Lincoln
128	3,006	645	25	Manitowoc
189	6,474	1,434	52	Marathon
53	1,385	232	7	Marinette
23	482	125	7	Marquette
5	295	10	0	Menominee
1,243	94,952	9,834	697	Milwaukee
69	1,279	220	14	Monroe
85	1,266	275	9	Oconto
76	1,569	354	28	Oneida
203	5,373	1,493	62	Outagamie
61	3,104	551	32	Ozaukee
13	391	34	7	Pepin
91	1,865	200	30	Pierce
60	2,845	187	14	Polk
75	2,912	700	18	Portage
41	865	180	12	Price
185	9,755	1,478	69	Racine
53	977	218	12	Richland
166	5,859	1,150	63	Rock
53	910	128	15	Rusk
91	3,105	266	58	St. Croix
74	1,959	442	23	Sauk
24	726	116	8	Sawyer
56	1,348	770	14	Shawano
110	5,764	932	32	Sheboygan
51	1,033	178	3	Taylor
92	1,296	202	3	Trempealeau
68	1,039	192	10	Vernon
32	863	121	14	Vilas
84	2,609	807	45	Walworth
24	729	106	19	Washburn
147	3,272	647	51	Washington
293	12,566	2,392	117	Waukesha
53	1,321	351	17	Waupaca
26	687	175	12	Waushara
147	5,236	1,037	55	Winnebago
102	2,987	610	41	Wood
7,068	285,995	48,419	2,554	TOTAL

DEMOCRATIC PARTY PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE

County by District	Choices on Ballot			
	Bruce Babbitt	Michael S. Dukakis	Richard A. Gephardt	Al Gore
First Congressional District				
Green (part)	18	887	24	389
Jefferson (part)	0	74	0	13
Kenosha	127	13,956	217	2,525
Racine	65	17,006	262	5,652
Rock	73	12,251	258	4,351
Walworth	54	5,521	167	1,723
TOTAL	337	49,695	928	14,653
Second Congressional District				
Adams (part)	0	193	3	112
Columbia	14	3,812	79	1,581
Dane	147	39,716	351	12,975
Dodge (part)	31	3,219	78	1,431
Grant (part)	4	502	36	157
Green (part)	11	1,366	32	639
Iowa	11	1,442	40	780
Juneau (part)	4	401	6	256
Lafayette	12	1,475	41	625
Richland (part)	2	380	10	218
Sauk	37	3,552	98	1,932
TOTAL	273	56,058	774	20,706
Third Congressional District				
Barron	14	4,122	96	1,042
Buffalo	2	1,260	40	662
Clark (part)	6	1,531	30	880
Crawford	11	1,283	76	523
Dunn	15	3,247	56	1,059
Eau Claire	64	8,848	106	3,375
Grant (part)	31	2,941	131	942
Jackson	6	1,535	19	988
La Crosse	36	8,543	197	4,035
Pepin	4	650	23	215
Pierce	14	2,842	72	431
Polk (part)	6	2,021	44	318
Richland (part)	13	1,178	36	679
St. Croix	15	4,782	88	535
Trempealeau	9	2,262	58	1,492
Vernon	9	1,997	63	1,196
TOTAL	255	49,042	1,135	18,372
Fourth Congressional District				
Milwaukee (part)	223	61,062	841	19,592
Waukesha (part)	29	10,549	127	4,144
TOTAL	252	71,611	968	23,736
Fifth Congressional District				
Milwaukee (part)	156	50,167	579	16,006
Washington (part)	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	156	50,167	579	16,006
Sixth Congressional District				
Adams (part)	8	1,293	29	583
Calumet	18	3,185	56	1,563
Fond du Lac (part)	47	6,332	118	2,637
Green Lake	7	1,490	27	785
Juneau (part)	19	1,326	33	867
Manitowoc	43	9,282	114	3,833
Marquette	9	1,039	29	568
Monroe	11	2,618	55	1,993
Sheboygan (part)	15	3,428	56	1,496
Waupaca	4	3,124	50	1,470
Waushara	3	1,595	32	850
Winnebago	42	11,695	152	5,132
Wood (part)	9	522	16	233
TOTAL	235	46,929	767	22,060

VOTE, BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Choices on Ballot				
Gary Hart	Jesse L. Jackson	Paul Simon	Uninstructed Delegation	County by District
				First Congressional District
28	512	142	5	Green (part)
0	99	5	0	Jefferson (part)
209	6,470	1,999	88	Kenosha
185	9,755	1,478	69	Racine
166	5,859	1,150	63	Rock
84	2,609	807	45	Walworth
672	25,304	5,581	270	TOTAL
				Second Congressional District
7	102	21	4	Adams (part)
69	1,718	420	16	Columbia
329	30,496	6,237	187	Dane
69	1,710	374	22	Dodge (part)
13	168	79	5	Grant (part)
36	610	177	7	Green (part)
42	896	236	6	Iowa
17	195	18	2	Juneau (part)
37	638	213	18	Lafayette
8	200	44	1	Richland (part)
74	1,959	442	23	Sauk
701	38,692	8,261	291	TOTAL
				Third Congressional District
123	2,589	215	25	Barron
38	768	80	6	Buffalo
32	768	138	3	Clark (part)
51	790	176	13	Crawford
89	2,243	244	15	Dunn
97	5,576	729	24	Eau Claire
68	1,477	472	28	Grant (part)
34	833	106	4	Jackson
125	4,787	1,215	48	La Crosse
13	391	34	7	Pepin
91	1,865	200	30	Pierce
42	2,068	127	6	Polk (part)
45	777	174	11	Richland (part)
91	3,105	266	58	St. Croix
92	1,296	202	3	Trempealeau
68	1,039	192	10	Vernon
1,099	30,372	4,570	291	TOTAL
				Fourth Congressional District
756	25,050	4,443	334	Milwaukee (part)
92	5,093	877	55	Waukesha (part)
848	30,143	5,320	389	TOTAL
				Fifth Congressional District
473	68,205	4,921	335	Milwaukee (part)
0	0	0	0	Washington (part)
473	68,205	4,921	335	TOTAL
				Sixth Congressional District
21	537	119	10	Adams (part)
54	1,241	251	18	Calumet
95	2,708	600	33	Fond du Lac (part)
33	599	152	13	Green Lake
49	518	146	9	Juneau (part)
128	3,006	645	25	Manitowoc
23	482	125	7	Marquette
69	1,279	220	14	Monroe
48	1,925	343	14	Sheboygan (part)
53	1,321	351	17	Waupaca
26	687	175	12	Waushara
147	5,236	1,037	55	Winnebago
10	237	31	3	Wood (part)
756	19,776	4,195	230	TOTAL

DEMOCRATIC PARTY PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE

County by District	Choices on Ballot			
	Bruce Babbitt	Michael S. Dukakis	Richard A. Gephardt	Al Gore
Seventh Congressional District				
Ashland	9	2,007	44	648
Bayfield	13	1,844	41	530
Burnett	4	1,294	42	146
Chippewa	17	4,931	82	2,040
Clark (part)	5	1,522	54	796
Douglas	48	5,634	93	1,316
Iron	4	854	29	213
Lincoln	24	2,286	51	1,014
Marathon	72	11,537	243	4,636
Oneida (part)	14	1,620	39	586
Polk (part)	3	1,137	35	155
Portage	19	6,239	66	2,116
Price	5	1,564	48	765
Rusk	6	1,851	58	870
Sawyer	7	1,278	29	407
Taylor	5	1,757	52	951
Washburn	7	1,466	52	317
Wood (part)	72	6,585	140	2,832
TOTAL	334	55,406	1,198	20,338
Eighth Congressional District				
Brown	91	20,354	325	6,793
Door	19	2,814	61	1,146
Florence	1	428	7	133
Forest	3	914	23	372
Kewaunee	2	2,354	22	1,004
Langlade	7	2,330	53	1,139
Marinette	17	3,786	73	1,441
Menominee	1	136	2	52
Oconto	16	3,323	57	1,424
Oneida (part)	12	1,980	59	805
Outagamie	50	14,316	227	6,130
Shawano	8	2,980	45	1,474
Vilas	11	1,662	38	680
TOTAL	238	57,377	992	22,593
Ninth Congressional District				
Dodge (part)	23	2,195	38	952
Fond du Lac (part)	6	491	8	178
Jefferson (part)	31	4,307	58	1,814
Milwaukee (part)	13	4,588	32	1,486
Ozaukee	39	5,789	87	2,301
Sheboygan (part)	22	7,339	82	2,774
Washington (part)	65	6,607	148	2,972
Waukesha (part)	74	15,571	202	5,771
TOTAL	273	46,887	655	18,248

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE, BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—Cont.

Choices on Ballot				
Gary Hart	Jesse L. Jackson	Paul Simon	Uninstructed Delegation	County by District
				Seventh Congressional District
50	1,053	144	8	Ashland
51	1,303	113	13	Bayfield
38	795	84	11	Burnett
87	2,500	297	35	Chippewa
32	657	133	6	Clark (part)
98	1,965	429	27	Douglas
26	284	58	4	Iron
38	1,298	325	13	Lincoln
189	6,474	1,434	52	Marathon
41	669	140	13	Oneida (part)
18	777	60	8	Polk (part)
75	2,912	700	18	Portage
41	865	180	12	Price
53	910	128	15	Rusk
24	726	116	8	Sawyer
51	1,033	178	3	Taylor
24	729	106	19	Washburn
92	2,750	579	38	Wood (part)
1,028	27,700	5,204	303	TOTAL
				Eighth Congressional District
218	7,812	1,788	46	Brown
52	1,375	304	21	Door
14	167	40	2	Florence
27	338	53	10	Forest
54	831	223	6	Kewaunee
63	923	278	5	Langlade
53	1,385	232	7	Marinette
5	295	10	0	Menominee
85	1,266	275	9	Oconto
35	900	214	15	Oneida (part)
203	5,373	1,493	62	Outagamie
56	1,348	770	14	Shawano
32	863	121	14	Vilas
897	22,876	5,801	211	TOTAL
				Ninth Congressional District
34	977	261	15	Dodge (part)
7	227	60	0	Fond du Lac (part)
68	2,338	473	28	Jefferson (part)
14	1,697	470	28	Milwaukee (part)
61	3,104	551	32	Ozaukee
62	3,839	589	18	Sheboygan (part)
147	3,272	647	51	Washington (part)
201	7,473	1,515	62	Waukesha (part)
594	22,927	4,566	234	TOTAL

REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE

County	Total	Choices on Ballot		
		George Bush	Robert Dole	Pierre S. du Pont IV
Adams	1,171	985	101	2
Ashland	1,377	1,095	138	10
Barron	3,444	2,697	335	8
Bayfield	1,291	995	106	5
Brown	11,898	9,840	939	65
Buffalo	1,084	886	112	5
Burnett	752	515	96	4
Calumet	2,750	2,365	202	9
Chippewa	2,620	2,056	201	16
Clark	2,237	1,696	204	5
Columbia	3,112	2,502	280	10
Crawford	1,126	817	150	12
Dane	18,342	14,596	1,865	120
Dodge	6,351	5,268	472	17
Door	3,099	2,666	208	5
Douglas	2,195	1,451	244	8
Dunn	2,223	1,653	270	11
Eau Claire	5,967	4,818	454	22
Florence	326	272	18	0
Fond du Lac	6,569	5,464	459	24
Forest	568	487	38	2
Grant	3,201	2,487	373	19
Green	2,747	2,233	262	10
Green Lake	2,085	1,656	126	12
Iowa	1,202	925	138	8
Iron	500	434	26	0
Jackson	1,119	854	115	5
Jefferson	4,124	3,367	313	22
Juneau	1,971	1,581	184	2
Kenosha	7,421	6,089	562	29
Kewaunee	1,372	1,147	127	4
La Crosse	7,005	5,521	865	17
Lafayette	1,204	957	131	4
Langlade	2,234	1,818	207	8
Lincoln	1,857	1,504	174	11
Manitowoc	4,261	3,476	387	27
Marathon	8,170	6,640	722	37
Marinette	3,125	2,669	175	22
Marquette	1,013	840	79	5
Menominee	61	46	8	1
Milwaukee	73,788	62,780	4,672	322
Monroe	2,340	1,798	273	8
Oconto	2,726	2,281	186	12
Oneida	3,195	2,642	265	13
Outagamie	12,531	10,610	998	37
Ozaukee	8,271	7,171	514	39
Pepin	340	253	44	3
Pierce	1,828	1,235	303	3
Polk	1,873	1,278	324	9
Portage	2,795	2,336	178	9
Price	1,322	1,064	112	9
Racine	11,607	9,464	840	45
Richland	1,892	1,431	162	7
Rock	8,948	7,167	793	25
Rusk	1,154	896	81	1
St. Croix	3,012	2,028	488	9
Sauk	3,614	2,921	308	15
Sawyer	1,096	831	112	0
Shawano	3,072	2,488	382	3
Sheboygan	7,817	6,521	507	34
Taylor	1,352	1,126	89	6
Trempealeau	1,710	1,302	231	6
Vernon	1,768	1,285	225	7
Vilas	1,858	1,580	102	5
Walworth	7,069	5,858	517	27
Washburn	1,073	783	119	4
Washington	7,171	5,982	446	27
Waukesha	28,955	24,450	1,760	133
Waupaca	3,721	3,174	264	22
Waushara	1,712	1,407	115	4
Winnebago	10,620	8,998	795	36
Wood	5,890	4,787	389	21
TOTAL	359,294	295,295	28,460	1,504

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE, BY COUNTY

Choices on Ballot				
Alexander Haig, Jr.	Jack F. Kemp	Pat Robertson	Uninstructed Delegation	County
3	13	59	6	Adams
6	19	100	8	Ashland
14	44	318	18	Barron
3	19	144	11	Bayfield
66	163	772	53	Brown
1	13	57	9	Buffalo
3	22	103	7	Burnett
9	32	116	17	Calumet
6	41	284	11	Chippewa
7	20	282	14	Clark
15	50	233	18	Columbia
3	25	106	13	Crawford
100	305	1,191	138	Dane
25	85	438	46	Dodge
10	26	163	21	Door
18	33	421	16	Douglas
8	39	218	21	Dunn
19	88	540	26	Eau Claire
0	2	33	1	Florence
25	81	476	35	Fond du Lac
2	4	33	2	Forest
12	67	207	34	Grant
17	37	168	20	Green
82	21	160	19	Green Lake
4	13	101	9	Iowa
1	6	32	0	Iron
1	23	114	7	Jackson
15	67	302	37	Jefferson
10	36	129	19	Juneau
38	109	533	54	Kenosha
5	19	65	4	Kewaunee
26	88	432	52	La Crosse
3	19	78	11	Lafayette
5	30	147	14	Langlade
12	17	123	16	Lincoln
16	61	259	28	Manitowoc
37	106	586	41	Marathon
6	41	198	8	Marinette
6	12	57	11	Marquette
2	1	2	1	Menominee
328	859	4,278	467	Milwaukee
14	40	176	28	Monroe
10	25	201	9	Oconto
14	22	194	30	Oneida
56	150	551	98	Outagamie
9	111	379	47	Ozaukee
0	8	29	3	Pepin
7	33	217	24	Pierce
11	46	186	13	Polk
15	25	214	18	Portage
9	16	88	18	Price
56	195	939	68	Racine
10	21	253	4	Richland
21	100	778	57	Rock
1	20	142	12	Rusk
13	64	335	57	St. Croix
20	56	254	37	Sauk
5	24	113	5	Sawyer
8	29	141	13	Shawano
16	121	578	40	Sheboygan
6	19	95	5	Taylor
9	31	120	9	Trempealeau
9	31	196	13	Vernon
7	21	122	17	Vilas
36	95	483	53	Walworth
4	14	131	18	Washburn
22	109	519	63	Washington
108	467	1,837	171	Waukesha
15	47	179	17	Waupaca
6	25	129	25	Waushara
36	124	588	40	Winnebago
32	70	573	17	Wood
1,554	4,915	24,798	2,372	TOTAL

REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE

County by District	Choices on Ballot			
	George Bush	Robert Dole	Pierre S. du Pont IV	Alexander Haig, Jr.
First Congressional District				
Green (part)	785	92	4	5
Jefferson (part)	31	4	2	0
Kenosha	6,089	562	29	38
Racine	9,464	840	45	56
Rock	7,167	793	25	21
Walworth	5,858	517	27	36
TOTAL	29,394	2,808	132	156
Second Congressional District				
Adams (part)	152	20	0	1
Columbia	2,502	280	10	15
Dane	14,596	1,865	120	100
Dodge (part)	3,123	313	16	17
Grant (part)	256	31	0	1
Green (part)	1,448	170	6	12
Iowa	925	138	8	4
Juneau (part)	238	27	0	1
Lafayette	957	131	4	3
Richland (part)	232	30	1	0
Sauk	2,921	308	15	20
TOTAL	27,350	3,313	180	174
Third Congressional District				
Barron	2,697	335	8	14
Buffalo	886	112	5	1
Clark (part)	911	113	4	5
Crawford	817	150	12	3
Dunn	1,653	270	11	8
Eau Claire	4,818	454	22	19
Grant (part)	2,231	342	19	11
Jackson	854	115	5	1
La Crosse	5,521	865	17	26
Pepin	253	44	3	0
Pierce	1,235	303	3	7
Polk (part)	887	233	6	7
Richland (part)	1,199	132	6	10
St. Croix	2,028	488	9	13
Trempealeau	1,302	231	6	9
Vernon	1,285	225	7	9
TOTAL	28,577	4,412	143	143
Fourth Congressional District				
Milwaukee (part)	28,508	2,189	109	154
Waukesha (part)	8,147	632	34	39
TOTAL	36,655	2,821	143	193
Fifth Congressional District				
Milwaukee (part)	30,057	2,193	166	160
Washington (part)	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	30,057	2,193	166	160
Sixth Congressional District				
Adams (part)	833	81	2	2
Calumet	2,365	202	9	9
Fond du Lac (part)	4,957	427	23	25
Green Lake	1,656	126	12	82
Juneau (part)	1,343	157	2	9
Manitowoc	3,476	387	27	16
Marquette	840	79	5	6
Monroe	1,798	273	8	14
Sheboygan (part)	2,492	201	16	8
Waupaca	3,174	264	22	15
Waushara	1,407	115	4	6
Winnebago	8,998	795	36	36
Wood (part)	245	21	1	2
TOTAL	33,584	3,128	167	230

VOTE, BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Choices on Ballot			
Jack Kemp	Pat Robertson	Uninstructed Delegation	County by District
			First Congressional District
17	87	6	Green (part)
1	5	0	Jefferson (part)
109	533	54	Kenosha
195	939	68	Racine
100	778	57	Rock
95	483	53	Walworth
517	2,825	238	TOTAL
			Second Congressional District
2	8	1	Adams (part)
50	233	18	Columbia
305	1,191	138	Dane
54	253	27	Dodge (part)
6	24	1	Grant (part)
20	81	14	Green (part)
13	101	9	Iowa
3	14	2	Juneau (part)
19	78	11	Lafayette
2	27	2	Richland (part)
56	254	37	Sauk
530	2,264	260	TOTAL
			Third Congressional District
44	318	18	Barron
13	57	9	Buffalo
13	146	9	Clark (part)
25	106	13	Crawford
39	218	21	Dunn
88	540	26	Eau Claire
61	183	33	Grant (part)
23	114	7	Jackson
88	432	52	La Crosse
8	29	3	Pepin
33	217	24	Pierce
36	123	8	Polk (part)
19	226	2	Richland (part)
64	335	57	St. Croix
31	120	9	Trempealeau
31	196	13	Vernon
616	3,360	304	TOTAL
			Fourth Congressional District
363	2,261	182	Milwaukee (part)
180	714	61	Waukesha (part)
543	2,975	243	TOTAL
			Fifth Congressional District
445	1,937	255	Milwaukee (part)
0	0	0	Washington (part)
445	1,937	255	TOTAL
			Sixth Congressional District
11	51	5	Adams (part)
32	116	17	Calumet
69	429	30	Fond du Lac (part)
21	160	19	Green Lake
33	115	17	Juneau (part)
61	259	28	Manitowoc
12	57	11	Marquette
40	176	28	Monroe
33	214	14	Sheboygan (part)
47	179	17	Waupaca
25	129	25	Waushara
124	588	40	Winnebago
5	66	1	Wood (part)
513	2,539	252	TOTAL

REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE

County by District	Choices on Ballot			
	George Bush	Robert Dole	Pierre S. du Pont IV	Alexander Haig, Jr.
Seventh Congressional District				
Ashland	1,095	138	10	6
Bayfield	995	106	5	3
Burnett	515	96	4	3
Chippewa	2,056	201	16	6
Clark (part)	785	91	1	2
Douglas	1,451	244	8	18
Iron	434	26	0	1
Lincoln	1,504	174	11	12
Marathon	6,640	722	37	37
Oneida (part)	1,026	127	5	5
Polk (part)	391	91	3	4
Portage	2,336	178	9	15
Price	1,064	112	9	9
Rusk	896	81	1	1
Sawyer	831	112	0	5
Taylor	1,126	89	6	6
Washburn	783	119	4	4
Wood (part)	4,542	368	20	30
TOTAL	28,470	3,075	149	167
Eighth Congressional District				
Brown	9,840	939	65	66
Door	2,666	208	5	10
Florence	272	18	0	0
Forest	487	38	2	2
Kewaunee	1,147	127	4	5
Langlade	1,818	207	8	5
Marinette	2,669	175	22	6
Menominee	46	8	1	2
Oconto	2,281	186	12	10
Oneida (part)	1,616	138	8	9
Outagamie	10,610	998	37	56
Shawano	2,488	382	3	8
Vilas	1,580	102	5	7
TOTAL	37,520	3,526	172	186
Ninth Congressional District				
Dodge (part)	2,145	159	1	8
Fond du Lac (part)	507	32	1	0
Jefferson (part)	3,336	309	20	15
Milwaukee (part)	4,215	290	47	14
Ozaukee	7,171	514	39	9
Sheboygan (part)	4,029	306	18	8
Washington (part)	5,982	446	27	22
Waukesha (part)	16,303	1,128	99	69
TOTAL	43,688	3,184	252	145

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE, BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—Cont.

Choices on Ballot			
Jack Kemp	Pat Robertson	Uninstructed Delegation	County by District
			Seventh Congressional District
19	100	8	Ashland
19	144	11	Bayfield
22	103	7	Burnett
41	284	11	Chippewa
7	136	5	Clark (part)
33	421	16	Douglas
6	32	0	Iron
17	123	16	Lincoln
106	586	41	Marathon
11	82	16	Oneida (part)
10	63	5	Polk (part)
25	214	18	Portage
16	88	18	Price
20	142	12	Rusk
24	113	5	Sawyer
19	95	5	Taylor
14	131	18	Washburn
65	507	16	Wood (part)
474	3,364	228	TOTAL
			Eighth Congressional District
163	772	53	Brown
26	163	21	Door
2	33	1	Florence
4	33	2	Forest
19	65	4	Kewaunee
30	147	14	Langlade
41	198	8	Marinette
1	2	1	Menominee
25	201	9	Oconto
11	112	14	Oneida (part)
150	551	98	Outagamie
29	141	13	Shawano
21	122	17	Vilas
522	2,540	255	TOTAL
			Ninth Congressional District
31	185	19	Dodge (part)
12	47	5	Fond du Lac (part)
66	297	37	Jefferson(part)
51	80	30	Milwaukee (part)
111	379	47	Ozaukee
88	364	26	Sheboygan (part)
109	519	63	Washington (part)
287	1,123	110	Waukesha (part)
755	2,994	337	TOTAL

DELEGATES TO THE 1988 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION* July 18-21, 1988, Atlanta

Delegate	Address	Delegate	Address
For Michael Dukakis			
Automatic Delegates		Eve Galanter	Madison
Gary Aamodt	Madison	Ken Opin	Madison
Suellen Albrecht	Madison	Jonathan Sender	Madison
Barbara Ebenreiter	Sheboygan	**Third Congressional District**	
Elizabeth King	Green Bay	Jerry La Point	Eau Claire
Jeffrey Neubauer	Madison	Robin Leary	Eau Claire
Brent Smith	La Crosse	Sue Nelson	Woodville
Congressional Delegate[1]		**Fourth Congressional District**	
David Obey	Washington, D.C.	Tillie Bichanich	West Allis
Pledged Party and Elected Officials		Cliff Gilhuber	Greenfield
Gerald Kleczka	Milwaukee	Karen Sostarich	South Milwaukee
Thomas Loftus	Sun Prairie	Mark Sostarich	South Milwaukee
John Norquist	Milwaukee	**Fifth Congressional District**	
Barbara Notestein	Milwaukee	Helen Dixon	Wauwatosa
Judy Olson	Madison	Louis Fortis	Glendale
Judith Robson	Beloit	Douglas Hagerman	Milwaukee
Delegates at Large		**Sixth Congressional District**	
James Blank	Madison	Myron Halla	Manitowoc
Stephanie Case	Middleton	Joan Kaeding	Oshkosh
Anthony Earl	Madison	Therese Spring	Oshkosh
Patricia Galanis	Elm Grove	**Seventh Congressional District**	
Patrick Lucey	Madison	Wayne King	Rhinelander
Ann McNeary	Sun Prairie	Roz Schleife	Holcombe
Jack Reihl	West Bend	Rod Waterman	Chippewa Falls
Martha Toran	Milwaukee	**Eighth Congressional District**	
Burt Zien	Whitefish Bay	Timothy Blaney	Green Bay
First Congressional District		Ruth Clusen	Green Bay
Thomas Brien	Janesville	Charles Newhall	Appleton
Marilyn Nemeth	Racine	**Ninth Congressional District**	
Ann Wilson	Kenosha	Edward Filemyr	Adell
Second Congressional District		Audrey Kreuser	Menomonee Falls
Deloris Eul	Madison	Marsha Sehler	Fox Point
For Albert Gore			
Pledged Party and Elected Officials		**Fourth Congressional District**	
Margaret Cameron	Chippewa Falls	Sally Olszewski	South Milwaukee
Joseph Strohl	Racine	**Sixth Congressional District**	
Delegates at Large		Thomas Kitchen	Fond du Lac
Jeanne DeRose	Madison	**Seventh Congressional District**	
Robert Friebert	Milwaukee	Jolene Plautz	Merrill
William Te Winkle	Sheboygan	**Eighth Congressional District**	
First Congressional District		Terrence Craney	Green Bay
Sara Rogers	Janesville	**Ninth Congressional District**	
Second Congressional District		Darleen Navis	Sheboygan
Morris Andrews[2]	Madison	**For Jesse Jackson**	
Third Congressional District		Karen Linero	La Crosse
Thomas Harnisch	Neillsville	**Fourth Congressional District**	
Automatic Delegate		Irma Becker	Cudahy
Terrence Pitts	Milwaukee	John Becker	Cudahy
Pledged Party and Elected Officials		**Fifth Congressional District**	
Stephen Braunginn	Madison	Felmers Chaney	Milwaukee
Frances Huntley-Cooper	Madison	Margerie Cleghorn	Milwaukee
Marlene Johnson	Milwaukee	Bruce Colborn	Milwaukee
Delegates at Large		Annette Williams	Milwaukee
Emma Butts	Milwaukee	**Sixth Congressional District**	
Richard Congdon	Waukesha	Frances Woldt	Oshkosh
Sally Farley	Neshkoro	**Seventh Congressional District**	
Betty Gundersen	La Crosse	Dene Bourn	Plover
Kim McWhorter	Racine	Bob Menamin	Wausau
First Congressional District		**Eighth Congressional District**	
James Stills	Racine	Nancy Skadden	Sturgeon Bay
Second Congressional District		**Ninth Congressional District**	
Gennette Banks	Madison	John Kouzmanoff	Brookfield
David Clarenbach	Madison		
Third Congressional District			
Patrick Herriges	Glenwood City		
Unpledged Congressional Delegates[1]			
Les Aspin	Washington, D.C.	Robert Kastenmeier	Washington, D.C.

*The selection of delegates to the Democratic National Convention is made in accordance with party rules and is determined by the votes cast in the presidential preference vote.

[1]The "congressional delegates" were selected by the Democratic Party caucus in the House of Representatives.

[2]Although Morris Andrews was the elected delegate, 3 alternates — Richard Boxer, William Geiss and Melissa Schroeder — attended the convention in Mr. Andrews' place and shared the delegate's responsibilities.

Source: Democratic Party of Wisconsin.

DELEGATES TO THE 1988 REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION*
July 15-18, 1988, New Orleans

Delegate	Address
For George Bush	
Delegates at Large	
Helen Bie	Green Bay
Mary Buestrin	Mequon
Tim Byrne	Madison
Marlene Cummings	Madison
Mac Davis	Waukesha
Lee Sherman Dreyfus	Waukesha
Patricia Goodrich	Madison
Michael W. Grebe	Milwaukee
Steve Gunderson	Washington, D.C.
Robert W. Kasten, Jr.	Washington, D.C.
James Klauser	Madison
Fred Luber	Milwaukee
John MacIver	Milwaukee
Thomas Petri	Washington, D.C.
Toby Roth	Washington, D.C.
F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr.	Washington, D.C.
June Suhling	Madison
Jonathon Swain	Mequon
Tommy G. Thompson	Madison
John Tries	Milwaukee
First Congressional District	
Joyce Smith	Racine
Joan Waite	Clinton
Timothy Weeden	Beloit
Second Congressional District	
Ann Haney	Madison
Diane Thompson	Wisconsin Dells
Jerry Whitburn	Middleton
Third Congressional District	
Winnie Close	Eau Claire
Richard Kreul	Fennimore
Janet Schipper	Viroqua
Fourth Congressional District	
Mark Block	New Berlin
Joe Brown	West Allis
Don Taylor	Waukesha
Fifth Congressional District	
Helen Barnhill	Milwaukee
Kathleen Shaiken	Wauwatosa
Gail Miller Wray	Milwaukee
Sixth Congressional District	
Michael Ellis[1]	Neenah
Barb Pollei	Malone
Wes Schneider	Oshkosh
Seventh Congressional District	
Virginia Heinemann	Wausau
Madeline Morichetti	Hurley
Jack Potter	Wisconsin Rapids
Eighth Congressional District	
Robert Cowles	Green Bay
Sandra Mills	Appleton
Frank Schnabl	Kewaunee
Ninth Congressional District	
Ody Fish	Pewaukee
Mary Ann Loucks	Mequon
Donald Stitt	Port Washington

*The selection of delegates to the Republican National Convention is made in accordance with party rules and is determined by the votes cast in the presidential preference vote.

[1]Although state Senator Michael Ellis was the elected delegate, Jennifer Hurtgen, an alternate from Sparta, attended the convention in Senator Ellis' place.

Source: Republican Party of Wisconsin.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, BY COUNTY

County	Anthony S. Earl (Dem.)	Edward R. Garvey (Dem.)	Edmond Hou-Seye (Dem.)	Herbert H. Kohl (Dem.)	Douglas La Follette (Dem.)	Susan Engeleiter (Rep.)	Stephen B. King (Rep.)	Peter Y. Taylor, Sr. (Rep.)
Adams	465	113	12	971	73	867	539	62
Ashland	822	186	66	1,160	138	576	372	72
Barron	1,498	252	34	672	296	998	982	103
Bayfield	1,042	190	19	1,507	228	505	192	46
Brown	7,950	2,242	291	9,455	800	6,560	4,264	326
Buffalo	622	98	7	578	107	348	342	19
Burnett	1,219	387	42	428	589	98	182	39
Calumet	669	244	61	913	49	2,031	1,519	148
Chippewa	3,701	989	102	4,258	542	882	1,026	28
Clark	1,129	165	6	1,469	123	754	973	41
Columbia	1,442	281	8	1,278	115	2,828	2,017	123
Crawford	407	172	6	458	73	385	235	15
Dane	28,686	7,244	278	14,363	1,592	11,087	7,203	217
Dodge	1,126	481	10	1,442	87	6,016	4,582	204
Door	572	59	7	456	49	3,392	1,995	143
Douglas	3,449	985	129	4,879	660	438	570	78
Dunn	1,847	493	65	1,280	413	949	1,025	85
Eau Claire	4,067	854	80	3,380	487	2,801	2,712	81
Florence	181	34	4	194	22	108	63	11
Fond du Lac	2,081	741	34	2,652	182	2,881	2,999	80
Forest	385	124	15	962	65	95	146	8
Grant	856	264	29	745	98	1,278	966	90
Green	661	122	2	519	78	1,311	924	26
Green Lake	320	69	2	551	56	1,185	710	52
Iowa	670	166	5	523	61	1,376	935	107
Iron	830	128	15	1,193	139	192	138	16
Jackson	967	218	18	1,493	106	799	580	31
Jefferson	1,502	420	19	1,940	124	2,438	2,257	47
Juneau	328	55	2	412	26	2,267	1,537	151
Kenosha	6,694	4,145	337	8,350	1,301	1,261	1,498	144
Kewaunee	566	127	5	875	83	409	584	22
La Crosse	3,438	849	119	2,504	245	6,163	3,260	341
Lafayette	487	131	6	466	96	1,248	1,054	140
Langlade	786	100	11	1,491	74	2,406	1,719	179
Lincoln	598	334	10	915	61	1,273	741	69
Manitowoc	3,631	1,148	114	6,367	521	2,186	2,107	105
Marathon	4,498	609	113	6,052	455	5,454	3,113	285
Marinette	833	147	39	1,023	66	3,845	2,712	438
Marquette	236	44	3	280	17	1,328	838	94
Menominee	329	23	3	236	25	31	18	2
Milwaukee	54,351	15,331	937	89,729	3,679	27,601	18,309	525
Monroe	513	79	9	491	43	4,213	1,783	238
Oconto	600	118	5	932	53	2,800	1,495	185
Oneida	1,149	370	11	2,453	115	892	670	43
Outagamie	4,161	1,184	137	4,931	300	6,135	4,468	400
Ozaukee	1,859	366	26	2,849	98	6,285	4,154	101
Pepin	209	52	23	176	29	80	130	5
Pierce	985	149	21	163	244	852	1,169	201
Polk	1,408	315	22	427	417	537	860	169
Portage	3,267	650	142	4,432	330	1,034	589	46
Price	542	118	5	1,033	61	433	384	32
Racine	6,299	2,354	330	6,089	675	5,956	5,705	228
Richland	333	33	3	265	27	1,763	882	85
Rock	4,710	1,120	254	3,069	384	3,123	3,580	134
Rusk	778	122	11	828	102	482	443	16
St. Croix	1,410	299	36	309	361	1,121	1,199	179
Sauk	1,120	183	6	837	74	3,058	2,090	129
Sawyer	278	46	6	338	26	1,454	650	118
Shawano	907	136	25	1,943	120	1,438	1,008	76
Sheboygan	4,458	1,018	188	6,251	391	2,934	3,301	104
Taylor	593	87	8	861	59	395	598	16
Trempealeau	849	134	9	765	84	2,101	894	91
Vernon	599	133	5	665	59	992	499	35
Vilas	308	59	3	643	27	1,938	1,897	164
Walworth	1,510	395	41	1,701	123	2,351	2,448	68
Washburn	631	144	14	588	179	308	199	39
Washington	1,746	426	40	2,705	141	7,263	4,813	203
Waukesha	8,841	1,953	366	15,616	667	21,595	11,639	281
Waupaca	817	117	5	991	72	4,134	2,408	254
Waushara	544	112	8	951	46	1,103	871	47
Winnebago	3,714	1,082	164	3,785	251	10,153	7,036	524
Wood	2,400	1,107	52	3,720	260	3,452	2,801	145
TOTAL	203,479	55,225	5,040	249,226	19,819	209,025	148,601	9,149

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE 101ST CONGRESS
By District, September 13, 1988

First Congressional District

County	Les Aspin (Dem.)	Bernard J. Weaver (Rep.)
Green (part)	316	402
Jefferson (part)	31	15
Kenosha	18,141	2,179
Racine	11,948	7,234
Rock	7,696	4,780
Walworth	2,774	3,266
TOTAL	40,906	17,876

Second Congressional District

County	Robert W. Kastenmeier (Dem.)	Ann Haney (Rep.)
Adams (part)	130	163
Columbia	2,556	4,220
Dane	42,794	15,872
Dodge (part)	1,231	4,735
Grant (part)	295	191
Green (part)	710	1,271
Iowa	1,196	2,101
Juneau (part)	183	445
Lafayette	987	2,051
Richland (part)	148	455
Sauk	1,646	4,221
TOTAL	51,876	35,725

Third Congressional District

County	Karl Krueger (Dem.)	James L. Ziegeweid (Dem.)	Steven C. Gunderson (Rep.)
Barron	1,278	747	1,959
Buffalo	466	747	658
Clark (part)	602	446	939
Crawford	496	346	604
Dunn	1,857	1,103	1,966
Eau Claire	3,635	2,793	5,008
Grant (part)	565	481	1,979
Jackson	1,317	807	1,340
La Crosse	3,082	2,132	8,936
Pepin	224	140	205
Pierce	699	647	2,184
Polk (part)	731	643	1,229
Richland (part)	188	116	1,978
St. Croix	1,103	882	2,522
Trempealeau	571	974	2,831
Vernon	658	443	1,430
TOTAL	17,472	13,447	35,768

Fourth Congressional District

County	Gerald D. Kleczka (Dem.)
Milwaukee (part)	55,288
Waukesha (part)	8,559
TOTAL	63,847

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE 101ST CONGRESS
By District, September 13, 1988—Continued

Fifth Congressional District

County	Roman R. Blenski (Dem.)	Matthew J. Flynn (Dem.)	Frederick P. Kessler (Dem.)	Jim Moody (Dem.)	Terrance L. Pitts (Dem.)	Donald Sykes (Dem.)	Helen I. Barnhill (Rep.)	Janette Marsh (Rep.)
Milwaukee (part)	517	19,906	2,517	47,789	4,966	5,314	13,669	6,394
Washington (part)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	517	19,906	2,517	47,789	4,966	5,314	13,669	6,394

Sixth Congressional District

County	Joseph Garrett (Dem.)	Raymond F. Gose (Dem.)	Thomas E. Petri (Rep.)
Adams (part)	920	146	1,156
Calumet	938	284	3,477
Fond du Lac (part)	2,738	813	5,052
Green Lake	489	145	1,791
Juneau (part)	319	83	3,085
Manitowoc	6,477	1,908	4,073
Marquette	282	84	2,088
Monroe	346	85	5,574
Sheboygan (part)	1,568	770	1,947
Waupaca	1,132	293	6,160
Waushara	303	881	1,926
Winnebago	3,517	2,733	16,357
Wood (part)	447	42	415
TOTAL	19,476	8,267	53,101

Seventh Congressional District

County	David R. Obey (Dem.)	Kevin J. Hermening (Rep.)
Ashland	1,610	809
Bayfield	2,455	606
Burnett	2,363	276
Chippewa	6,405	1,455
Clark (part)	1,211	603
Douglas	7,165	788
Iron	1,875	307
Lincoln	1,292	1,560
Marathon	8,656	7,039
Oneida (part)	1,474	375
Polk (part)	875	360
Portage	7,121	1,322
Price	1,211	744
Rusk	1,468	745
Sawyer	590	1,844
Taylor	1,200	830
Washburn	1,309	443
Wood (part)	5,693	4,706
TOTAL	53,973	24,812

Eighth Congressional District

County	Robert A. Baron (Dem.)	Toby Roth (Rep.)
Brown	12,448	9,729
Door	557	4,342
Florence	243	185
Forest	801	206
Kewaunee	1,029	854
Langlade	1,495	3,739
Marinette	1,210	6,437
Menominee	299	37
Oconto	1,115	4,143
Oneida (part)	1,223	957
Outagamie	6,568	10,332
Shawano	1,803	2,351
Vilas	689	3,602
TOTAL	29,480	46,914

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE 101ST CONGRESS
By District, September 13, 1988—Continued

Ninth Congressional District

County	Joseph H. Herzberg (Dem.)	Thomas J. Hickey (Dem.)	F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr. (Rep.)
Dodge (part)	351	788	3,321
Fond du Lac (part)	98	191	375
Jefferson (part)	929	1,852	3,779
Milwaukee (part)	2,420	1,442	4,154
Ozaukee	1,693	1,989	8,851
Sheboygan (part)	3,240	3,781	1,493
Washington (part)	1,535	2,148	9,850
Waukesha (part)	4,035	5,273	20,353
TOTAL	14,301	17,464	52,176

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS, BY DISTRICT

Senate District	Composed of Assembly Districts	Pol. Party[1]	Candidates	Vote
Primary Election September 13, 1988				
2nd	4th, 5th, 6th	Dem.	Frederick C. Thurston	8,754
		Rep.	Robert L. Cowles	8,932
3rd[2]	7th, 8th, 9th	Dem.	Dismas Becker	4,016
			Brian B. Burke	5,791
			David DeBruin	2,907
			Gregory G. Gorak	1,787
			Michael S. Whittow	2,719
			Federico Zaragoza	359
		Ind.	Kathleen Hart	4
4th	10th, 11th, 12th	Dem.	Barbara Ulichny	20,565
		L & F	Rick Kissell	16
6th	16th, 17th, 18th	Dem.	Gary R. George	11,640
8th	22nd, 23rd, 24th	Dem.	Joseph J. Czarnezki	19,328
10th	28th, 29th, 30th	Dem.	Richard A. Shoemaker	9,326
		Rep.	Sandra Berg	3,085
			William F. Berndt	5,338
12th	34th, 35th, 36th	Dem.	Lloyd H. Kincaid	11,655
		Rep.	Robert F. Christopherson	4,421
			Joseph W. Handrick	8,672
14th	40th, 41st, 42nd	Dem.	Max W. Harrington	4,867
		Rep.	Joseph Leean	13,907
			Robert E. Matz	4,560
16th	46th, 47th, 48th	Dem.	Charles J. Chvala	12,129
		Rep.	J. Michael Blaska	5,506
18th	52nd, 53rd, 54th	Dem.	Mary Gropp	5,698
		Rep.	Carol A. Buettner	13,903
20th	58th, 59th, 60th	Dem.	Rita Liesiefsky	5,632
		Rep.	Donald K. Stitt	15,334
22nd	64th, 65th, 66th	Dem.	Joseph F. Andrea	18,888
24th	70th, 71st, 72nd	Dem.	David W. Helbach	13,856
		Rep.	LeRoy G. Breezee	6,054
26th	76th, 77th, 78th	Dem.	Fred A. Risser	19,562
28th	82nd, 83rd, 84th	Dem.	Lynn S. Adelman	12,258
		Rep.	John Marangelli	5,860
			Rodell L. Singert	3,749
30th	88th, 89th, 90th	Dem.	Jerome Van Sistine	9,550
		Rep.	Kramer J. Rock	8,052
32nd	94th, 95th, 96th	Dem.	Monte Jacobson	2,237
			John Lindner	4,520
		Rep.	Brian D. Rude	11,876
Special Primary Election, May 30, 1989				
33rd	97th, 98th, 99th	Dem.	Thomas J. Hickey	532
		Rep.	Margaret A. Farrow	8,619
			Peggy A. Rosenzweig	6,036

[1]Dem. — Democratic Party; L & F — Labor-Farm/Laborista-Agrario Party; Ind. — Independent; Rep. — Republican Party.

[2]The 3rd Senate District election was a special primary election coinciding with the September primary election.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

COUNTY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS

Democratic and Republican Parties

County or Part	Senate District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
		Primary Election, September 13, 1988			
Adams (part)	14th	Harrington	285	Leean	250
				Matz	155
(part)	24th	Helbach	886	Breezee	667
Brown (part)	2nd	Thurston	4,859	Cowles	4,110
(part)	30th	Van Sistine	7,806	Rock	3,125
Burnett	10th	Shoemaker	1,989	Berg	152
				Berndt	172
Columbia	14th	Harrington	109	Leean	112
				Matz	32
Crawford	32nd	Jacobson	207	Rude	617
		Lindner	555		
Dane (part)	16th	Chvala	10,250	Blaska	3,574
(part)	26th	Risser	19,562	No candidate	
Dodge (part)	20th	Liesiefsky	572	Stitt	1,953
Dunn (part)	10th	Shoemaker	2,044	Berg	641
				Berndt	734
Florence	12th	Kincaid	346	Christopherson	71
				Handrick	60
Fond du Lac (part)	14th	Harrington	375	Leean	613
				Matz	186
(part)	18th	Gropp	2,274	Buettner	3,301
(part)	20th	Liesiefsky	116	Stitt	170
Forest	12th	Kincaid	1,332	Christopherson	100
				Handrick	92
Grant (part)	32nd	Jacobson	40	Rude	244
		Lindner	85		
Green (part)	16th	Chvala	730	Blaska	1,104
Green Lake	14th	Harrington	534	Leean	1,580
				Matz	332
Jefferson (part)	16th	Chvala	51	Blaska	29
Juneau	14th	Harrington	364	Leean	2,473
				Matz	725
Kenosha	22nd	Andrea	18,197	No candidate	
La Crosse	32nd	Jacobson	1,426	Rude	8,931
		Lindner	3,280		
Langlade	12th	Kincaid	1,934	Christopherson	1,248
				Handrick	2,278
Lincoln	12th	Kincaid	1,232	Christopherson	376
				Handrick	1,201
Marathon (part)	12th	Kincaid	470	Christopherson	149
				Handrick	172
(part)	24th	Helbach	11	Breezee	19
Marinette (part)	12th	Kincaid	595	Christopherson	574
				Handrick	486
(part)	30th	Van Sistine	1,081	Rock	3,328
Marquette	14th	Harrington	325	Leean	1,519
				Matz	582
Menominee	12th	Kincaid	346	Christopherson	19
				Handrick	17
Milwaukee (part)[1] [2]	3rd	Becker	4,016	No candidate	
		Burke	5,791		
		DeBruin	2,907		
		Gorak	1,787		
		Whittow	2,719		
		Zaragoza	359		
(part)[3]	4th	Ulichny	20,552	No candidate	
(part)	6th	George	11,640	No candidate	
(part)	8th	Czarnezki	19,328	No candidate	
(part)	28th	Adelman	4,996	Marangelli	2,055
				Singert	983
Monroe (part)	14th	Harrington	80	Leean	302
				Matz	237
(part)	32nd	Jacobson	32	Rude	599
		Lindner	59		
Oconto (part)	2nd	Thurston	296	Cowles	1,352
(part)	12th	Kincaid	406	Christopherson	333
				Handrick	205
(part)	30th	Van Sistine	550	Rock	1,522
Oneida	12th	Kincaid	3,128	Christopherson	318
				Handrick	1,109
Outagamie (part)	2nd	Thurston	2,780	Cowles	2,118
(part)	14th	Harrington	474	Leean	518
				Matz	444
Ozaukee (part)[3]	4th	Ulichny	13	No candidate	
(part)	18th	Gropp	107	Buettner	347
(part)	20th	Liesiefsky	2,595	Stitt	7,176
Pierce	10th	Shoemaker	1,277	Berg	461
				Berndt	1,911

COUNTY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS—Cont.
Democratic and Republican Parties

County or Part	Senate District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Polk	10th	Shoemaker	2,121	Berg	917
				Berndt	816
Portage	24th	Helbach	7,151	Breezee	978
Racine (part)	22nd	Andrea	618	No candidate	
(part)	28th	Adelman	1,047	Marangelli	352
				Singert	316
Rock (part)	16th	Chvala	1,098	Blaska	799
St. Croix	10th	Shoemaker	1,895	Berg	914
				Berndt	1,705
Sauk (part)	14th	Harrington	0	Leean	6
				Matz	4
Shawano (part)	2nd	Thurston	819	Cowles	1,351
(part)	12th	Kincaid	1,030	Christopherson	330
				Handrick	229
(part)	30th	Van Sistine	113	Rock	77
Sheboygan (part)	18th	Gropp	83	Buettner	52
(part)	20th	Liesiefsky	448	Stitt	965
Vernon (part)	32nd	Jacobson	532	Rude	1,485
		Lindner	541		
Vilas	12th	Kincaid	836	Christopherson	903
				Handrick	2,823
Walworth (part)	22nd	Andrea	73	No candidate	
(part)	28th	Adelman	383	Marangelli	154
				Singert	147
Washington (part)	18th	Gropp	976	Buettner	3,578
(part)	20th	Liesiefsky	1,901	Stitt	5,070
Waukesha (part)	28th	Adelman	5,832	Marangelli	3,299
				Singert	2,303
Waupaca (part)	14th	Harrington	1,040	Leean	4,662
				Matz	1,350
(part)	24th	Helbach	181	Breezee	543
Waushara	14th	Harrington	1,158	Leean	1,597
				Matz	373
Winnebago (part)	14th	Harrington	123	Leean	275
				Matz	149
(part)	18th	Gropp	2,258	Buettner	6,625
Wood	24th	Helbach	5,627	Breezee	3,847
		Special Primary Election, May 30, 1989			
Milwaukee (part)	33rd	Hickey	289	Farrow	2,378
				Rosenzweig	4,334
Waukesha (part)	33rd	Hickey	243	Farrow	6,241
				Rosenzweig	1,702

[1]The 3rd Senate District election was a special primary election coinciding with the September primary election.

[2]In the 3rd Senate District, Independent candidate Kathleen Hart received the following vote by county: Milwaukee — 4.

[3]In the 4th Senate District, Labor-Farm/Laborista-Agrario candidate Rick Kissell received the following vote by county: Milwaukee — 16, Ozaukee — 0.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY
By District

Assembly District	Political Party	Candidates	Vote
		Special Primary Election, September 8, 1987	
88th	Dem.	Charles J. Boyle	1,533
		Jason L. Maloney	328
	Rep.	Tim A. Duket	968
		John Gard	1,560
		Walter C. Hitt	366
		Richard C. Johnson	115
		Danny J. Kanack	483
		Corliss A. Lightner	375
		Harold A. Pierce	690
		Special Primary Election, November 10, 1987	
6th	Dem.	Rosemary T. Hinkfuss	1,544
		Paul F. Willems	1,465
	Rep.	Timothy G. Duckett	518
		Otto C. Junkermann	1,140
		Bernard A. Schramm	914
		Robin D. Williams	269

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY—Cont.
By District

Assembly District	Political Party	Candidates	Vote
		Primary Election, September 13, 1988	
1st	Dem.	Lary J. Swoboda	1,157
	Rep.	Robert Papke	4,395
2nd	Dem.	Dale J. Bolle	4,469
	Rep.	James A. Hoffmann	974
		Clement R. Kafka	695
3rd	Dem.	Dale F. Depies	2,086
	Rep.	Alvin R. Ott	4,037
4th	Dem.	Michael J. Ascher	1,671
	Rep.	Cathy S. Zeuske	3,890
5th	Dem.	Gerald E. Sheahan	1,804
		William N. VanderLoop	3,151
	Rep.	Gary J. Schmidt	2,198
6th	Dem.	Rosemary Hinkfuss	4,437
	Rep.	Otto C. Junkermann	2,971
7th	Dem.	Charles E. Fox	1,613
		Glenn O. Givens, Jr.	597
		Gwendolynne Moore	2,463
	Rep.	Jeffrey S. Wuest	460
8th	Dem.	Peter E. Bock	5,547
	Rep.	LeRoy E. Pasbrig	773
9th	Dem.	Walter J. Kunicki	3,914
10th	Dem.	Russell D. Sender	5,175
	Rep.	Betty Jo Nelsen	5,729
11th	Dem.	Louis G. Fortis	5,443
12th	Dem.	Barbara Notestein	7,034
	Rep.	Russell C. Schefelker	1,385
13th	Dem.	Thomas Seery	4,964
14th	Dem.	Carl Joseph Bahneman	648
		Thomas M. Barrett	8,326
15th	Dem.	Shirley I. Krug	6,282
16th	Dem.	G. Spencer Coggs	3,994
17th	Dem.	Annette Polly Williams	3,846
18th	Dem.	Marcia P. Coggs	3,249
19th	Dem.	Louise M. Tesmer	7,037
	Rep.	Douglas D. Haag	985
20th	Dem.	Timothy W. Carpenter	7,501
21st	Dem.	Richard A. Grobschmidt	6,037
	Rep.	Karen J. Gray	1,061
22nd	Dem.	Jeannette Bell	5,020
		Joyce O'Donnell	2,934
	Rep.	Arthur E. Flater	1,553
23rd	Dem.	Thomas A. Hauke	5,546
24th	Dem.	Margaret Ann Krusick	8,651
25th	Dem.	Vernon W. Holschbach	5,892
	Rep.	Sarah L. Carroll	652
		Courtney A. Leonard	2,146
26th	Dem.	Calvin J. Potter	5,205
27th	Dem.	Anita Klein	3,836
	Rep.	Wilfrid J. Turba	2,714
28th	Dem.	Mary Ann Perga	2,097
		Harvey Stower	3,619
	Rep.	David E. Paulson	2,054
29th	Dem.	Alvin J. Baldus	2,570
		Beverly J. Jacobson	1,034
	Rep.	James A. Hartung	821
		James M. Peterson	820
		Ronald Sykes	869
30th	Dem.	Earl Gilson	968
		Brenda L. Kittilson	1,471
	Rep.	Sheila E. Harsdorf	3,223
		Tobi R. Miller	649
31st	Rep.	Joanne B. Huelsman	4,334
32nd	Rep.	Joseph E. Wimmer	3,676
33rd	Dem.	Michael J. Mangan	2,084
	Rep.	Steven M. Foti	4,646
34th	Dem.	James C. Holperin	4,214
	Rep.	Jack D. Sorensen	4,274
35th	Rep.	Thomas D. Ourada	1,726
36th	Dem.	George Jeffrey Gillis	1,718
		John A. Voll	3,927
	Rep.	David E. LeMay	2,602
37th	Rep.	Randall J. Radtke	2,209
38th	Dem.	William P. Edington	1,805
	Rep.	Margaret Lewis	2,291
39th	Dem.	Herbert E. Feil	1,348
	Rep.	Robert G. Goetsch	4,904
40th	Dem.	Delayne I. Green	1,416
	Rep.	Lyle Craig Bain	314

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY—Cont.
By District

Assembly District	Political Party	Candidates	Vote
		David C. Harper	1,681
		Katherine J. Hoffman	945
		William D. Lorge	3,082
		Richard M. Lowe	1,217
41st	Dem.	Joseph Kallas	2,038
	Rep.	Robert T. Welch	4,449
42nd	Dem.	Wilbur Fritz	1,461
	Rep.	Ben Brancel	6,368
43rd	Dem.	James Johnson	959
	Rep.	Charles W. Coleman	1,875
44th	Dem.	Wayne W. Wood	2,571
45th	Dem.	Judith B. Robson	2,164
	Rep.	Perry L. Folts	1,572
46th	Dem.	Thomas A. Loftus	4,076
	Rep.	John H. Vegter	1,636
47th	Dem.	Alice M. Gray	1,561
	Rep.	David G. Deininger	2,561
48th	Dem.	Sue Rohan Magnuson	5,751
	Rep.	Bob Hunt	1,488
49th	Dem.	Thomas A. Waters	1,012
	Rep.	David A. Brandemuehl	3,463
50th	Dem.	Kenneth J. Cummings	1,227
	Rep.	Dale W. Schultz	4,209
51st	Dem.	Peter G. Lewis	1,808
		Dwight F. Massey	928
	Rep.	Joseph E. Tregoning	4,682
52nd	Dem.	Peggy A. Lautenschlager	2,663
	Rep.	Earl F. McEssy	3,024
53rd	Rep.	Mary E. Panzer	4,906
54th	Dem.	Donel Wyman	1,708
	Rep.	Gregg Underheim	5,498
55th	Dem.	Donald A. Winter	2,200
	Rep.	Esther K. Walling	3,391
56th	Dem.	Bernard J. Madigan	904
		Marlene K. Mielke	1,421
	Rep.	Thomas F. Bozile	80
		LeRoy Goldbeck	568
		Robert L. Grundman	1,164
		Robert M. Hunter	1,001
		Judith Klusman	2,570
		Carol L. Owens	1,252
		William J. Pollack	328
57th	Dem.	Kathleen P. Hartman	2,625
	Rep.	David T. Prosser, Jr.	4,754
58th	Dem.	Neil Willenson	2,263
	Rep.	Steven D. Loucks	5,535
59th	Dem.	Todd Bodden	1,100
		David A. Ortin	767
	Rep.	William D. Klinker	1,803
		Michael A. Lehman	2,033
		Richard G. Ruth	1,886
60th	Rep.	Susan B. Vergeront	4,828
61st	Dem.	Scott Fergus	2,691
	Rep.	Gwendolyn Wortock	1,955
62nd	Dem.	Thomas A. Kexel	1,799
		Kimberly M. Plache	2,846
	Rep.	Saundra Herre	1,932
	Ind.	Kay C. Rouse	14
63rd	Dem.	Jeff Leavell	1,824
	Rep.	E. James Ladwig	2,629
64th	Dem.	Peter W. Barca	7,058
65th	Dem.	John Martin Antaramian	7,835
66th	Rep.	Cloyd A. Porter	1,360
67th	Dem.	Leo R. Hamilton	6,162
	Rep.	Myron S. Olson	1,358
68th	Dem.	Joseph L. Looby	4,244
	Rep.	Douglas A. Kranig	559
		David A. Zien	1,820
69th	Dem.	Duane R. Grube	1,396
		Carl Haemer	1,810
	Rep.	Heron A. Van Gorden	2,311
70th	Dem.	Donald W. Hasenohrl	3,801
71st	Dem.	Stan Gruszynski	5,230
		Mark Maslowski	1,841
	Rep.	Raymond R. Farrell	1,366
72nd	Dem.	Marlin D. Schneider	4,653
	Rep.	Robert C. Pechota	2,586
73rd	Dem.	Frank Boyle	8,723
	Rep.	Mary S. Kohler	923
74th	Dem.	Barbara J. Linton	6,349
	Rep.	Clarence W. Liddicoat	3,232

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY—Cont.
By District

Assembly District	Political Party	Candidates	Vote
75th	Dem.	Mary Hubler	3,621
76th	Dem.	Rebecca Young	6,733
	Rep.	Judith Ann Baumgartner	2,072
77th	Dem.	Spencer Black	7,071
78th	Dem.	David E. Clarenbach	6,446
	Rep.	Theodore A. Babcock	1,341
79th	Dem.	Joseph S. Wineke	5,017
	Rep.	LeRoy R. Fahrney	1,988
80th	Dem.	Robert M. Thompson	2,556
	Rep.	John A. Sanderson	4,283
81st	Dem.	David Travis	4,961
	Rep.	Jay D. Moretti	2,259
82nd	Dem.	James A. Rutkowski	5,281
	Rep.	Daniel J. Besson	1,260
		Robert G. Ruesch	1,734
83rd	Dem.	John P. Robbins	2,603
	Rep.	David J. Lepak	2,798
84th	Dem.	George K. Pantelis	3,448
	Rep.	Marc Duff	2,297
		Mary Lazich	2,213
85th	Dem.	Gregory B. Huber	2,468
		Larry Saeger	2,300
		Francis Xavier Vogel	1,052
	Rep.	Patrick D. Braatz	1,559
		David M. Torkko	3,021
86th	Dem.	Brad Zweck	3,386
	Rep.	Richard P. Pernsteiner	2,621
87th	Dem.	Walter Brooks	1,637
		Martin L. Reynolds	2,503
	Rep.	Robert J. Larson	2,311
88th	Dem.	Gary Potasnik	1,400
	Rep.	John Gard	7,128
89th	Dem.	Cletus J. Vanderperren	3,639
	Rep.	Raymond C. Maxwell	882
		J.D. Shatswell	965
90th	Dem.	Mary Lou Van Dreel	4,241
	Rep.	P.A. Frigo	1,065
		Randy D. Johnson	1,837
91st	Dem.	Barbara Gronemus	3,103
92nd	Dem.	Jerry Bares	2,612
	Rep.	Terry M. Musser	5,860
93rd	Dem.	Mark D. Lewis	3,583
	Rep.	Bruce B. Bautch	1,320
		Robert M. Laguban	430
		Jacquelyn J. Lahn	1,747
94th	Dem.	Virgil Roberts	2,453
	Rep.	Sylvester G. Clements	3,457
		Darrel A. Talcott	2,656
95th	Dem.	John D. Medinger	3,397
	Rep.	Mark Johnsrud	3,440
96th	Dem.	Elisabeth E. Atwell	1,609
	Rep.	DuWayne Johnsrud	2,219
97th	Rep.	Lolita Schneiders	3,750
98th	Dem.	James Heidenreich	4,133
	Rep.	Peggy A. Rosenzweig	5,136
99th	Rep.	Margaret A. Farrow	7,074

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY

County	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
		Special Primary Election, September 8, 1987			
Marinette (part)	88th	Boyle	1,427	Duket	893
		Maloney	235	Gard	844
				Hitt	349
				Johnson	90
				Kanack	186
				Lightner	34
				Pierce	654
Oconto (part)	88th	Boyle	92	Duket	74
		Maloney	89	Gard	714
				Hitt	14
				Johnson	25
				Kanack	295
				Lightner	341
				Pierce	31

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY—Cont.

County	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Shawano (part)	88th	Boyle	14	Duket	1
		Maloney	4	Gard	2
				Hitt	3
				Johnson	0
				Kanack	2
				Lightner	0
				Pierce	5
		Special Primary Election, November 10, 1987			
Brown (part)	6th	Hinkfuss	1,544	Duckett	518
		Willems	1,465	Junkermann	1,140
				Schramm	914
				Williams	269
		Primary Election, September 13, 1988			
Adams (part)	42nd	Fritz	337	Brancel	420
(part)	72nd	Schneider	959	Pechota	665
Ashland	74th	Linton	1,815	Liddicoat	679
Barron (part)	67th	Hamilton	3	Olson	2
(part)	75th	Hubler	2,261	No candidate	
(part)	87th	Brooks	127	Larson	180
		Reynolds	100		
Bayfield (part)	73rd	Boyle	470	Kohler	111
(part)	74th	Linton	2,024	Liddicoat	508
Brown (part)	1st	Swoboda	179	Papke	53
(part)	2nd	Bolle	422	Hoffmann	135
				Kafka	251
(part)	3rd	Depies	35	Ott	17
(part)	5th	Sheahan	945	Schmidt	814
		VanderLoop	608		
(part)	6th	Hinkfuss	4,437	Junkermann	2,971
(part)	89th	Vanderperren	3,639	Maxwell	882
				Shatswell	965
(part)	90th	Van Dreel	4,241	Frigo	1,065
				Johnson	1,837
Buffalo	91st	Gronemus	1,123	No candidate	
Burnett	28th	Perga	1,125	Paulson	295
		Stower	1,741		
Calumet (part)	3rd	Depies	927	Ott	2,593
(part)	25th	Holschbach	18	Carroll	9
				Leonard	15
(part)	27th	Klein	230	Turba	607
Chippewa (part)	67th	Hamilton	4,924	Olson	828
(part)	68th	Looby	1,729	Kranig	113
				Zien	642
(part)	87th	Brooks	57	Larson	44
		Reynolds	101		
Clark (part)	68th	Looby	42	Kranig	4
				Zien	14
(part)	69th	Grube	1,021	Van Gorden	1,537
		Haemer	1,254		
(part)	92nd	Bares	114	Musser	79
Columbia (part)	39th	Feil	31	Goetsch	40
(part)	42nd	Fritz	121	Brancel	142
(part)	80th	Thompson	2,281	Sanderson	3,733
(part)	81st	Travis	90	Moretti	59
Crawford (part)	96th	Atwell	699	Johnsrud	594
Dane (part)	46th	Loftus	4,071	Vegter	1,633
(part)	48th	Magnuson	5,751	Hunt	1,488
(part)	76th	Young	6,733	Baumgartner	2,072
(part)	77th	Black	7,071	No candidate	
(part)	78th	Clarenbach	6,446	Babcock	1,341
(part)	79th	Wineke	4,559	Fahrney	1,736
(part)	80th	Thompson	43	Sanderson	22
(part)	81st	Travis	4,871	Moretti	2,200
Dodge (part)	37th	No candidate		Radtke	323
(part)	39th	Feil	1,189	Goetsch	4,720
(part)	59th	Bodden	481	Klinker	573
		Ortin	221	Lehman	781
				Ruth	996
(part)	80th	Thompson	67	Sanderson	121
Door	1st	Swoboda	978	Papke	4,342
Douglas	73rd	Boyle	8,253	Kohler	812
Dunn (part)	29th	Baldus	1,866	Hartung	440
		Jacobson	525	Peterson	554
				Sykes	507
(part)	67th	Hamilton	1,137	Olson	475
Eau Claire (part)	68th	Looby	2,451	Kranig	439
				Zien	1,132

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY—Cont.

County	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
(part)	92nd	Bares	53	Musser	29
(part)	93rd	Lewis	3,583	Bautch	1,320
				Laguban	430
				Lahn	1,747
Florence	36th	Gillis	75	LeMay	109
		Volk	342		
Fond du Lac (part)	3rd	Depies	53	Ott	44
(part)	39th	Feil	128	Goetsch	144
(part)	41st	Kallas	437	Welch	799
(part)	52nd	Lautenschlager	2,565	McEssy	2,649
(part)	53rd	No candidate		Panzer	694
(part)	56th	Madigan	481	Bozile	6
		Mielke	139	Goldbeck	31
				Grundman	129
				Hunter	168
				Klusman	179
				Owens	172
				Pollack	63
(part)	59th	Bodden	128	Klinker	69
		Ortin	38	Lehman	70
				Ruth	65
Forest	36th	Gillis	135	LeMay	152
		Volk	1,469		
Grant (part)	49th	Waters	798	Brandemuehl	1,684
(part)	51st	Lewis	314	Tregoning	226
		Massey	55		
(part)	96th	Atwell	103	Johnsrud	240
Green	47th	Gray	541	Deininger	1,663
(part)	79th	Wineke	209	Fahrney	115
Green Lake	41st	Kallas	691	Welch	1,759
Iowa (part)	49th	Waters	0	Brandemuehl	1
(part)	51st	Lewis	737	Tregoning	2,245
		Massey	563		
Iron	74th	Linton	1,952	Liddicoat	263
Jackson	92nd	Bares	1,926	Musser	1,296
Jefferson (part)	32nd	No candidate		Wimmer	170
(part)	37th	No candidate		Radtke	1,886
(part)	38th	Edington	376	Lewis	427
(part)	46th	Loftus	5	Vegter	3
(part)	47th	Gray	40	Deininger	26
Juneau (part)	42nd	Fritz	374	Brancel	2,940
(part)	50th	Cummings	100	Schultz	290
Kenosha (part)	64th	Barca	7,058	No candidate	
(part)	65th	Antaramian	7,835	No candidate	
(part)	66th	No candidate		Porter	533
Kewaunee	1st	Swoboda	1,364	Papke	823
La Crosse (part)	94th	Roberts	2,356	Clements	2,989
				Talcott	2,455
(part)	95th	Medinger	3,397	Johnsrud	3,440
Lafayette	51st	Lewis	757	Tregoning	2,211
		Massey	310		
Langlade (part)	35th	No candidate		Ourada	3,819
(part)	36th	Gillis	84	LeMay	186
		Volk	152		
Lincoln	35th	No candidate		Ourada	1,585
Manitowoc (part)	2nd	Bolle	4,047	Hoffman	839
				Kafka	444
(part)	25th	Holschbach	5,874	Carroll	643
				Leonard	2,131
Marathon (part)	35th	No candidate		Ourada	141
(part)	36th	Gillis	132	LeMay	166
		Volk	262		
(part)	69th	Grube	239	Van Gorden	541
		Haemer	221		
(part)	70th	Hasenohrl	14	No candidate	
(part)	85th	Huber	2,468	Braatz	1,559
		Saeger	2,300	Torkko	3,021
		Vogel	1,052		
(part)	86th	Zweck	3,299	Pernsteiner	2,548
Marinette (part)	36th	Gillis	121	LeMay	952
		Volk	481		
(part)	88th	Potasnik	808	Gard	5,012
Marquette	42nd	Fritz	298	Brancel	2,057
Menominee	36th	Gillis	237	LeMay	39
		Volk	273		
Milwaukee (part)	7th	Fox	1,613	Wuest	460
		Givens	597		
		Moore	2,463		
(part)	8th	Bock	5,547	Pasbrig	773

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY—Cont.

County	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
(part)	9th	Kunicki	3,914	No candidate	
(part)	10th	Sender	5,165	Nelsen	5,703
(part)	11th	Fortis	5,443	No candidate	
(part)	12th	Notestein	7,034	Schefelker	1,385
(part)	13th	Seery	4,964	No candidate	
(part)	14th	Bahneman	648	No candidate	
		Barrett	8,326		
(part)	15th	Krug	6,282	No candidate	
(part)	16th	Coggs, G.S	3,994	No candidate	
(part)	17th	Williams	3,846	No candidate	
(part)	18th	Coggs, M.P	3,249	No candidate	
(part)	19th	Tesmer	7,037	Haag	985
(part)	20th	Carpenter	7,501	No candidate	
(part)	21st	Grobschmidt	6,037	Gray	1,061
(part)	22nd	Bell	5,020	Flater	1,553
		O'Donnell	2,934		
(part)	23rd	Hauke	5,546	No candidate	
(part)	24th	Krusick	8,651	No candidate	
(part)	82nd	Rutkowski	5,281	Besson	1,260
				Ruesch	1,734
(part)	97th	No candidate		Schneiders	335
(part)	98th	Heidenreich	4,133	Rosenzweig	5,136
(part)	99th	No candidate		Farrow	346
Monroe (part)	42nd	Fritz	80	Brancel	481
(part)	92nd	Bares	519	Musser	4,456
(part)	94th	Roberts	97	Clements	468
				Talcott	201
Oconto (part)	4th	Ascher	307	Zeuske	1,506
(part)	36th	Gillis	66	LeMay	498
		Volk	406		
(part)	88th	Potasnik	499	Gard	2,031
Oneida	34th	Holperin	3,326	Sorensen	1,257
Outagamie (part)	3rd	Depies	1,061	Ott	1,379
(part)	4th	Ascher	427	Zeuske	785
(part)	5th	Sheahan	859	Schmidt	1,384
		VanderLoop	2,543		
(part)	40th	Green	296	Bain	89
				Harper	101
				Hoffman	159
				Lorge	640
				Lowe	55
(part)	56th	Madigan	60	Bozile	6
		Mielke	136	Goldbeck	40
				Grundman	116
				Hunter	29
				Klusman	171
				Owens	75
				Pollack	17
(part)	57th	Hartman	2,625	Prosser	4,754
Ozaukee (part)	10th	Sender	10	Nelsen	26
(part)	53rd	No candidate		Panzer	378
(part)	58th	Willenson	1,183	Loucks	3,031
(part)	60th	No candidate		Vergeront	3,856
Pepin	91st	Gronemus	390	No candidate	
Pierce	30th	Gilson	580	Harsdorf	2,151
		Kittilson	1,000	Miller	234
Polk	28th	Perga	928	Paulson	1,668
		Stower	1,771		
Portage (part)	70th	Hasenohrl	1,057	No candidate	
(part)	71st	Gruszynski	5,095	Farrell	802
		Maslowski	1,797		
(part)	72nd	Schneider	143	Pechota	36
Price	87th	Brooks	457	Larson	762
		Reynolds	882		
Racine (part)	61st	Fergus	2,691	Wortock	1,955
(part)	62nd	Kexel	1,799	Herre	1,932
		Plache	2,846		
(part)	63rd	Leavell	1,824	Ladwig	2,629
(part)	66th	No candidate		Porter	722
(part)	83rd	Robbins	828	Lepak	738
Richland (part)	49th	Waters	212	Brandemuehl	1,772
(part)	50th	Cummings	143	Schultz	613
Rock (part)	38th	Edington	952	Lewis	1,093
(part)	44th	Wood	2,571	No candidate	
(part)	45th	Robson	2,164	Folts	1,572
(part)	47th	Gray	980	Deininger	872
(part)	79th	Wineke	249	Fahrney	137
Rusk (part)	67th	Hamilton	98	Olson	53
(part)	74th	Linton	14	Liddicoat	2

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY—Cont.

County	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
(part)	87th	Brooks	489	Larson	718
		Reynolds	1,084		
St. Croix (part)	28th	Perga	44	Paulson	91
		Stower	107		
(part)	29th	Baldus	704	Hartung	381
		Jacobson	509	Peterson	266
				Sykes	362
(part)	30th	Gilson	388	Harsdorf	1,072
		Kittilson	471	Miller	415
Sauk (part)	42nd	Fritz	0	Brancel	10
(part)	50th	Cummings	984	Schultz	3,306
(part)	80th	Thompson	165	Sanderson	407
Sawyer	74th	Linton	544	Liddicoat	1,780
Shawano (part)	4th	Ascher	937	Zeuske	1,599
(part)	36th	Gillis	868	LeMay	500
		Volk	542		
(part)	86th	Zweck	22	Pernsteiner	16
(part)	88th	Potasnik	93	Gard	85
Sheboygan (part)	26th	Potter	5,205	No candidate	
(part)	27th	Klein	3,606	Turba	2,107
(part)	53rd	No candidate		Panzer	56
(part)	60th	No candidate		Vergeront	912
Taylor (part)	68th	Looby	22	Kranig	3
				Zien	32
(part)	69th	Grube	136	Van Gorden	233
		Haemer	335		
(part)	87th	Brooks	507	Larson	607
		Reynolds	336		
Trempealeau	91st	Gronemus	1,590	No candidate	
Vernon (part)	49th	Waters	2	Brandemuehl	6
(part)	96th	Atwell	807	Johnsrud	1,385
Vilas	34th	Holperin	888	Sorensen	3,017
Walworth (part)	38th	Edington	477	Lewis	771
(part)	43rd	Johnson	959	Coleman	1,875
(part)	66th	No candidate		Porter	105
(part)	83rd	Robbins	283	Lepak	328
Washburn	75th	Hubler	1,360	No candidate	
Washington (part)	13th	Seery	0	No candidate	
(part)	33rd	Mangan	256	Foti	763
(part)	53rd	No candidate		Panzer	3,778
(part)	58th	Willenson	1,080	Loucks	2,504
(part)	59th	Bodden	491	Klinker	1,161
		Ortin	508	Lehman	1,182
				Ruth	825
(part)	60th	No candidate		Vergeront	60
Waukesha (part)	31st	No candidate		Huelsman	4,334
(part)	32nd	No candidate		Wimmer	3,506
(part)	33rd	Mangan	1,828	Foti	3,883
(part)	83rd	Robbins	1,492	Lepak	1,732
(part)	84th	Pantelis	3,448	Duff	2,297
				Lazich	2,213
(part)	97th	No candidate		Schneiders	3,415
(part)	99th	No candidate		Farrow	6,728
Waupaca (part)	40th	Green	1,120	Bain	225
				Harper	1,580
				Hoffman	786
				Lorge	2,442
				Lowe	1,162
(part)	71st	Gruszynski	135	Farrell	564
		Maslowski	44		
(part)	86th	Zweck	65	Pernsteiner	57
Waushara (part)	41st	Kallas	782	Welch	1,497
(part)	42nd	Fritz	251	Brancel	318
Winnebago (part)	3rd	Depies	10	Ott	4
(part)	41st	Kallas	128	Welch	394
(part)	52nd	Lautenschlager	98	McEssy	375
(part)	54th	Wyman	1,708	Underheim	5,498
(part)	55th	Winter	2,200	Walling	3,391
(part)	56th	Madigan	363	Bozile	69
		Mielke	1,146	Goldbeck	497
				Grundman	919
				Hunter	804
				Klusman	2,220
				Owens	1,005
				Pollack	248
Wood (part)	70th	Hasenohrl	2,730	No candidate	
(part)	72nd	Schneider	3,551	Pechota	1,885

[1]Independent 62nd District candidate Kay C. Rouse received the following county vote: Racine — 14.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY COUNTY

County	Michael Dukakis, Lloyd Bentsen (Dem.)	George Bush, Dan Quayle (Rep.)	Ron Paul, Andre Marrou (Ind.)[1]	Lyndon H. LaRouche, Debra Hanania Freeman (Ind.)[2]	Lenora B. Fulani, Joyce Dattner (Ind.)[3]	David E. Duke, Floyd C. Parker (Ind.)[4]	James Warren, Kathleen Mickells (Ind.)[5]
Adams	3,598	3,258	8	7	2	4	6
Ashland	4,526	2,926	10	7	4	7	2
Barron	8,951	8,527	45	16	8	12	11
Bayfield	4,323	3,095	12	12	8	2	6
Brown	41,788	43,625	196	82	52	104	106
Buffalo	3,481	2,783	23	6	6	12	2
Burnett	3,537	2,884	11	8	7	11	7
Calumet	6,481	8,107	21	32	6	51	10
Chippewa	11,447	9,757	53	31	21	28	17
Clark	6,642	6,296	19	28	11	30	10
Columbia	9,132	10,475	45	22	15	24	17
Crawford	3,608	3,238	22	8	9	4	4
Dane	105,414	69,143	543	117	386	135	196
Dodge	12,663	17,003	66	37	14	93	51
Door	5,425	6,907	20	21	9	24	16
Douglas	13,907	6,440	34	12	20	16	20
Dunn	9,205	7,273	37	19	11	23	26
Eau Claire	21,150	17,664	60	36	19	37	57
Florence	1,018	1,106	4	8	3	1	2
Fond du Lac	15,887	21,985	86	63	23	56	75
Forest	2,142	1,845	4	5	5	4	4
Grant	9,421	10,049	44	19	9	17	21
Green	5,153	6,636	41	20	6	35	17
Green Lake	3,033	5,205	21	7	6	20	7
Iowa	4,268	4,240	13	5	14	3	5
Iron	2,090	1,599	5	2	4	5	10
Jackson	3,924	3,555	11	8	5	11	3
Jefferson	11,816	14,309	74	32	23	46	42
Juneau	3,734	4,869	18	11	4	14	12
Kenosha	30,089	21,661	120	68	38	83	70
Kewaunee	4,786	4,330	8	16	3	30	6
La Crosse	22,204	21,548	100	51	62	57	44
Lafayette	3,521	3,665	15	14	5	5	5
Langlade	4,254	4,884	16	13	2	8	9
Lincoln	5,819	5,257	33	16	6	25	22
Manitowoc	19,680	16,020	63	47	24	113	40
Marathon	24,658	24,482	125	77	36	74	69
Marinette	8,030	9,637	26	16	13	26	16
Marquette	2,463	3,059	15	9	5	11	5
Menominee	1,028	381	0	2	1	0	5
Milwaukee	268,287	168,363	1,082	332	433	481	567
Monroe	6,437	7,073	29	12	8	13	13
Oconto	6,549	7,084	23	19	6	17	18
Oneida	7,414	8,130	55	22	16	21	12
Outagamie	27,771	33,113	103	54	35	135	67
Ozaukee	12,661	22,899	107	31	27	55	32
Pepin	1,906	1,311	8	6	3	[illegible]	13
Pierce	8,659	6,045	33	14	7	21	11
Polk	8,981	6,866	43	24	12	27	22
Portage	16,317	12,057	48	27	34	23	29
Price	3,987	3,450	12	23	6	17	2
Racine	39,631	36,342	213	74	67	149	155
Richland	3,643	4,026	16	8	7	4	4
Rock	29,576	28,178	158	45	60	90	81
Rusk	3,888	3,063	18	14	5	10	6
St. Croix	11,392	9,960	62	42	21	35	21
Sauk	8,324	10,225	35	22	20	29	32
Sawyer	3,231	3,260	20	4	5	12	4
Shawano	6,587	8,362	21	32	7	27	11
Sheboygan	23,429	23,471	86	52	35	63	41
Taylor	3,785	4,254	15	19	7	15	5
Trempealeau	6,212	4,902	16	8	13	19	5
Vernon	5,754	5,226	35	21	12	17	13
Vilas	3,781	5,842	21	22	24	26	6
Walworth	12,203	18,259	91	42	15	37	38
Washburn	3,393	3,074	13	11	2	10	3
Washington	15,907	24,328	109	36	23	83	53
Waukesha	57,598	90,467	402	125	64	129	108
Waupaca	7,078	11,559	30	25	8	43	14
Waushara	3,535	4,953	18	15	4	21	7
Winnebago	28,508	35,085	116	71	42	110	71
Wood	16,074	16,549	52	40	20	56	57
TOTAL	1,126,794	1,047,499	5,157	2,302	1,953	3,056	2,574

Ind. — Independent.

[1]Libertarian Party; [2]National Economic Recovery; [3]New Alliance Party; [4]Populist Party; [5]Socialist Workers Party.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, BY COUNTY

County	Herbert H. Kohl (Dem.)	Susan Engeleiter (Rep.)	George W. Zaehringer (Ind.)[1]	Patricia Grogan (Ind.)[2]	Arlyn F. Wollenburg (Ind.)
Adams	3,571	3,116	11	5	2
Ashland	4,679	2,778	1	4	3
Barron	8,103	8,966	7	6	0
Bayfield	4,464	2,822	6	8	1
Brown	39,344	47,194	156	92	47
Buffalo	3,040	3,105	0	0	0
Burnett	3,808	2,470	11	3	2
Calumet	6,177	8,261	29	10	5
Chippewa	11,389	10,060	38	15	11
Clark	6,275	6,696	11	7	3
Columbia	9,732	9,514	10	5	3
Crawford	3,246	3,212	10	7	2
Dane	100,517	71,351	440	572	93
Dodge	14,234	15,824	54	25	13
Door	5,076	7,490	15	13	4
Douglas	14,235	5,098	106	68	33
Dunn	8,098	7,724	46	34	14
Eau Claire	20,710	18,332	75	54	21
Florence	1,045	1,028	1	1	1
Fond du Lac	17,145	21,223	69	62	15
Forest	2,369	1,505	3	2	1
Grant	8,168	10,672	19	14	8
Green	5,426	6,713	16	11	10
Green Lake	3,107	5,156	6	4	0
Iowa	4,288	3,845	1	0	0
Iron	2,019	1,500	1	0	0
Jackson	3,757	3,663	6	2	0
Jefferson	12,632	13,852	49	26	16
Juneau	3,920	4,784	8	7	4
Kenosha	27,635	18,995	140	73	35
Kewaunee	4,227	4,853	2	2	3
La Crosse	20,811	23,264	82	74	24
Lafayette	3,485	3,537	4	5	0
Langlade	4,501	4,548	14	0	3
Lincoln	5,641	5,671	25	8	6
Manitowoc	18,545	16,340	89	42	19
Marathon	23,181	26,020	141	61	35
Marinette	7,783	9,721	19	12	9
Marquette	2,591	2,879	4	1	4
Menominee	842	372	0	0	0
Milwaukee	279,893	156,384	767	831	137
Monroe	5,511	8,017	8	5	2
Oconto	5,868	7,636	2	2	0
Oneida	8,333	7,349	10	4	3
Outagamie	25,210	35,564	116	92	54
Ozaukee	14,978	21,038	41	31	14
Pepin	1,713	1,408	4	9	2
Pierce	6,883	7,055	31	26	10
Polk	8,508	7,038	15	10	1
Portage	15,699	12,036	50	20	13
Price	4,011	3,304	9	2	2
Racine	39,769	35,127	189	132	91
Richland	3,598	4,084	14	5	2
Rock	28,895	27,796	171	95	54
Rusk	3,642	3,273	6	4	2
St. Croix	10,313	10,892	89	72	24
Sauk	9,341	9,441	27	20	10
Sawyer	3,255	3,182	10	2	0
Shawano	6,640	8,298	11	6	6
Sheboygan	26,283	20,948	76	33	16
Taylor	3,654	4,333	7	1	1
Trempealeau	5,679	5,332	1	2	0
Vernon	4,953	6,114	9	5	1
Vilas	4,576	5,138	16	4	3
Walworth	12,813	18,081	50	33	26
Washburn	3,348	3,008	11	11	3
Washington	18,071	22,605	50	23	45
Waukesha	64,558	83,366	233	79	95
Waupaca	6,829	12,007	15	7	2
Waushara	3,577	4,929	3	1	1
Winnebago	26,673	35,345	133	92	95
Wood	15,735	16,158	66	35	33
TOTAL	1,128,625	1,030,440	3,965	3,029	1,198

Ind. — Independent

[1]Independent Voters of Wisconsin; [2]Socialist Workers Party.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE 101ST CONGRESS
By District, November 8, 1988

First Congressional District

County	Les Aspin (Dem.)	Bernard J. Weaver (Rep.)
Green (part)	3,423	1,488
Jefferson (part)	362	166
Kenosha	36,537	7,963
Racine	56,591	16,404
Rock	42,646	12,795
Walworth	18,993	10,804
TOTAL	158,552	49,620

Second Congressional District

County	Robert W. Kastenmeier (Dem.)	Ann Haney (Rep.)
Adams (part)	468	548
Columbia	9,419	9,857
Dane	111,265	63,493
Dodge (part)	8,159	8,465
Grant (part)	1,360	1,061
Green (part)	3,258	3,800
Iowa	4,088	4,269
Juneau (part)	829	931
Lafayette	3,043	4,024
Richland (part)	894	917
Sauk	8,718	10,092
TOTAL	151,501	107,457

Third Congressional District

County	Karl Krueger (Dem.)	Steven C. Gunderson (Rep.)
Barron	5,553	10,924
Buffalo	2,148	3,807
Clark (part)	1,887	5,091
Crawford	1,902	4,726
Dunn	5,138	9,993
Eau Claire	12,821	24,406
Grant (part)	4,219	11,710
Jackson	2,730	4,608
La Crosse	10,925	31,927
Pepin	1,187	1,846
Pierce	4,975	9,281
Polk (part)	3,728	6,989
Richland (part)	1,155	4,115
St. Croix	7,574	13,610
Trempealeau	4,021	6,711
Vernon	2,972	7,769
TOTAL	72,935	157,513

Fourth Congressional District

County	Gerald D. Kleczka (Dem.)
Milwaukee (part)	146,787
Waukesha (part)	30,496
TOTAL	177,283

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE 101ST CONGRESS
By District, November 8, 1988—Continued

Fifth Congressional District

County	Jim Moody (Dem.)	Helen I. Barnhill (Rep.)
Milwaukee (part)	140,518	78,307
Washington (part)	0	0
TOTAL	140,518	78,307

Sixth Congressional District

County	Joseph Garrett (Dem.)	Thomas E. Petri (Rep.)
Adams	1,795	3,525
Calumet	2,997	10,768
Fond du Lac (part)	7,801	26,899
Green Lake	1,613	6,192
Juneau (part)	1,541	4,986
Manitowoc	11,369	22,998
Marquette	1,398	3,819
Monroe	3,335	9,422
Sheboygan (part)	3,951	11,780
Waupaca	3,930	13,883
Waushara	2,179	6,073
Winnebago	14,288	44,192
Wood (part)	1,355	1,386
TOTAL	57,552	165,923

Seventh Congressional District

County	David R. Obey (Dem.)	Kevin J. Hermening (Rep.)	John Thomas Alan Duelge (Ind.)*
Ashland	4,733	2,459	42
Bayfield	4,629	2,340	138
Burnett	4,484	1,757	34
Chippewa	12,856	7,369	67
Clark (part)	3,407	2,360	4
Douglas	14,423	3,894	152
Iron	2,342	1,092	5
Lincoln	6,254	4,932	95
Marathon	26,250	21,530	903
Oneida (part)	3,664	2,408	5
Polk (part)	3,497	1,263	11
Portage	18,888	7,876	203
Price	3,536	3,518	11
Rusk	4,239	2,500	15
Sawyer	3,385	2,864	26
Taylor	4,043	3,865	17
Washburn	4,081	2,184	26
Wood (part)	17,486	11,866	139
TOTAL	142,197	86,077	1,893

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE 101ST CONGRESS
By District, November 8, 1988—Continued

Eighth Congressional District

County	Robert A. Baron (Dem.)	Toby Roth (Rep.)
Brown	29,922	53,106
Door	2,969	9,348
Florence	645	1,396
Forest	1,413	2,202
Kewaunee	2,932	5,824
Langlade	2,113	6,262
Marinette	4,838	12,135
Menominee	452	607
Oconto	3,982	9,264
Oneida (part)	2,586	6,292
Outagamie	14,911	43,340
Shawano	3,838	10,437
Vilas	2,107	7,062
TOTAL	72,708	167,275

Ninth Congressional District

County	Thomas J. Hickey (Dem.)	F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr. (Rep.)
Dodge (part)	3,417	9,460
Fond du Lac (part)	714	2,363
Jefferson (part)	7,485	17,554
Milwaukee (part)	4,270	12,216
Ozaukee	7,065	27,904
Sheboygan (part)	11,170	18,409
Washington (part)	9,491	29,974
Waukesha (part)	18,391	67,213
TOTAL	62,003	185,093

*Peace, Health, Education, Social Justice.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS, BY DISTRICT

Senate District	Composed of Assembly Districts	Pol. Party	Candidates	Vote
			November 4, 1986 General Election	
1st	1st, 2nd, 3rd	Dem.	Thomas N. Tomaszewski	16,406
		Rep.	Alan J. Lasee	29,194
3rd	7th, 8th, 9th	Dem.	John O. Norquist	23,860
5th	13th, 14th, 15th	Dem.	Mordecai Lee	30,523
		Rep.	Edward Perkins	15,177
7th	19th, 20th, 21st	Dem.	John R. Plewa	35,393
		Rep.	Yvonne L. Bystrzycki	9,122
9th	25th, 26th, 27th	Dem.	William P. Te Winkle	29,641
		Rep.	Clinton J. Messner	17,389
		Ind.	Richard L. Larson	400
11th	31st, 32nd, 33rd	Dem.	Bonny Nelson	13,164
		Rep.	J.M. Davis	32,503
13th	37th, 38th, 39th	Dem.	Herbert E. Feil	20,600
		Rep.	Barbara K. Lorman	23,033
15th	43rd, 44th, 45th	Dem.	Timothy F. Cullen	23,755
		Rep.	Michael Clumpner	13,696
17th	49th, 50th, 51st	Dem.	John Carr	13,636
		Rep.	Richard T. Kreul	27,173
19th	55th, 56th, 57th	Dem.	Forrest Weber	10,744
		Rep.	Michael G. Ellis	34,805
21st	61st, 62nd, 63rd	Dem.	Joseph Strohl	23,179
		Rep.	Donald E. Walsh	18,018
23rd	67th, 68th, 69th	Dem.	Marvin J. Roshell	29,773
		Rep.	Robert G. Sisco	10,984
25th	73rd, 74th, 75th	Dem.	Robert Jauch	25,467
		Rep.	Russell E. Haling	19,759
27th	79th, 80th, 81st	Dem.	Russell D. Feingold	31,810
		Rep.	Jean T. Erickson	19,047
29th	85th, 86th, 87th	Dem.	Robert P. Menamin	19,399
		Rep.	Walter John Chilsen	30,143
31st	91st, 92nd, 93rd	Dem.	Rodney C. Moen	23,966
		Rep.	John W. Torgerson	21,584
33rd	97th, 98th, 99th	Dem.	Edward S. Vakos	10,707
		Rep.	Susan S. Engeleiter	41,728
			Special Election, April 7, 1987	
2nd	4th, 5th, 6th	Dem.	Rosemary T. Hinkfuss	18,713
		Rep.	Robert L. Cowles	23,297
15th	43rd, 44th, 45th	Dem.	Wayne Wood	14,089
		Rep.	Timothy L. Weeden	19,723
18th	52nd, 53rd, 54th	Dem.	Mary A. Brickle	13,962
		Rep.	Carol A. Buettner	20,676
		Ind.	John R. Daggett	633
			November 8, 1988 General Election	
2nd	4th, 5th, 6th	Dem.	Frederick C. Thurston	25,361
		Rep.	Robert L. Cowles	37,028
3rd*	7th, 8th, 9th	Dem.	Brian B. Burke	35,830
		Ind.	Kathleen Hart	4,212
4th	10th, 11th, 12th	Dem.	Barbara Ulichny	50,469
		L & F	Rick Kissell	3,121
6th	16th, 17th, 18th	Dem.	Gary R. George	38,087
8th	22nd, 23rd, 24th	Dem.	Joseph J. Czarnezki	50,491
10th	28th, 29th, 30th	Dem.	Richard A. Shoemaker	37,608
		Rep.	William F. Berndt	29,678
12th	34th, 35th, 36th	Dem.	Lloyd H. Kincaid	35,270
		Rep.	Joseph W. Handrick	29,731
14th	40th, 41st, 42nd	Dem.	Max W. Harrington	17,337
		Rep.	Joseph Leean	40,020
16th	46th, 47th, 48th	Dem.	Charles J. Chvala	40,586
		Rep.	J. Michael Blaska	24,379
18th	52nd, 53rd, 54th	Dem.	Mary Gropp	19,345
		Rep.	Carol A. Buettner	42,542
20th	58th, 59th, 60th	Dem.	Rita Liesiefsky	25,010
		Rep.	Donald K. Stitt	43,149
22nd	64th, 65th, 66th	Dem.	Joseph F. Andrea	43,206
24th	70th, 71st, 72nd	Dem.	David W. Helbach	45,088
		Rep.	LeRoy G. Breezee	17,536
26th	76th, 77th, 78th	Dem.	Fred A. Risser	53,148
28th	82nd, 83rd, 84th	Dem.	Lynn S. Adelman	42,330
		Rep.	John Marangelli	22,947
30th	88th, 89th, 90th	Dem.	Jerome Van Sistine	36,494
		Rep.	Kramer J. Rock	26,179
32nd	94th, 95th, 96th	Dem.	John Lindner	17,471
		Rep.	Brian D. Rude	45,384

L & F — Labor-Farm/Laborista-Agrario Party; Ind. — Independent.

*The 3rd Senate District election was a special election coinciding with the November general election.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

COUNTY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS

County or Part	Senate District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
		November 4, 1986 General Election			
Ashland	25th	Jauch	3,028	Haling	2,585
Barron (part)	23rd	Roshell	1	Sisco	3
(part)	25th	Jauch	4,406	Haling	4,904
(part)	29th	Menamin	421	Chilsen	661
Bayfield	25th	Jauch	2,939	Haling	2,368
Brown (part)	1st	Tomaszewski	1,445	Lasee	3,403
Buffalo	31st	Moen	2,369	Torgersn	2,249
Calumet (part)	1st	Tomaszewski	3,065	Lasee	5,159
(part)[1]	9th	Te Winkle	896	Messner	697
Chippewa (part)	23rd	Roshell	11,148	Sisco	2,762
(part)	29th	Menamin	178	Chilsen	182
Clark (part)	23rd	Roshell	6,057	Sisco	2,920
(part)	31st	Moen	330	Torgerson	235
Columbia (part)	13th	Feil	141	Lorman	61
(part)	27th	Feingold	8,116	Erickson	5,298
Dane (part)	27th	Feingold	21,056	Erickson	11,600
Dodge (part)	13th	Feil	8,338	Lorman	7,202
(part)	27th	Feingold	482	Erickson	418
Door	1st	Tomaszewski	2,227	Lasee	6,053
Douglas	25th	Jauch	9,820	Haling	3,450
Dunn (part)	23rd	Roshell	2,656	Sisco	996
Eau Claire (part)	23rd	Roshell	6,891	Sisco	2,484
(part)	31st	Moen	8,613	Torgerson	8,183
Fond du Lac (part)	1st	Tomaszewski	166	Lasee	300
(part)	13th	Feil	472	Lorman	479
(part)	19th	Weber	876	Ellis	2,296
Grant (part)	17th	Carr	3,049	Kreul	7,904
Green (part)	27th	Feingold	738	Erickson	513
Iowa	17th	Carr	2,489	Kreul	3,544
Iron	25th	Jauch	1,410	Haling	934
Jackson	31st	Moen	3,143	Torgerson	2,613
Jefferson (part)	11th	Nelson	613	Davis	1,239
(part)	13th	Feil	7,378	Lorman	9,700
Juneau (part)	17th	Carr	871	Kreul	433
Kewaunee	1st	Tomaszewski	2,393	Lasee	4,462
Lafayette	17th	Carr	1,706	Kreul	3,229
Manitowoc (part)	1st	Tomaszewski	4,629	Lasee	6,474
(part)[1]	9th	Te Winkle	9,211	Messner	5,736
Marathon (part)	23rd	Roshell	1,502	Sisco	1,052
(part)	29th	Menamin	13,105	Chilsen	19,554
Milwaukee (part)	3rd	Norquist	23,860	No candidate	
(part)	5th	Lee	30,523	Perkins	15,177
(part)	7th	Plewa	35,393	Bystrzycki	9,122
(part)	33rd	Vakos	5,491	Engeleiter	17,279
Monroe (part)	31st	Moen	3,407	Torgerson	3,612
Outagamie (part)	1st	Tomaszewski	2,481	Lasee	3,341
(part)	19th	Weber	3,973	Ellis	13,660
Pepin	31st	Moen	1,360	Torgerson	1,107
Price	29th	Menamin	1,897	Chilsen	4,276
Racine (part)	21st	Strohl	23,179	Walsh	18,018
Richland	17th	Carr	1,737	Kreul	4,009
Rock (part)	13th	Feil	2,878	Lorman	3,437
(part)	15th	Cullen	17,006	Clumpner	7,691
(part)	27th	Feingold	670	Erickson	436
Rusk (part)	23rd	Roshell	242	Sisco	159
(part)	25th	Jauch	29	Haling	11
(part)	29th	Menamin	1,748	Chilsen	2,924
Sauk (part)	17th	Carr	4,268	Kreul	8,028
(part)	27th	Feingold	748	Erickson	728
Sawyer	25th	Jauch	1,646	Haling	3,020
Shawano (part)	29th	Menamin	39	Chilsen	69
Sheboygan (part)[1]	9th	Te Winkle	19,534	Messner	10,956
Taylor (part)	23rd	Roshell	1,276	Sisco	608
(part)	29th	Menamin	1,916	Chilsen	2,346
Trempealeau	31st	Moen	4,744	Torgerson	3,585
Vernon (part)	17th	Carr	16	Kreul	26
Walworth (part)	13th	Feil	1,393	Lorman	2,154
(part)	15th	Cullen	6,749	Clumpner	6,005
Washburn	25th	Jauch	2,189	Haling	2,487
Washington (part)	5th	Lee	0	Perkins	0
(part)	11th	Nelson	821	Davis	1,764
Waukesha (part)	11th	Nelson	11,730	Davis	29,500
(part)	33rd	Vakos	5,216	Engeleiter	24,449
Waupaca (part)	29th	Menamin	95	Chilsen	131
Winnebago (part)	1st	Tomaszewski	0	Lasee	2
(part)	19th	Weber	5,895	Ellis	18,849

COUNTY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS—Cont.

County or Part	Senate District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
		Special Election, April 7, 1987			
Brown (part)	2nd	Hinkfuss	8,877	Cowles	12,057
Fond du Lac (part)[2]	18th	Brickle	7,756	Buettner	6,727
Oconto (part)	2nd	Hinkfuss	1,174	Cowles	1,701
Outagamie (part)	2nd	Hinkfuss	6,122	Cowles	6,310
Ozaukee (part)[2]	18th	Brickle	351	Buettner	415
Rock (part)	15th	Wood	9,758	Weeden	11,617
Shawano (part)	2nd	Hinkfuss	2,540	Cowles	3,229
Sheboygan (part)[2]	18th	Brickle	142	Buettner	218
Walworth (part)	15th	Wood	4,331	Weeden	8,106
Washington (part)[2]	18th	Brickle	2,413	Buettner	4,920
Winnebago (part)[2]	18th	Brickle	3,300	Buettner	8,396
		November 8, 1988 General Election			
Adams (part)	14th	Harrington	911	Leean	1,065
(part)	24th	Helbach	2,504	Breezee	1,630
Brown (part)	2nd	Thurston	12,794	Cowles	18,717
(part)	30th	Van Sistine	26,099	Rock	17,337
Burnett	10th	Shoemaker	3,981	Berndt	2,128
Columbia (part)	14th	Harrington	324	Leean	579
Crawford	32nd	Lindner	1,720	Rude	4,946
Dane (part)	16th	Chvala	29,897	Blaska	16,438
(part)	26th	Risser	53,148	No candidate	
Dodge (part)	20th	Liesiefsky	3,334	Stitt	4,802
Dunn (part)	10th	Shoemaker	6,296	Berndt	3,553
Florence	12th	Kincaid	1,359	Handrick	691
Fond du Lac (part)	14th	Harrington	1,386	Leean	3,492
(part)	18th	Gropp	7,187	Buettner	17,142
(part)	20th	Liesiefsky	519	Stitt	748
Forest	12th	Kincaid	2,816	Handrick	1,054
Grant (part)	32nd	Lindner	439	Rude	1,367
Green (part)	16th	Chvala	5,355	Blaska	4,847
Green Lake	14th	Harrington	1,999	Leean	5,653
Jefferson (part)	16th	Chvala	20	Blaska	13
Juneau (part)	14th	Harrington	1,979	Leean	4,953
Kenosha	22nd	Andrea	37,978	No candidate	
La Crosse	32nd	Lindner	12,604	Rude	29,668
Langlade	12th	Kincaid	4,691	Handrick	3,940
Lincoln	12th	Kincaid	5,583	Handrick	5,685
Marathon (part)	12th	Kincaid	1,594	Handrick	1,104
(part)	24th	Helbach	102	Breezee	40
Marinette (part)	12th	Kincaid	2,844	Handrick	1,754
(part)	30th	Van Sistine	6,260	Rock	5,577
Marquette	14th	Harrington	1,688	Leean	3,259
Menominee	12th	Kincaid	755	Handrick	160
Milwaukee (part)[3, 4]	3rd	Burke	35,830	No candidate	
(part)[5]	4th	Ulichny	50,434	No candidate	
(part)	6th	George	38,087	No candidate	
(part)	8th	Czarnezki	50,491	No candidate	
(part)	28th	Adelman	15,638	Marangelli	8,585
Monroe (part)	14th	Harrington	491	Leean	863
(part)	32nd	Lindner	396	Rude	970
Oconto (part)	2nd	Thurston	1,522	Cowles	2,542
(part)	12th	Kincaid	1,335	Handrick	892
(part)	30th	Van Sistine	3,556	Rock	2,874
Oneida	12th	Kincaid	7,760	Handrick	7,496
Outagamie (part)	2nd	Thurston	8,327	Cowles	10,074
(part)	14th	Harrington	932	Leean	2,417
Ozaukee (part)[5]	4th	Ulichny	35	No candidate	
(part)	18th	Gropp	506	Buettner	932
(part)	20th	Liesiefsky	11,951	Stitt	21,060
Pierce	10th	Shoemaker	6,734	Berndt	7,620
Polk	10th	Shoemaker	8,865	Berndt	6,512
Portage	24th	Helbach	20,907	Breezee	4,966
Racine (part)	22nd	Andrea	4,199	No candidate	
(part)	28th	Adelman	4,784	Marangelli	2,189
Rock (part)	16th	Chvala	5,314	Blaska	3,081
St. Croix	10th	Shoemaker	11,732	Berndt	9,865
Sauk (part)	14th	Harrington	6	Leean	34
Shawano (part)	2nd	Thurston	2,718	Cowles	5,695
(part)	12th	Kincaid	2,419	Handrick	1,732
(part)	30th	Van Sistine	579	Rock	391
Sheboygan (part)	18th	Gropp	246	Buettner	328
(part)	20th	Liesiefsky	1,078	Stitt	3,285
Vernon (part)	32nd	Lindner	2,312	Rude	8,433
Vilas	12th	Kincaid	4,114	Handrick	5,223
Walworth (part)	22nd	Andrea	1,029	No candidate	
(part)	28th	Adelman	2,266	Marangelli	1,087
Washington (part)	18th	Gropp	4,100	Buettner	9,025

COUNTY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS—Cont.

County or Part	Senate District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
(part)	20th	Liesiefsky	8,128	Stitt	13,254
Waukesha (part)	28th	Adelman	19,642	Marangelli	11,086
Waupaca (part)	14th	Harrington	4,020	Leean	11,700
(part)	24th	Helbach	868	Breezee	798
Waushara	14th	Harrington	3,113	Leean	4,945
Winnebago (part)	14th	Harrington	488	Leean	1,060
(part)	18th	Gropp	7,296	Buettner	15,115
Wood	24th	Helbach	20,707	Breezee	10,102

[1]In the November 1986 election, Independent candidate Richard L. Larson received the following county vote in the 9th S.D.: Calumet — 24, Manitowoc — 220, Sheboygan — 156.

[2]In the April 7, 1987 Special Election, Independent candidate John R. Daggett received the following county vote in the 18th S.D.: Fond du Lac — 201, Ozaukee — 23, Sheboygan — 4, Washington — 156, Winnebago — 249.

[3]The 3rd Senate District election was a special election coinciding with the November General election.

[4]In the November 1988 election, Independent candidate Kathleen Hart received the following county vote in the 3rd S.D.: Milwaukee — 4,212.

[5]In the November 1988 election, Labor-Farm/Laborista-Agrario Party candidate Rick Kissell received the following county vote in the 4th S.D.: Milwaukee — 3,121.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY, BY DISTRICT

Assembly District	Political Party	Candidate	Vote
		Special Election, October 6, 1987	
88th	Dem.	Charles J. Boyle	4,726
	Rep.	John Gard	5,037
		Special Election December 8, 1987	
6th	Dem.	Rosemary T. Hinkfuss	4,219
	Rep.	Otto C. Junkermann	4,359
		November 8, 1988 General Election	
1st	Dem.	Lary J. Swoboda	13,278
	Rep.	Robert Papke	10,112
2nd	Dem.	Dale J. Bolle	13,686
	Rep.	James A. Hoffmann	5,713
3rd	Dem.	Dale F. Depies	7,646
	Rep.	Alvin R. Ott	13,198
4th	Dem.	Michael J. Ascher	5,570
	Rep.	Cathy S. Zeuske	13,508
5th	Dem.	William N. VanderLoop	10,520
	Rep.	Gary J. Schmidt	11,295
6th	Dem.	Rosemary Hinkfuss	12,419
	Rep.	Otto C. Junkermann	11,192
7th	Dem.	Gwendolynne Moore	10,174
	Rep.	Jeffrey S. Wuest	4,206
8th	Dem.	Peter E. Bock	12,802
	Rep.	LeRoy E. Pasbrig	4,318
9th	Dem.	Walter J. Kunicki	11,303
10th	Dem.	Russell D. Sender	8,693
	Rep.	Betty Jo Nelsen	18,033
11th	Dem.	Louis G. Fortis	14,977
12th	Dem.	Barbara Notestein	16,899
	Rep.	Russell C. Schefelker	6,695
13th	Dem.	Thomas Seery	15,238
14th	Dem.	Thomas M. Barrett	18,679
15th	Dem.	Shirley I. Krug	16,539
16th	Dem.	G. Spencer Coggs	13,681
17th	Dem.	Annette Polly Williams	13,316
18th	Dem.	Marcia P. Coggs	10,803
19th	Dem.	Louise M. Tesmer	15,731
	Rep.	Douglas D. Haag	4,354
20th	Dem.	Timothy W. Carpenter	17,870
21st	Dem.	Richard A. Grobschmidt	16,023
	Rep.	Karen J. Gray	3,995
22nd	Dem.	Jeannette Bell	14,520
	Rep.	Arthur E. Flater	5,651
23rd	Dem.	Thomas A. Hauke	15,951
24th	Dem.	Margaret Ann Krusick	19,920

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY, BY DISTRICT—Cont.

Assembly District	Political Party	Candidate	Vote
25th	Dem.	Vernon W. Holschbach	12,088
	Rep.	Courtney A. Leonard	8,194
26th	Dem.	Calvin J. Potter	16,070
27th	Dem.	Anita Klein	9,476
	Rep.	Wilfrid J. Turba	12,061
28th	Dem.	Harvey Stower	13,463
	Rep.	David E. Paulson	9,616
29th	Dem.	Alvin J. Baldus	11,826
	Rep.	Ronald Sykes	9,101
30th	Dem.	Brenda L. Kittilson	10,575
	Rep.	Sheila E. Harsdorf	13,480
31st	Rep.	Joanne B. Huelsman	18,248
32nd	Rep.	Joseph E. Wimmer	15,686
33rd	Dem.	Michael J. Mangan	5,714
	Rep.	Steven M. Foti	17,620
34th	Dem.	James C. Holperin	15,240
	Rep.	Jack D. Sorensen	9,234
35th	Rep.	Thomas D. Ourada	14,572
36th	Dem.	John A. Volk	13,253
	Rep.	David E. LeMay	6,541
37th	Rep.	Randall J. Radtke	15,423
38th	Dem.	William P. Edington	8,725
	Rep.	Margaret Lewis	11,207
39th	Dem.	Herbert E. Feil	9,348
	Rep.	Robert G. Goetsch	9,748
40th	Dem.	Delayne I. Green	6,380
	Rep.	William D. Lorge	13,261
41st	Dem.	Joseph Kallas	7,274
	Rep.	Robert T. Welch	13,441
42nd	Dem.	Wilbur Fritz	6,587
	Rep.	Ben Brancel	12,200
43rd	Dem.	James Johnson	5,459
	Rep.	Charles W. Coleman	14,330
44th	Dem.	Wayne W. Wood	13,419
45th	Dem.	Judith B. Robson	9,763
	Rep.	Perry L. Folts	8,124
46th	Dem.	Thomas A. Loftus	14,759
	Rep.	John H. Vegter	6,545
47th	Dem.	Alice M. Gray	6,650
	Rep.	David G. Deininger	12,276
48th	Dem.	Sue Rohan Magnuson	17,078
	Rep.	Bob Hunt	5,389
49th	Dem.	Thomas A. Waters	5,421
	Rep.	David A. Brandemuehl	12,293
50th	Dem.	Kenneth J. Cummings	6,163
	Rep.	Dale W. Schultz	13,592
51st	Dem.	Peter G. Lewis	8,707
	Rep.	Joseph E. Tregoning	10,384
52nd	Dem.	Peggy A. Lautenschlager	11,157
	Rep.	Earl F. McEssy	9,776
53rd	Rep.	Mary E. Panzer	16,402
54th	Dem.	Donel Wyman	6,221
	Rep.	Gregg Underheim	13,997
55th	Dem.	Donald A. Winter	7,625
	Rep.	Esther K. Walling	12,405
56th	Dem.	Marlene K. Mielke	7,717
	Rep.	Judith Klusman	13,008
57th	Dem.	Kathleen P. Hartman	6,077
	Rep.	David T. Prosser, Jr	16,280
58th	Dem.	Neil Willenson	7,165
	Rep.	Steven D. Loucks	18,367
59th	Dem.	Todd Bodden	7,626
	Rep.	Michael A. Lehman	10,913
60th	Rep.	Susan B. Vergeront	18,459
61st	Dem.	Scott Fergus	11,700
	Rep.	Gwendolyn Wortock	5,738
62nd	Dem.	Kimberly M. Plache	11,796
	Rep.	Saundra Herre	6,703
	Ind.	Kay C. Rouse	297
63rd	Dem.	Jeff Leavell	10,309
	Rep.	E. James Ladwig	11,999
64th	Dem.	Peter W. Barca	14,126
65th	Dem.	John Martin Antaramian	15,438
66th	Rep.	Cloyd A. Porter	12,296
67th	Dem.	Leo R. Hamilton	11,351
	Rep.	Myron S. Olson	7,699
68th	Dem.	Joseph L. Looby	9,978
	Rep.	David A. Zien	11,093

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY, BY DISTRICT—Cont.

Assembly District	Political Party	Candidate	Vote
69th	Dem.	Carl Haemer	7,275
	Rep.	Heron A. Van Gorden	10,467
70th	Dem.	Donald W. Hasenohrl	15,535
71st	Dem.	Stan Gruszynski	15,438
	Rep.	Raymond R. Farrell	5,799
72nd	Dem.	Marlin D. Schneider	16,239
	Rep.	Robert C. Pechota	5,179
73rd	Dem.	Frank Boyle	16,156
	Rep.	Mary S. Kohler	4,074
74th	Dem.	Barbara J. Linton	16,004
	Rep.	Clarence W. Liddicoat	6,187
75th	Dem.	Mary Hubler	14,897
76th	Dem.	Rebecca Young	16,070
	Rep.	Judith Ann Baumgartner	7,257
77th	Dem.	Spencer Black	18,508
78th	Dem.	David E. Clarenbach	17,967
	Rep.	Theodore A. Babcock	5,705
79th	Dem.	Joseph S. Wineke	16,486
	Rep.	LeRoy R. Fahrney	7,546
80th	Dem.	Robert M. Thompson	11,612
	Rep.	John A. Sanderson	8,828
81st	Dem.	David Travis	14,179
	Rep.	Jay D. Moretti	9,069
82nd	Dem.	James A. Rutkowski	15,094
	Rep.	Robert G. Ruesch	8,668
83rd	Dem.	John P. Robbins	9,441
	Rep.	David J. Lepak	11,271
84th	Dem.	George K. Pantelis	7,211
	Rep.	Marc Duff	11,261
85th	Dem.	Gregory B. Huber	10,595*
	Rep.	David M. Torkko	10,392*
86th	Dem.	Brad Zweck	11,519
	Rep.	Richard P. Pernsteiner	8,790
87th	Dem.	Martin L. Reynolds	9,325
	Rep.	Robert J. Larson	10,877
88th	Dem.	Gary Potasnik	7,843
	Rep.	John Gard	11,624
89th	Dem.	Cletus J. Vanderperren	15,089
	Rep.	J.D. Shatswell	7,089
90th	Dem.	Mary Lou Van Dreel	11,302
	Rep.	Randy D. Johnson	9,308
91st	Dem.	Barbara Gronemus	13,890
92nd	Dem.	Jerry Bares	5,499
	Rep.	Terry M. Musser	13,069
93rd	Dem.	Mark D. Lewis	11,466
	Rep.	Jacquelyn J. Lahn	12,129
94th	Dem.	Virgil Roberts	11,422*
	Rep.	Sylvester G. Clements	11,198*
95th	Dem.	John D. Medinger	14,920
	Rep.	Mark Johnsrud	6,980
96th	Dem.	Elisabeth E. Atwell	5,801
	Rep.	DuWayne Johnsrud	13,135
97th	Rep.	Lolita Schneiders	15,591
98th	Dem.	James Heidenreich	7,150
	Rep.	Peggy A. Rosenzweig	16,603
99th	Rep.	Margaret A. Farrow	20,184

*Recount vote total.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY
Democratic and Republican Parties

County or Part	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
		Special Election, October 6, 1987			
Marinette (part)	88th	Boyle	3,809	Gard	3,510
Oconto (part)	88th	Boyle	892	Gard	1,490
Shawano (part)	88th	Boyle	25	Gard	37
		Special Election, December 8, 1987			
Brown (part)	6th	Hinkfuss	4,219	Junkermann	4,359
		November 8, 1988 General Election			
Adams (part)	42nd	Fritz	1,039	Brancel	1,140
(part)	72nd	Schneider	2,847	Pechota	1,277
Ashland	74th	Linton	5,853	Liddicoat	1,332
Barron (part)	67th	Hamilton	1	Olson	6
(part)	75th	Hubler	10,288	No candidate	
(part)	87th	Reynolds	849	Larson	1,004
Bayfield (part)	73rd	Boyle	1,046	Kohler	477
(part)	74th	Linton	4,243	Liddicoat	1,364
Brown (part)	1st	Swoboda	1,102	Papke	449
(part)	2nd	Bolle	3,129	Hoffmann	1,733
(part)	3rd	Depies	199	Ott	291
(part)	5th	VanderLoop	2,787	Schmidt	5,115
(part)	6th	Hinkfuss	12,419	Junkermann	11,192
(part)	89th	Vanderperren	15,089	Shatswell	7,089
(part)	90th	Van Dreel	11,302	Johnson	9,308
Buffalo	91st	Gronemus	3,801	No candidate	
Burnett	28th	Stower	4,362	Paulson	1,935
Calumet (part)	3rd	Depies	4,311	Ott	7,137
(part)	25th	Holschbach	98	Leonard	41
(part)	27th	Klein	713	Turba	1,391
Chippewa (part)	67th	Hamilton	8,227	Olson	5,114
(part)	68th	Looby	2,668	Zien	4,148
(part)	87th	Reynolds	269	Larson	264
Clark (part)	68th	Looby	163	Zien	124
(part)	69th	Haemer	4,490	Van Gorden	7,229
(part)	92nd	Bares	275	Musser	403
Columbia (part)	39th	Feil	137	Goetsch	99
(part)	42nd	Fritz	306	Brancel	638
(part)	80th	Thompson	9,714	Sanderson	7,331
(part)	81st	Travis	378	Moretti	286
Crawford	96th	Atwell	2,099	Johnsrud	4,567
Dane (part)	46th	Loftus	14,738	Vegter	6,535
(part)	48th	Magnuson	17,078	Hunt	5,389
(part)	76th	Young	16,070	Baumgartner	7,257
(part)	77th	Black	18,508	No candidate	
(part)	78th	Clarenbach	17,967	Babcock	5,705
(part)	79th	Wineke	14,147	Fahrney	6,286
(part)	80th	Thompson	170	Sanderson	113
(part)	81st	Travis	13,801	Moretti	8,783
Dodge (part)	37th	No candidate		Radtke	2,051
(part)	39th	Feil	8,590	Goetsch	9,091
(part)	59th	Bodden	3,563	Lehman	4,420
(part)	80th	Thompson	675	Sanderson	519
Door	1st	Swoboda	6,670	Papke	6,041
Douglas	73rd	Boyle	15,110	Kohler	3,597
Dunn (part)	29th	Baldus	5,519	Sykes	4,427
(part)	67th	Hamilton	2,817	Olson	2,382
Eau Claire (part)	68th	Looby	7,082	Zien	6,731
(part)	92nd	Bares	235	Musser	226
(part)	93rd	Lewis	11,466	Lahn	12,129
Florence	36th	Volk	1,459	LeMay	540
Fond du Lac (part)	3rd	Depies	252	Ott	379
(part)	39th	Feil	621	Goetsch	558
(part)	41st	Kallas	1,775	Welch	3,177
(part)	52nd	Lautenschlager	10,733	McEssy	8,996
(part)	53rd	No candidate		Panzer	4,147
(part)	56th	Mielke	1,711	Klusman	3,013
(part)	59th	Bodden	591	Lehman	659
Forest	36th	Volk	3,044	LeMay	576
Grant (part)	49th	Waters	4,213	Brandemuehl	8,832
(part)	51st	Lewis	2,072	Tregoning	1,758
(part)	96th	Atwell	507	Johnsrud	1,273
Green (part)	47th	Gray	2,296	Deininger	8,032
(part)	79th	Wineke	1,158	Fahrney	666
Green Lake	41st	Kallas	2,791	Welch	5,155
Iowa (part)	49th	Waters	0	Brandemuehl	1
(part)	51st	Lewis	3,651	Tregoning	4,525
Iron	74th	Linton	2,623	Liddicoat	640

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY
Democratic and Republican Parties—Cont.

County or Part	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Jackson	92nd	Bares	2,800	Musser	4,476
Jefferson (part)	32nd	No candidate		Wimmer	2,031
(part)	37th	No candidate		Radtke	13,372
(part)	38th	Edington	2,789	Lewis	3,140
(part)	46th	Loftus	21	Vegter	10
(part)	47th	Gray	167	Deininger	210
Juneau (part)	42nd	Fritz	2,379	Brancel	4,769
(part)	50th	Cummings	450	Schultz	530
Kenosha (part)	64th	Barca	14,126	No candidate	
(part)	65th	Antaramian	15,438	No candidate	
(part)	66th	No candidate		Porter	6,048
Kewaunee	1st	Swoboda	5,506	Papke	3,622
La Crosse (part)[1]	94th	Roberts	10,773	Clements	10,465
(part)	95th	Medinger	14,920	Johnsrud	6,980
Lafayette	51st	Lewis	2,984	Tregoning	4,101
Langlade (part)	35th	No candidate		Ourada	5,637
(part)	36th	Volk	555	LeMay	283
Lincoln	35th	No candidate		Ourada	8,176
Manitowoc (part)	2nd	Bolle	10,557	Hoffmann	3,980
(part)	25th	Holschbach	11,990	Leonard	8,153
Marathon (part)	35th	No candidate		Ourada	759
(part)	36th	Volk	1,201	LeMay	456
(part)	69th	Haemer	1,530	Van Gorden	2,184
(part)	70th	Hasenohrl	116	No candidate	
(part)[1]	85th	Huber	10,595	Torkko	10,392
(part)	86th	Zweck	11,255	Pernsteiner	8,586
Marinette (part)	36th	Volk	2,772	LeMay	1,634
(part)	88th	Potasnik	4,803	Gard	7,347
Marquette	42nd	Fritz	1,633	Brancel	3,514
Menominee	36th	Volk	492	LeMay	491
Milwaukee (part)	7th	Moore	10,174	Wuest	4,206
(part)	8th	Bock	12,802	Pasbrig	4,318
(part)	9th	Kunicki	11,303	No candidate	
(part)	10th	Sender	8,675	Nelsen	17,985
(part)	11th	Fortis	14,977	No candidate	
(part)	12th	Notestein	16,899	Schefelker	6,695
(part)	13th	Seery	15,238	No candidate	
(part)	14th	Barrett	18,679	No candidate	
(part)	15th	Krug	16,539	No candidate	
(part)	16th	Coggs, G.S.	13,681	No candidate	
(part)	17th	Williams	13,316	No candidate	
(part)	18th	Coggs, M.P.	10,803	No candidate	
(part)	19th	Tesmer	15,731	Haag	4,354
(part)	20th	Carpenter	17,870	No candidate	
(part)	21st	Grobschmidt	16,023	Gray	3,995
(part)	22nd	Bell	14,520	Flater	5,651
(part)	23rd	Hauke	15,951	No candidate	
(part)	24th	Krusick	19,920	No candidate	
(part)	82nd	Rutkowski	15,094	Ruesch	8,668
(part)	97th	No candidate		Schneiders	2,611
(part)	98th	Heidenreich	7,150	Rosenzweig	16,603
(part)	99th	No candidate		Farrow	1,199
Monroe (part)	42nd	Fritz	535	Brancel	909
(part)	92nd	Bares	2,189	Musser	7,964
(part)[1]	94th	Roberts	649	Clements	733
Oconto (part)	4th	Ascher	1,203	Zeuske	3,086
(part)	36th	Volk	1,333	LeMay	867
(part)	88th	Potasnik	2,586	Gard	3,829
Oneida	34th	Holperin	9,696	Sorensen	5,484
Outagamie (part)	3rd	Depies	2,873	Ott	5,363
(part)	4th	Ascher	1,475	Zeuske	4,406
(part)	5th	VanderLoop	7,733	Schmidt	6,180
(part)	40th	Green	928	Lorge	2,657
(part)	56th	Mielke	581	Klusman	1,502
(part)	57th	Hartman	6,077	Prosser	16,280
Ozaukee (part)	10th	Sender	18	Nelsen	48
(part)	53rd	No candidate		Panzer	1,241
(part)	58th	Willenson	3,617	Loucks	10,560
(part)	60th	No candidate		Vergeront	14,836
Pepin	91st	Gronemus	2,349	No candidate	
Pierce	30th	Kittilson	6,457	Harsdorf	8,068
Polk	28th	Stower	8,508	Paulson	7,207
Portage (part)	70th	Hasenohrl	3,631	No candidate	
(part)	71st	Gruszynski	14,790	Farrell	4,780
(part)	72nd	Schneider	748	Pechota	195
Price	87th	Reynolds	3,065	Larson	3,375
Racine (part)	61st	Fergus	11,700	Wortock	5,738
(part)[2]	62nd	Plache	11,796	Herre	6,703

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY
Democratic and Republican Parties—Cont.

County or Part	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
(part)	63rd	Leavell	10,309	Ladwig	11,999
(part)	66th	No candidate		Porter	4,951
(part)	83rd	Robbins	3,509	Lepak	3,467
Richland (part)	49th	Waters	1,188	Brandemuehl	3,426
(part)	50th	Cummings	666	Schultz	1,571
Rock (part)	38th	Edington	3,723	Lewis	5,154
(part)	44th	Wood	13,419	No candidate	
(part)	45th	Robson	9,763	Folts	8,124
(part)	47th	Gray	6,887	Deininger	4,034
(part)	79th	Wineke	1,181	Fahrney	594
Rusk (part)	67th	Hamilton	306	Olson	197
(part)	74th	Linton	45	Liddicoat	8
(part)	87th	Reynolds	3,361	Larson	2,765
St. Croix (part)	28th	Stower	593	Paulson	474
(part)	29th	Baldus	6,307	Sykes	4,674
(part)	30th	Kittilson	4,118	Harsdorf	5,412
Sauk (part)	42nd	Fritz	4	Brancel	36
(part)	50th	Cummings	5,047	Schultz	11,491
(part)	80th	Thompson	1,053	Sanderson	865
Sawyer	74th	Linton	3,240	Liddicoat	2,843
Shawano (part)	4th	Ascher	2,892	Zeuske	6,016
(part)	36th	Volk	2,397	LeMay	1,694
(part)	86th	Zweck	89	Pernsteiner	56
(part)	88th	Potasnik	454	Gard	448
Sheboygan (part)	26th	Potter	16,070	No candidate	
(part)	27th	Klein	8,763	Turba	10,670
(part)	53rd	No candidate		Panzer	374
(part)	60th	No candidate		Vergeront	3,377
Taylor (part)	68th	Looby	65	Zien	90
(part)	69th	Haemer	1,255	Van Gorden	1,054
(part)	87th	Reynolds	1,781	Larson	3,469
Trempealeau	91st	Gronemus	7,740	No candidate	
Vernon (part)	49th	Waters	20	Brandemuehl	34
(part)	96th	Atwell	3,195	Johnsrud	7,295
Vilas	34th	Holperin	5,544	Sorensen	3,750
Walworth (part)	38th	Edington	2,213	Lewis	2,918
(part)	43rd	Johnson	5,459	Coleman	14,330
(part)	66th	No candidate		Porter	1,297
(part)	83rd	Robbins	1,489	Lepak	1,830
Washburn	75th	Hubler	4,609	No candidate	
Washington (part)	13th	Seery	0	No candidate	
(part)	33rd	Mangan	1,242	Foti	2,757
(part)	53rd	No candidate		Panzer	10,640
(part)	58th	Willenson	3,548	Loucks	7,807
(part)	59th	Bodden	3,472	Lehman	5,834
(part)	60th	No candidate		Vergeront	246
Waukesha (part)	31st	No candidate		Huelsman	18,248
(part)	32nd	No candidate		Wimmer	13,655
(part)	33rd	Mangan	4,472	Foti	14,863
(part)	83rd	Robbins	4,443	Lepak	5,974
(part)	84th	Pantelis	7,211	Duff	11,261
(part)	97th	No candidate		Schneiders	12,980
(part)	99th	No candidate		Farrow	18,985
Waupaca (part)	40th	Green	5,452	Lorge	10,604
(part)	71st	Gruszynski	648	Farrell	1,019
(part)	86th	Zweck	175	Pernsteiner	148
Waushara (part)	41st	Kallas	2,154	Welch	4,021
(part)	42nd	Fritz	691	Brancel	1,194
Winnebago (part)	3rd	Depies	11	Ott	28
(part)	41st	Kallas	554	Welch	1,088
(part)	52nd	Lautenschlager	424	McEssy	780
(part)	54th	Wyman	6,221	Underheim	13,997
(part)	55th	Winter	7,625	Walling	12,405
(part)	56th	Mielke	5,425	Klusman	8,493
Wood (part)	70th	Hasenohrl	11,788	No candidate	
(part)	72nd	Schneider	12,644	Pechota	3,707

[1]Recount vote total.

[2]Independent candidate Kay C. Rouse received the following county vote: Racine — 297.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD*

District	Dukakis and Bentsen (Dem.)	Bush and Quayle (Rep.)
ADAMS COUNTY		
Adams	261	217
Big Flats	225	113
Colburn	37	36
Dell Prairie	202	236
Easton	179	179
Jackson	140	166
Leola	31	47
Lincoln	50	70
Monroe	86	81
New Chester	166	101
New Haven	117	118
Preston	312	222
Quincy	291	203
Richfield	41	55
Rome	431	505
Springville	162	195
Strongs Prairie	302	242
Friendship, vil.	169	161
Adams, city:		
Ward 1	133	92
Ward 2	139	122
Ward 3	123	96
Wisconsin Dells, city	1	1
TOTAL	3,598	3,259
ASHLAND COUNTY		
Agenda	127	135
Ashland	204	61
Chippewa	106	67
Gingles	146	88
Gordon	82	76
Jacobs	207	203
La Pointe	73	40
Marengo	108	39
Morse	121	82
Peeksville	47	44
Sanborn	289	57
Shanagolden	44	46
White River	208	149
Butternut, vil.	111	67
Ashland, city:		
Ward 1	152	193
Ward 2	326	219
Ward 3	176	156
Ward 4	229	164
Ward 5	202	179
Ward 6	233	115
Ward 7	168	146
Ward 8	250	130
Ward 9	160	87
Ward 10	241	96
Ward 11	223	128
Mellen, city	293	159
TOTAL	4,526	2,926
BARRON COUNTY		
Almena	247	139
Arland	145	77
Barron	170	259
Bear Lake	142	87
Cedar Lake	158	184
Chetek	381	349
Clinton	163	132
Crystal Lake	192	136
Cumberland	222	185
Dallas	136	94
Dovre	134	91
Doyle	139	79
Lakeland	162	152
Maple Grove	185	195
Maple Plain	129	120
Oak Grove	234	117
Prairie Farm	170	80
Prairie Lake	260	234
Rice Lake	514	603
Sioux Creek	117	125
Stanfold	194	118
Stanley	348	426
Sumner	124	99
Turtle Lake	146	61
Vance Creek	161	106
Almena, vil.	120	116
Cameron, vil.	229	224
Dallas, vil.	80	103
Haugen, vil.	72	53
New Auburn, vil.	1	6
Prairie Farm, vil.	100	92
Turtle Lake, vil.	228	136
Barron, city	524	735
Chetek, city	432	410
Cumberland, city	560	500
Rice Lake, city:		
Ward 1	186	167
Ward 2	185	212
Ward 3	193	245
Ward 4	262	306
Ward 5	218	325
Ward 6	186	207
Ward 7	173	215
Ward 8	229	227
TOTAL	8,951	8,527
BAYFIELD COUNTY		
Barksdale	215	214
Barnes	187	158
Bayfield	174	149
Bayview	128	95
Bell	70	73
Cable	218	274
Clover	93	45
Delta	76	51
Drummond	178	142
Eileen	227	117
Grand View	130	129
Hughes	105	77
Iron River	332	224
Kelly	103	80
Keystone	135	45
Lincoln	77	74
Mason	97	57
Namakagon	89	115
Orienta	27	34
Oulu	155	63
Pilsen	89	30
Port Wing	142	98
Russell	208	61
Tripp	55	18
Washburn	141	75
Mason, vil.	26	16
Bayfield, city:		
Ward 1	54	30
Ward 2	58	45
Ward 3	56	48
Ward 4	45	41
Washburn, city:		
Ward 1	115	106
Ward 2	88	65
Ward 3	103	76
Ward 4	89	38
Ward 5	126	85
Ward 6	112	47
TOTAL	4,323	3,095
BROWN COUNTY		
Bellevue	1,488	1,403

*Independent candidates received the following votes: Warren and Mickells — 2,574; Duke and Parker — 3,056; LaRouche and Freeman — 2,302; Paul and Marrou — 5,157; Fulani and Dattner — 1,953. A breakdown by county of the votes for independent candidates will be found in the table "Vote for President and Vice President by County".

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Dukakis and Bentsen (Dem.)	Bush and Quayle (Rep.)
De Pere	323	413
Eaton	292	115
Glenmore	230	203
Green Bay	285	195
Hobart	702	1,015
Holland	283	247
Humboldt	264	197
Lawrence	326	314
Morrison	235	414
New Denmark	302	259
Pittsfield	472	505
Rockland	215	247
Scott	540	501
Suamico	1,002	1,171
Wrightstown	397	317
Allouez, vil.:		
Wards 1, 2	911	939
Wards 3, 4	882	1,130
Wards 5, 6	582	1,111
Wards 7, 8	721	1,434
Ashwaubenon, vil.:		
Wards 1-4	1,073	1,183
Wards 5-8	1,121	1,259
Wards 9-12	1,020	1,455
Ward 11	0	2
Denmark, vil.	374	341
Howard, vil.:		
Wards 1-8	967	1,058
Wards 9-12	902	984
Pulaski, vil.	449	452
Wrightstown, vil.	262	249
De Pere, city:		
Wards 1, 2	989	1,426
Wards 3, 4	958	871
Wards 5-7	883	1,125
Ward 8	484	401
Ward 9	484	415
Green Bay, city:		
Wards 1, 2	832	533
Wards 3, 4	879	786
Wards 5, 6	858	548
Wards 7, 8	764	382
Wards 9, 10	904	580
Wards 11, 12	1,031	837
Wards 13, 14	1,107	1,322
Wards 15, 16	1,109	767
Wards 17, 18	955	691
Wards 19, 20	1,067	1,241
Ward 21	392	382
Ward 22	588	941
Wards 23, 24	843	624
Wards 25, 26	896	802
Wards 27, 28	833	565
Wards 29, 30	892	719
Wards 31, 32	841	701
Wards 33, 34	1,060	1,056
Ward 35	457	323
Ward 36	454	556
Ward 37, 38	944	1,020
Wards 39, 40	877	858
Wards 41, 42	872	807
Ward 43	384	535
Ward 44	443	614
Ward 45	647	1,255
Ward 46	441	829
TOTAL	41,788	43,625
BUFFALO COUNTY		
Alma	107	91
Belvidere	106	88
Buffalo	156	158
Canton	111	33
Cross	89	65
Dover	123	56
Gilmanton	140	76
Glencoe	115	113
Lincoln	70	45
Maxville	104	49
Milton	124	74
Modena	110	73
Mondovi	104	76
Montana	87	48
Naples	145	112
Nelson	159	114
Waumandee	156	117
Cochrane, vil.	122	157
Nelson, vil.	103	74
Alma, city	267	223
Buffalo, city	223	242
Fountain City, city:		
Ward 1	135	123
Ward 2	76	91
Mondovi, city	549	485
TOTAL	3,481	2,783
BURNETT COUNTY		
Anderson	71	79
Blaine	47	38
Daniels	169	139
Dewey	121	105
Grantsburg	188	178
Jackson	163	157
La Follette	121	86
Lincoln	64	35
Meenon	250	160
Oakland	167	109
Roosevelt	57	29
Rusk	108	79
Sand Lake	131	71
Scott	136	131
Siren	237	138
Swiss	206	123
Trade Lake	235	180
Union	68	62
Webb Lake	84	91
West Marshland	84	44
Wood River	189	245
Grantsburg, vil.	232	315
Siren, vil.	223	162
Webster, vil.	186	128
TOTAL	3,537	2,884
CALUMET COUNTY		
Brillion	180	363
Brothertown	304	298
Charlestown	185	245
Chilton	201	229
Harrison	658	769
New Holstein	335	273
Rantoul	149	173
Stockbridge	227	277
Woodville	187	276
Hilbert, vil.	217	291
Potter, vil.	33	89
Sherwood, vil.	161	272
Stockbridge, vil.	111	133
Appleton, city:		
Wards 9, 22	773	1,147
Wards 13, 23	746	845
Brillion, city	461	854
Chilton, city:		
Wards 1, 2	348	414
Wards 3, 4	293	348
Kiel, city	94	52
Menasha, city:		
Wards 1, 2	6	4
New Holstein, city	822	755
TOTAL	6,481	8,107
CHIPPEWA COUNTY		
Anson	327	362
Arthur	149	115
Auburn	125	64
Birch Creek	127	93
Bloomer	168	156
Cleveland	107	109

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Dukakis and Bentsen (Dem.)	Bush and Quayle (Rep.)
Colburn	191	91
Cooks Valley	160	92
Delmar	251	162
Eagle Point	500	550
Edson	234	98
Estella	95	87
Goetz	156	123
Hallie	980	799
Howard	164	73
Lafayette	935	971
Lake Holcombe	201	210
Ruby	118	54
Sampson	165	194
Sigel	182	148
Tilden	288	167
Wheaton	544	458
Woodmohr	238	185
Boyd, vil.	169	84
Cadott, vil.	307	317
New Auburn, vil.	99	78
Bloomer, city:		
Ward 1	166	197
Ward 2	128	145
Ward 3	136	151
Ward 4	154	139
Chippewa Falls, city:		
Ward 1	462	370
Ward 2	395	389
Ward 3	401	430
Ward 4	384	349
Ward 5	292	197
Ward 6	441	321
Ward 7	405	338
Cornell, city:		
Wards 1-4	287	242
Eau Claire, city:		
Ward 16	355	271
Stanley, city:		
Ward 1	130	156
Ward 2	91	69
Ward 3	125	76
Ward 4	115	77
TOTAL	11,447	9,757
CLARK COUNTY		
Beaver	160	89
Butler	24	16
Colby	148	107
Dewhurst	42	63
Eaton	126	119
Foster	32	20
Fremont	149	197
Grant	173	178
Green Grove	147	97
Hendren	150	86
Hewett	68	80
Hixon	180	118
Hoard	115	115
Levis	89	102
Longwood	157	128
Loyal	99	142
Lynn	108	134
Mayville	220	154
Mead	67	47
Mentor	110	98
Pine Valley	192	290
Reseburg	161	70
Seif	46	52
Sherman	116	89
Sherwood	70	34
Thorp	105	79
Unity	128	121
Warner	119	99
Washburn	59	63
Weston	158	147
Withee	207	101
Worden	112	104
York	197	119
Curtiss, vil.	41	29
Dorchester, vil.	134	143
Granton, vil.	76	90
Unity, vil.	24	30
Withee, vil.	137	111
Abbotsford, city:		
Ward 2	94	139
Ward 3	68	91
Ward 4	109	166
Colby, city:		
Ward 2	75	85
Ward 3	71	104
Ward 4	53	86
Greenwood, city:		
Ward 1	108	128
Ward 2	86	114
Loyal, city:		
Ward 1	137	165
Ward 2	103	123
Neillsville, city:		
Ward 1	113	109
Ward 2	82	162
Ward 3	94	159
Ward 4	79	125
Ward 5	109	116
Owen, city	270	203
Thorp, city:		
Ward 1	86	82
Ward 2	95	81
Ward 3	83	58
Ward 4	94	63
Ward 5	87	76
TOTAL	6,642	6,296
COLUMBIA COUNTY		
Arlington	191	156
Caledonia	223	238
Columbus	130	155
Courtland	82	143
Dekorra	433	448
Fort Winnebago	153	252
Fountain Prairie	157	176
Hampden	130	110
Leeds	232	152
Lewiston	171	291
Lodi	382	367
Lowville	244	192
Marcellon	138	222
Newport	114	148
Otsego	142	118
Pacific	352	526
Randolph	73	242
Scott	80	171
Springvale	100	98
West Point	374	330
Wyocena	245	263
Arlington, vil.	130	95
Cambria, vil.	127	209
Doylestown, vil.	54	50
Fall River, vil.	122	174
Friesland, vil.	29	144
Pardeeville, vil.	336	403
Poynette, vil.	365	293
Randolph, vil.	61	181
Rio, vil.	195	162
Wyocena, vil.	92	92
Columbus, city:		
Ward 1	266	362
Ward 2	278	341
Ward 3	297	304
Lodi, city:		
Ward 1	173	143
Ward 2	128	92
Ward 3	230	186
Portage, city:		
Ward 1	143	128
Ward 2	151	165
Ward 3	223	284

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Dukakis and Bentsen (Dem.)	Bush and Quayle (Rep.)
Ward 4	193	198
Ward 5	228	193
Ward 6	183	223
Ward 7	180	197
Ward 8	227	275
Ward 9	162	243
Wisconsin Dells, city:		
Ward 1	120	153
Ward 2	169	188
Ward 3	124	199
TOTAL	9,132	10,475
CRAWFORD COUNTY		
Bridgeport	120	175
Clayton	229	177
Eastman	144	143
Freeman	168	138
Haney	114	53
Marietta	106	96
Prairie du Chien	164	146
Scott	104	61
Seneca	196	171
Utica	245	130
Wauzeka	98	46
Bell Center, vil.	33	25
De Soto, vil.	24	12
Eastman, vil.	79	79
Ferryville, vil.	48	46
Gays Mills, vil.	153	164
Lynxville, vil.	51	30
Mount Sterling, vil.	47	69
Soldiers Grove, vil.	106	117
Steuben, vil.	39	23
Wauzeka, vil.	144	85
Prairie du Chien, city:		
Ward 1	162	210
Ward 2	210	193
Ward 3	184	209
Ward 4	239	154
Ward 5	216	271
Ward 6	185	215
TOTAL	3,608	3,238
DANE COUNTY		
Albion	471	286
Berry	299	237
Black Earth	120	99
Blooming Grove	538	435
Blue Mounds	194	136
Bristol	432	390
Burke	673	618
Christiana	357	212
Cottage Grove	783	624
Cross Plains	389	228
Dane	231	162
Deerfield	319	173
Dunkirk	597	388
Dunn	1,391	1,039
Madison:		
Wards 1-13	1,429	606
Ward 14	174	56
Mazomanie	228	161
Medina	242	220
Middleton	805	990
Montrose	353	176
Oregon	558	455
Perry	191	91
Pleasant Springs	683	595
Primrose	220	67
Roxbury	366	285
Rutland	474	295
Springdale	406	238
Springfield	617	512
Sun Prairie	414	442
Vermont	262	119
Verona	485	449
Vienna	330	258
Westport	755	770
Windsor	924	1,039
York	156	146
Belleville, vil.	452	240
Black Earth, vil.	340	207
Blue Mounds, vil.	107	55
Brooklyn, vil.	108	45
Cambridge, vil.	193	194
Cottage Grove, vil.	252	231
Cross Plains, vil.	551	499
Dane, vil.	126	134
Deerfield, vil.	364	246
De Forest, vil.	1,050	950
Maple Bluff, vil.	305	652
Marshall, vil.	538	424
Mazomanie, vil.	369	238
McFarland, vil.	1,204	1,075
Mount Horeb, vil.	1,112	847
Oregon, vil.	1,113	907
Rockdale, vil.	73	45
Shorewood Hills, vil.	727	439
Waunakee, vil.	1,234	1,208
Fitchburg, city:		
Wards 1-12	3,394	2,987
Madison, city:		
Ward 1	661	445
Ward 2	806	695
Ward 3	867	605
Ward 4	505	350
Ward 5	747	339
Ward 6	1,316	630
Ward 7	922	673
Ward 8	670	687
Ward 9	778	559
Ward 10	947	700
Ward 11	946	465
Ward 12	611	223
Ward 13	1,015	402
Ward 14	604	369
Ward 15	504	353
Ward 16	924	478
Ward 17	978	534
Ward 18	349	573
Ward 19	857	329
Ward 20	972	236
Ward 21	1,005	271
Ward 22	1,482	280
Ward 23	1,972	236
Ward 24	542	105
Ward 25	1,464	454
Ward 26	1,488	286
Ward 27	806	163
Ward 28	1,981	701
Ward 29	1,600	582
Ward 30	1,122	692
Ward 31	544	305
Ward 32	1,019	776
Ward 33	1,039	711
Ward 34	469	160
Ward 35	980	417
Ward 36	1,490	511
Ward 37	1,182	371
Ward 38	423	81
Ward 39	612	383
Ward 40	639	305
Ward 41	374	127
Ward 42	674	590
Ward 43	750	555
Ward 44	413	219
Ward 45	684	189
Ward 46	1,748	733
Ward 47	1,071	320
Ward 48	1,006	316
Ward 49	854	476
Ward 50	1,807	695
Ward 51	728	454
Ward 52	749	536
Ward 53	1,432	884
Ward 54	576	271

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Dukakis and Bentsen (Dem.)	Bush and Quayle (Rep.)
Ward 55	1,115	638
Ward 56	1,067	602
Ward 57	1,026	814
Ward 58	842	616
Ward 59	953	880
Ward 60	721	549
Ward 61	1,716	1,837
Ward 62	791	908
Ward 63	355	352
Ward 64	1,272	1,063
Ward 65	677	462
Ward 66	1,194	1,044
Middleton, city:		
Ald. Dist. 1	404	273
Ald. Dist. 2	523	561
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 5	275	371
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 6, Ald. Dist. 4	684	473
Ald. Dist. 5	447	385
Ald. Dist. 6	426	286
Ald. Dist. 7	468	399
Ald. Dist. 8	374	328
Monona, city:		
Wards 1-4	678	572
Wards 5-8	714	458
Wards 9-12	639	510
Wards 13-15	660	414
Stoughton, city:		
Wards 1-4	538	425
Wards 5-9	481	274
Wards 10-14	463	314
Wards 15-19	561	498
Sun Prairie, city:		
Wards 1, 2	840	892
Wards 3, 4	675	843
Wards 5, 6	852	776
Wards 7, 8	632	782
Verona, city:		
Ward 1	250	194
Ward 2	471	483
Ward 3	242	184
Ward 4	206	263
TOTAL	105,414	69,143
DODGE COUNTY		
Ashippun	278	476
Beaver Dam	495	714
Burnett	176	225
Calamus	193	183
Chester	107	196
Clyman	108	161
Elba	167	189
Emmet	167	280
Fox Lake	219	303
Herman	170	278
Hubbard	275	283
Hustisford	207	248
Lebanon	261	368
Leroy	177	220
Lomira	178	248
Lowell	197	253
Oak Grove	240	276
Portland	155	166
Rubicon	285	434
Shields	73	132
Theresa	131	257
Trenton	179	363
Westford	231	308
Williamstown	91	158
Brownsville, vil.	41	149
Clyman, vil.	71	78
Hustisford, vil.	156	251
Iron Ridge, vil.	119	188
Kekoskee, vil.	37	65
Lomira, vil.	238	364
Lowell, vil.	60	80
Neosho, vil.	110	134
Randolph, vil.	173	442
Reeseville, vil.	130	134
Theresa, vil.	117	219
Beaver Dam, city:		
Ward 1	198	175
Ward 2	193	195
Ward 3	210	166
Ward 4	183	158
Ward 5	172	234
Ward 6	225	227
Ward 7	207	295
Ward 8	240	285
Ward 9	203	351
Ward 10	201	194
Ward 11	225	287
Ward 12	170	141
Ward 13	173	178
Ward 14	210	179
Fox Lake, city:		
Wards 1-3	279	275
Hartford, city	0	1
Horicon, city:		
Wards 1-7	803	694
Juneau, city:		
Wards 1-3	363	439
Mayville, city:		
Wards 1-7	683	1,004
Watertown, city:		
Ald. Dist. 13-B	285	383
Ald. Dist. 6-B	240	334
Ald. Dist. 5-B	248	321
Ald. Dist. 2-B	211	258
Ald. Dist. 12-B	119	169
Waupun, city:		
Wards 1, 2	198	372
Wards 3, 4	133	222
Wards 5, 6	105	230
Wards 7, 8	174	413
TOTAL	12,663	17,003
DOOR COUNTY		
Baileys Harbor:		
Wards 1, 2	203	282
Brussels	201	225
Claybanks	85	112
Egg Harbor:		
Wards 1, 2	248	216
Forestville:		
Wards 1-3	217	200
Gardner	249	207
Gibraltar	222	250
Jacksonport:		
Wards 1, 2	141	206
Liberty Grove:		
Wards 1, 2	395	566
Nasewaupee:		
Wards 1-3	396	464
Sevastopol:		
Wards 1-4	521	745
Sturgeon Bay:		
Wards 1, 2	162	218
Union	227	138
Washington	113	260
Egg Harbor, vil.	49	90
Ephraim, vil.	58	144
Forestville, vil.	97	110
Sister Bay, vil.	137	292
Sturgeon Bay, city:		
Wards 1, 2	150	164
Wards 3, 4	172	157
Wards 5, 6	166	192
Wards 7, 8	188	262
Wards 9, 10	181	203
Wards 11, 12	172	275
Wards 13, 14	169	196
Wards 15, 16	207	249
Wards 17, 18	126	219
Wards 19, 20	173	265
TOTAL	5,425	6,907

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Dukakis and Bentsen (Dem.)	Bush and Quayle (Rep.)
DOUGLAS COUNTY		
Amnicon	292	124
Bennett	149	121
Brule	236	65
Cloverland	88	41
Dairyland	60	32
Gordon	161	152
Hawthorne	266	177
Highland	67	55
Lakeside	200	99
Maple	267	80
Oakland	357	137
Parkland:		
Wards 1, 2	425	18[illegible]
Solon Springs	167	15[illegible]
Summit	367	111
Superior:		
Ward 1	278	94
Ward 2	186	114
Ward 3	202	135
Wascott	166	134
Lake Nebagamon, vil.	271	241
Oliver, vil.	97	25
Poplar, vil.	118	148
Solon Springs, vil.	213	121
Superior, vil.	193	79
Superior, city:		
Dist. 1	947	349
Dist. 2, Itasca	204	59
Dist. 2, Allouez	445	104
Dist. 2, East	318	128
Dist. 3	1,034	502
Dist. 4	1,047	499
Dist. 5	912	500
Dist. 6	850	270
Dist. 7	780	369
Dist. 8, West	493	180
Dist. 8, East	470	146
Dist. 9	934	567
Dist. 10	647	149
TOTAL	13,907	6,440
DUNN COUNTY		
Colfax	157	129
Dunn	381	221
Eau Galle	231	139
Elk Mound	197	129
Grant	108	63
Hay River	128	93
Lucas	163	117
Menomonie	693	538
New Haven	201	91
Otter Creek	115	54
Peru	63	33
Red Cedar	345	388
Rock Creek	232	133
Sand Creek	135	138
Sheridan	122	52
Sherman	169	164
Spring Brook	313	287
Stanton	132	112
Tainter	502	411
Tiffany	141	109
Weston	152	96
Wilson	148	72
Boyceville, vil.	252	158
Colfax, vil.	302	189
Downing, vil.	58	26
Elk Mound, vil.	198	135
Knapp, vil.	88	98
Ridgeland, vil.	87	46
Wheeler, vil.	79	55
Menomonie, city:		
Ald. Dist. 1	627	467
Ald. Dist. 2	463	454
Ald. Dist. 3	575	534
Ald. Dist. 4	377	370
Ald. Dist. 5	642	523
Ald. Dist. 6, 7	629	649
TOTAL	9,205	7,273
EAU CLAIRE COUNTY		
Bridge Creek	217	179
Brunswick	382	289
Clear Creek	202	103
Drammen	189	142
Fairchild	63	34
Lincoln	236	164
Ludington	212	160
Otter Creek	142	71
Pleasant Valley	480	515
Seymour	718	560
Union:		
Ward 1	235	176
Ward 2	194	171
Ward 3	188	215
Washington:		
Ward 1	135	117
Ward 2	123	155
Ward 3	170	197
Ward 4	72	247
Ward 5	107	283
Ward 6	138	104
Ward 7	154	130
Ward 8	98	114
Ward 9	176	162
Ward 10	97	82
Ward 11	122	60
Wilson	73	63
Fairchild, vil.	110	68
Fall Creek, vil.	246	236
Altoona, city:		
Ward 1	193	108
Ward 2	305	293
Ward 3	169	153
Ward 4	222	151
Ward 5	269	199
Ward 6	165	203
Augusta, city:		
Wards 1-5	304	289
Eau Claire, city:		
Ward 1	607	278
Ward 2	719	457
Ward 3	885	695
Ward 4	655	494
Ward 5	787	608
Ward 6	751	530
Ward 7	703	591
Ward 8	742	601
Ward 9	849	496
Ward 10	745	425
Ward 11	759	725
Ward 12	802	519
Ward 13	898	561
Ward 14	830	530
Ward 15	743	914
Ward 17	775	933
Ward 18	974	1,296
Ward 19	335	227
Ward 20	685	591
TOTAL	21,150	17,664
FLORENCE COUNTY		
Aurora	260	196
Commonwealth	89	95
Fence	57	76
Fern	21	52
Florence	407	518
Homestead	68	85
Long Lake	51	42
Tipler	65	42
TOTAL	1,018	1,106
FOND DU LAC COUNTY		
Alto	64	434

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Dukakis and Bentsen (Dem.)	Bush and Quayle (Rep.)
Ashford	298	355
Auburn	254	414
Byron	270	450
Calumet	274	349
Eden	213	247
Eldorado	184	331
Empire	405	817
Fond du Lac	400	696
Forest	177	295
Friendship	408	472
Lamartine	237	402
Marshfield	206	245
Metomen	107	179
Oakfield	124	166
Osceola	280	393
Ripon	228	394
Rosendale	120	194
Springvale	107	184
Taycheedah	626	898
Waupun	165	402
Brandon, vil.	91	281
Campbellsport, vil.	327	375
Eden, vil.	111	138
Fairwater, vil.	45	88
Mount Calvary, vil.	140	157
North Fond du Lac, vil.:		
Wards 1, 5	409	325
Wards 2-4	512	517
Oakfield, vil.	169	260
Rosendale, vil.	103	226
St. Cloud, vil.	101	154
Fond du Lac, city:		
Ward 1	502	454
Ward 2	435	433
Ward 3	496	623
Ward 4	514	677
Ward 5	405	348
Ward 6	452	398
Ward 7	479	574
Ward 8	440	727
Ward 9	482	555
Ward 10	467	404
Ward 11	447	443
Ward 12	500	697
Ward 13	435	504
Ward 14	550	772
Ward 15	495	917
Ripon, city:		
Wards 1-3	254	424
Wards 4, 5	423	511
Wards 6-8	283	426
Wards 9, 10	296	482
Waupun, city:		
Wards 9, 10	186	471
Wards 11, 12	191	307
TOTAL	15,887	21,985
FOREST COUNTY		
Alvin	31	49
Argonne	124	107
Armstrong Creek	151	105
Blackwell	79	41
Caswell	19	27
Crandon	119	108
Freedom	81	96
Hiles	114	92
Laona	362	233
Lincoln	166	143
Nashville:		
Ward 1	142	89
Ward 2	64	100
Popple River	14	12
Ross	40	50
Wabeno	215	218
Crandon, city:		
Ward 1	130	104
Ward 2	102	79
Ward 3	82	74
Ward 4	107	118
TOTAL	2,142	1,845
GRANT COUNTY		
Beetown	133	139
Bloomington	94	92
Boscobel	67	87
Cassville	69	114
Castle Rock	79	51
Clifton	76	43
Ellenboro	66	109
Fennimore	99	111
Glen Haven	96	130
Harrison	114	107
Hazel Green	412	162
Hickory Grove	67	77
Jamestown	476	379
Liberty	88	129
Lima	103	168
Little Grant	69	58
Marion	51	61
Millville	39	20
Mount Hope	54	40
Mount Ida	94	114
Muscoda	79	98
North Lancaster	86	114
Paris	126	112
Patch Grove	78	33
Platteville	139	368
Potosi	177	113
Smelser	188	132
South Lancaster	100	133
Waterloo	100	104
Watterstown	58	57
Wingville	63	62
Woodman	21	36
Wyalusing	86	61
Bagley, vil.	74	56
Bloomington, vil.	128	166
Blue River, vil.	68	76
Cassville, vil.	228	235
Dickeyville, vil.	220	184
Hazel Green, vil.	310	217
Livingston, vil.	125	120
Montfort, vil.	120	112
Mount Hope, vil.	36	34
Muscoda, vil.	253	272
Patch Grove, vil.	57	45
Potosi, vil.	191	124
Tennyson, vil.	106	83
Woodman, vil.	23	24
Boscobel, city:		
Ward 1	131	128
Ward 2	99	124
Ward 3	74	75
Ward 4	161	166
Cuba City, city:		
Ward 1	131	91
Ward 2	139	68
Ward 3	95	67
Ward 4	108	90
Fennimore, city:		
Ward 1	110	151
Ward 2	86	72
Ward 3	87	140
Ward 4	136	145
Lancaster, city:		
Ward 1	114	162
Ward 2	128	237
Ward 3	143	195
Ward 4	141	190
Ward 5	139	173
Platteville, city:		
Wards 1-3	435	591
Wards 4-6	433	602

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Dukakis and Bentsen (Dem.)	Bush and Quayle (Rep.)
Wards 7-9	434	639
Wards 10-12	511	581
TOTAL	9,421	10,049
GREEN COUNTY		
Adams	80	75
Albany	112	126
Brooklyn	185	123
Cadiz	124	135
Clarno	143	274
Decatur	162	225
Exeter	163	96
Jefferson	159	273
Jordan	98	116
Monroe	140	252
Mount Pleasant	109	95
New Glarus	128	87
Spring Grove	99	191
Sylvester	99	189
Washington	88	96
York	127	77
Albany, vil.	221	174
Belleville, vil.	37	24
Brooklyn, vil.	108	65
Browntown, vil.	36	62
Monticello, vil.	222	206
New Glarus, vil.:		
Ward 1	207	149
Ward 2	197	195
Brodhead, city:		
Ward 1	87	126
Ward 2	93	122
Ward 3	72	124
Ward 4	95	122
Ward 5	70	82
Ward 6	64	72
Monroe, city:		
Ward 1	165	303
Ward 2	153	307
Ward 3	150	377
Ward 4	167	281
Ward 5	174	251
Ward 6	174	246
Ward 7	153	253
Ward 8	152	241
Ward 9	174	212
Ward 10	166	212
TOTAL	5,153	6,636
GREEN LAKE COUNTY		
Berlin:		
Ward 1	179	252
Ward 2	17	30
Brooklyn:		
Ward 1	133	366
Ward 2	127	228
Green Lake:		
Ward 1	78	233
Ward 2	112	245
Kingston	73	190
Mackford	66	139
Manchester	102	173
Marquette	75	113
Princeton:		
Wards 1, 2	279	400
St. Marie	71	73
Seneca	87	77
Kingston, vil.	38	99
Marquette, vil.	23	44
Berlin, city:		
Ward 1	161	246
Ward 2	125	225
Ward 3	126	187
Ward 4	133	197
Ward 5	135	173
Ward 6	174	243
Green Lake, city:		
Ward 1	66	87
Ward 2	42	84
Ward 3	41	118
Ward 4	56	146
Markesan, city:		
Ward 1	51	165
Ward 2	58	188
Ward 3	63	152
Princeton, city:		
Ward 1	87	120
Ward 2	109	129
Ward 3	146	83
TOTAL	3,033	5,205
IOWA COUNTY		
Arena	211	318
Brigham	228	113
Clyde	107	69
Dodgeville	235	263
Eden	72	98
Highland	145	136
Linden	118	181
Mifflin	121	115
Mineral Point	161	177
Moscow	147	63
Pulaski	89	61
Ridgeway	135	86
Waldwick	123	108
Wyoming	87	54
Arena, vil.	104	104
Avoca, vil.	80	111
Barneveld, vil.	186	92
Blanchardville, vil.	47	29
Cobb, vil.	84	143
Highland, vil.	169	141
Hollandale, vil.	108	30
Linden, vil.	76	82
Livingston, vil.	2	1
Montfort, vil.	23	17
Rewey, vil.	40	52
Ridgeway, vil.	142	81
Dodgeville, city:		
Ward 1	163	265
Ward 2	170	265
Ward 3	184	223
Ward 4	179	216
Mineral Point, city:		
Ward 1	116	116
Ward 2	128	195
Ward 3	150	154
Ward 4	138	81
TOTAL	4,268	4,240
IRON COUNTY		
Anderson	37	17
Carey	70	33
Gurney	39	35
Kimball	184	80
Knight	130	57
Mercer	319	563
Oma	109	78
Pence	69	43
Saxon	114	69
Sherman	72	120
Hurley, city:		
Ward 2	73	21
Ward 3	91	59
Ward 4	138	56
Ward 5	126	68
Ward 6	130	72
Ward 7	82	55
Ward 13	16	17
Montreal, city:		
Ward 1	87	35
Ward 2	67	38
Ward 3	80	61
Ward 4	57	22
TOTAL	2,090	1,599

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Dukakis and Bentsen (Dem.)	Bush and Quayle (Rep.)
JACKSON COUNTY		
Adams	270	346
Albion	240	215
Alma	173	177
Bear Bluff	9	43
Brockway	233	164
City Point	48	56
Cleveland	94	101
Curran	[illegible]	56
Franklin	103	64
Garden Valley	111	96
Garfield	110	62
Hixton	146	145
Irving	178	101
Knapp	48	74
Komensky	46	20
Manchester	105	107
Melrose	86	89
Millston	48	55
North Bend	90	88
Northfield	172	95
Springfield	133	65
Alma Center, vil.	102	110
Hixton, vil.	110	92
Melrose, vil.	114	142
Merrillan, vil.	152	110
Taylor, vil.	98	86
Black River Falls, city:		
Ward 1	191	226
Ward 2	229	220
Ward 3	190	150
Ward 4	195	200
TOTAL	3,924	3,555
JEFFERSON COUNTY		
Aztalan	261	306
Cold Spring	127	158
Concord	348	446
Farmington	285	294
Hebron	155	245
Ixonia	487	768
Jefferson	384	495
Koshkonong	542	669
Lake Mills	298	346
Milford	175	241
Oakland	531	521
Palmyra	212	261
Sullivan	348	389
Sumner	178	200
Waterloo	117	138
Watertown	318	429
Cambridge, vil.	14	18
Johnson Creek, vil.	228	170
Palmyra, vil.	303	289
Sullivan, vil.	55	122
Fort Atkinson, city:		
Ward 1	43	50
Ward 2	163	191
Ward 3	142	194
Ward 4	145	188
Ward 5	114	168
Ward 6	144	136
Ward 7	141	138
Ward 8	178	237
Ward 9	142	144
Ward 10	119	167
Ward 11	120	122
Ward 12	110	160
Ward 13	124	139
Ward 14	206	220
Jefferson, city:		
Wards 1-8	1,088	1,066
Lake Mills, city:		
Ward 1	152	153
Ward 2	135	133
Ward 3	155	153
Ward 4	169	213
Ward 5	138	178
Ward 6	25	23
Ward 7	15	21
Waterloo, city:		
Wards 1-5	465	495
Watertown, city:		
Ward 10	105	147
Wards 11, 12	162	395
Wards 13, 14	229	267
Wards 15, 16	266	309
Wards 17, 18	188	374
Wards 19, 20	141	277
Wards 21, 22	256	424
Wards 23, 24	330	416
Wards 25-27	177	199
Whitewater, city:		
Wards 13, 14	363	307
TOTAL	11,816	14,309
JUNEAU COUNTY		
Armenia	132	98
Clearfield	92	130
Cutler	47	87
Finley	22	16
Fountain	120	144
Germantown	164	167
Kildare	124	90
Kingston	7	27
Lemonweir	227	300
Lindina	170	165
Lisbon	118	203
Lyndon	164	133
Marion	80	106
Necedah:		
Ward 1	80	148
Ward 2	17	369
Orange	115	131
Plymouth	145	91
Seven Mile Creek	73	72
Summit	125	100
Wonewoc	143	141
Camp Douglas, vil.	80	148
Hustler, vil.	34	35
Lyndon Station, vil.	133	72
Necedah, vil.:		
Ward 1	100	147
Ward 2	25	37
Union Center, vil.	53	32
Wonewoc, vil.	116	233
Elroy, city	282	289
Mauston, city:		
Ward 1	71	128
Ward 2	83	77
Ward 3a	33	36
Ward 3b	34	42
Ward 4	103	130
Ward 5a	23	52
Ward 5b	48	68
Ward 6	90	138
Ward 7	72	100
New Lisbon, city	189	386
TOTAL	3,734	4,869
KENOSHA COUNTY		
Brighton	178	295
Bristol:		
Ward 1	358	547
Ward 2	257	414
Paris	330	371
Pleasant Prairie:		
Wards 1-3	957	839
Wards 4-6	979	930
Wards 7-9	807	729
Randall	298	604
Salem:		
Ward 1	236	374
Ward 2	326	493
Ward 3	348	423

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Dukakis and Bentsen (Dem.)	Bush and Quayle (Rep.)
Somers:		
Ward 1	654	603
Ward 2	281	196
Ward 3	789	638
Wheatland	407	658
Paddock Lake, vil.	418	470
Silver Lake, vil.	324	354
Twin Lakes, vil.	525	923
Kenosha, city:		
Ward 1	430	198
Ward 2	813	340
Ward 3	448	198
Ward 4	490	388
Ward 5	473	493
Ward 6	741	470
Ward 7	595	279
Ward 8	892	345
Ward 9	774	439
Ward 10	917	400
Ward 11	613	305
Ward 12	705	244
Ward 13	411	108
Ward 14	367	145
Ward 15	436	148
Ward 16	535	253
Ward 17	520	325
Ward 18	693	345
Ward 19	384	87
Ward 20	782	233
Ward 21	503	209
Ward 22	818	386
Ward 23	662	318
Ward 24	614	272
Ward 25	841	617
Ward 26	590	359
Ward 27	744	470
Ward 28	568	609
Ward 29	861	627
Ward 30	595	393
Ward 31	864	406
Ward 32	533	250
Ward 33	652	537
Ward 34	753	604
TOTAL	30,089	21,661
KEWAUNEE COUNTY		
Ahnapee	204	222
Carlton	301	240
Casco	204	219
Franklin	286	182
Lincoln	222	163
Luxemburg	333	339
Montpelier	353	344
Pierce	180	176
Red River	380	229
West Kewaunee	305	263
Casco, vil.	139	120
Luxemburg, vil.	277	279
Algoma, city	861	881
Kewaunee, city	741	673
TOTAL	4,786	4,330
LA CROSSE COUNTY		
Bangor	121	123
Barre	202	254
Burns	171	241
Campbell	957	881
Farmington	356	343
Greenfield	399	321
Hamilton	312	497
Holland	413	489
Medary	321	411
Onalaska	1,020	1,235
Shelby	1,042	1,455
Washington	194	143
Bangor, vil.	247	261
Holmen, vil.	612	657
Rockland, vil.	83	99
West Salem, vil.	636	797
La Crosse, city:		
Ward 1	743	601
Ward 2	709	514
Ward 3	636	330
Ward 4, N	328	206
Ward 4, S	377	356
Ward 5	673	506
Ward 6	812	716
Ward 7	663	441
Ward 8	699	811
Ward 9	726	704
Ward 10	702	738
Ward 11	652	305
Ward 12	751	504
Ward 13	728	493
Ward 14	822	502
Ward 15	632	780
Ward 16	653	726
Ward 17	768	647
Ward 18	768	735
Onalaska, city:		
Ward 1	873	1,163
Ward 2	810	848
Ward 3	593	715
TOTAL	22,204	21,548
LAFAYETTE COUNTY		
Argyle	82	108
Belmont	114	129
Benton	81	93
Blanchard	82	29
Darlington	186	227
Elk Grove	88	122
Fayette	72	91
Gratiot	115	181
Kendall	82	63
Lamont	55	68
Monticello	24	36
New Diggings	91	108
Seymour	70	84
Shullsburg	90	75
Wayne	64	82
White Oak Springs	24	34
Willow Springs	142	170
Wiota	201	230
Argyle, vil.	174	194
Belmont, vil.	148	229
Benton, vil.	262	127
Blanchardville, vil.	194	123
Gratiot, vil.	67	52
Hazel Green, vil.	6	4
South Wayne, vil.	99	92
Cuba City, city:		
Ward 3	32	19
Ward 4	28	24
Darlington, city:		
Ward 1	152	178
Ward 2	194	173
Ward 3	218	240
Shullsburg, city:		
Ward 1	125	90
Ward 2	159	190
TOTAL	3,521	3,665
LANGLADE COUNTY		
Ackley	124	143
Ainsworth	105	133
Antigo:		
Ward 1	183	318
Ward 2	114	140
Elcho:		
Ward 1	166	192
Ward 2	160	126
Evergreen	108	102
Langlade	93	103
Neva	209	237
Norwood	153	207

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Dukakis and Bentsen (Dem.)	Bush and Quayle (Rep.)
Parrish	16	23
Peck	103	69
Polar	142	254
Price	72	58
Rolling:		
Ward 1	211	222
Ward 2	46	62
Summit	47	32
Upham	149	176
Vilas	44	67
Wolf River	185	200
White Lake, vil.	72	76
Antigo, city:		
Ward 1	201	201
Ward 2	179	255
Ward 3	222	223
Ward 4	162	194
Ward 5	197	194
Ward 6	175	212
Ward 7	216	243
Ward 8	219	189
Ward 9	181	233
TOTAL	4,254	4,884
LINCOLN COUNTY		
Birch	78	83
Bradley:		
Ward 1	175	150
Ward 2	192	169
Ward 3	175	130
Corning	154	135
Harding	66	59
Harrison	207	157
King	204	138
Merrill	525	515
Pine River	344	289
Rock Falls	125	111
Russell	118	124
Schley	187	139
Scott	207	268
Skanawan	85	59
Somo	53	15
Tomahawk	76	65
Wilson	69	50
Merrill, city:		
Ward 1	225	324
Ward 2	270	278
Ward 3	256	204
Ward 4	233	237
Ward 5	273	233
Ward 6	255	209
Ward 7	250	287
Ward 8	250	186
Tomahawk, city:		
Ward 1	248	159
Ward 2	242	222
Ward 3	277	262
TOTAL	5,819	5,257
MANITOWOC COUNTY		
Cato	379	302
Centerville	156	164
Cooperstown	267	266
Eaton	143	180
Franklin	320	256
Gibson	376	225
Kossuth	512	361
Liberty	232	299
Manitowoc	252	241
Manitowoc Rapids	654	738
Maple Grove	156	226
Meeme	357	321
Mishicot	282	219
Newton	469	611
Rockland	157	205
Schleswig	341	365
Two Creeks	116	116
Two Rivers	543	419
Cleveland, vil.:		
Wards 1, 2	346	284
Francis Creek, vil.	181	113
Kellnersville, vil.	88	52
Maribel, vil.	104	75
Mishicot, vil.	371	272
Reedsville, vil.	289	240
St. Nazianz, vil.	207	134
Valders, vil.	225	235
Whitelaw, vil.	188	138
Kiel, city	659	604
Manitowoc, city:		
Ald. Dist. 1	725	480
Ald. Dist. 2	660	476
Ald. Dist. 3	486	275
Ald. Dist. 4	665	316
Ald. Dist. 5	723	562
Ald. Dist. 6	631	556
Ald. Dist. 7	644	333
Ald. Dist. 8	686	774
Ald. Dist. 9	561	363
Ald. Dist. 10	693	1,004
Ald. Dist. 11	790	449
Ald. Dist. 12	771	678
Two Rivers, city:		
Ward 13	630	337
Ward 14	664	604
Ward 15	643	646
Ward 16	627	257
Ward 17	711	249
TOTAL	19,680	16,020
MARATHON COUNTY		
Bergen	139	100
Berlin	159	202
Bern	99	73
Bevent	290	93
Brighton	119	103
Cassel	248	124
Cleveland	208	174
Day	177	204
Easton	214	236
Eau Pleine	135	150
Elderon	146	94
Emmet	240	106
Frankfort	138	130
Franzen	130	78
Green Valley	91	70
Guenther	85	29
Halsey	107	82
Hamburg	142	126
Harrison	66	84
Hewitt	113	108
Holton	175	176
Hull	139	157
Johnson	137	144
Knowlton:		
Ward 1	264	134
Ward 2	87	81
Kronenwetter:		
Wards 1-3	342	270
Wards 4-7	632	794
Maine:		
Wards 1, 2	255	349
Wards 3, 4	179	241
Marathon	205	241
McMillan	269	362
Mosinee	314	296
Norrie	198	127
Plover	114	120
Reid	307	139
Rib Falls	145	198
Rib Mountain:		
Wards 1-4	581	677
Wards 5-8	542	761
Rietbrock	247	118
Ringle	289	233
Spencer	144	220

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Dukakis and Bentsen (Dem.)	Bush and Quayle (Rep.)
Stettin:		
Wards 1-3	286	403
Wards 4, 5	139	248
Texas	353	286
Wausau	474	477
Weston:		
Wards 1, 2	406	406
Wards 4, 5	445	451
Wards 8, 9	568	811
Wards 3, 6	476	589
Wards 7, 10	413	314
Wien	142	144
Athens, vil.	228	186
Birnamwood, vil.	2	2
Brokaw, vil.	96	37
Edgar, vil.	271	248
Elderon, vil.	42	39
Fenwood, vil.	32	46
Hatley, vil.	68	66
Marathon City, vil.	365	357
Rothschild, vil.:		
Ward 1	108	117
Ward 2	198	206
Ward 3	234	258
Ward 4	216	253
Spencer, vil.	298	359
Stratford, vil.	225	386
Unity, vil.	42	67
Abbotsford, city:		
Ward 1	100	88
Colby, city:		
Ward 1	77	87
Marshfield, city:		
Ward 21	13	16
Ward 22	54	54
Ward 30	2	4
Mosinee, city:		
District 1	435	325
District 2	418	385
Schofield, city:		
Ward 1	92	106
Ward 2	118	94
Ward 3	115	144
Ward 4	135	139
Wausau, city:		
Wards 1, 2	697	767
Wards 3, 4	810	770
Wards 5, 6	658	488
Wards 7, 8	626	689
Wards 9, 10	691	671
Wards 11-13	775	1,076
Wards 14-16	799	726
Wards 17, 18	722	552
Wards 19-21	739	1,034
Wards 22, 23	736	601
Wards 24, 25	1,108	706
TOTAL	24,658	24,482
MARINETTE COUNTY		
Amberg	207	208
Athelstane	100	116
Beaver	181	302
Beecher	121	165
Dunbar	96	403
Goodman	232	123
Grover	219	414
Lake	181	227
Middle Inlet	160	177
Niagara	209	165
Pembine	156	206
Peshtigo:		
Ward 1	378	443
Ward 2	324	429
Porterfield	373	404
Pound	207	346
Silver Cliff	55	94
Stephenson	534	601
Wagner	127	158
Wausaukee	176	225
Coleman, vil.	121	249
Crivitz, vil.	213	264
Niagara, vil.:		
Ward 1	367	207
Ward 2	241	112
Pound, vil.	45	121
Wausaukee, vil.	107	129
Marinette, city:		
Ward 1	292	185
Ward 2	291	266
Ward 3	205	419
Ward 4	203	268
Ward 5	253	233
Ward 6	228	240
Ward 7	362	343
Ward 8	295	319
Ward 9	342	365
Peshtigo, city:		
Ward 1	155	256
Ward 2	142	215
Ward 3	132	240
TOTAL	8,030	9,637
MARQUETTE COUNTY		
Buffalo	127	181
Crystal Lake	93	127
Douglas	148	193
Harris	166	140
Mecan	152	127
Montello	165	215
Moundville	82	102
Neshkoro	115	103
Newton	63	109
Oxford	87	179
Packwaukee	249	291
Shields	98	113
Springfield	95	119
Westfield	108	153
Endeavor, vil.	55	71
Neshkoro, vil.	95	111
Oxford, vil.	94	122
Westfield, vil.	182	286
Montello, city:		
Wards 1-4	289	317
TOTAL	2,463	3,059
MENOMINEE COUNTY		
Menominee	1,028	381
TOTAL	1,028	381
MILWAUKEE COUNTY		
Bayside, vil.:		
Wards 1, 4	287	409
Wards 2, 5	531	619
Wards 3, 7	384	595
Brown Deer, vil.:		
Wards 1, 2	715	918
Ward 3	329	330
Wards 4, 7	787	777
Wards 5, 8	679	854
Wards 6, 9	662	738
Fox Point, vil.:		
Wards 1-4	745	1,334
Wards 5-9	1,285	1,286
Greendale, vil.:		
Wards 1, 2	446	1,209
Wards 3, 4	1,063	935
Wards 5, 6	793	918
Ward 7	355	490
Ward 8	450	543
Ward 9	419	449
Ward 10	188	239
Hales Corners, vil.:		
Ward 1	288	483
Ward 2	243	307
Ward 3	108	242
Ward 4	251	320

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Dukakis and Bentsen (Dem.)	Bush and Quayle (Rep.)
Ward 5	261	499
Ward 6	263	299
Ward 7	152	194
Ward 8	133	146
River Hills, vil.:		
Ward 1	59	127
Wards 2, 3	235	620
Shorewood, vil.:		
Wards 1, 2	1,109	668
Wards 3, 4	864	708
Wards 5, 6	662	638
Wards 7, 8	777	611
Wards 9, 10	780	530
Wards 11, 12	718	551
West Milwaukee, vil.:		
Wards 1, 2	618	318
Wards 3, 4	408	355
Whitefish Bay, vil.:		
Wards 1, 2	470	987
Wards 3, 4	500	762
Wards 5, 6	520	925
Wards 7, 8	713	829
Ward 9	349	454
Ward 10	420	529
Wards 11, 12	646	921
Cudahy, city:		
Wards 1, 2	1,200	830
Wards 3, 4	817	429
Ward 5	246	90
Wards 6, 7	920	378
Ward 8	349	157
Ward 9	467	220
Wards 10, 11	684	331
Ward 12	735	381
Ward 13	531	319
Franklin, city:		
Wards 1, 9	1,097	1,426
Wards 10, 11	658	772
Wards 2, 3	834	585
Wards 5, 6	444	521
Ward 8	192	207
Wards 4, 7	685	698
Wards 12, 13	803	939
Glendale, city:		
Wards 1, 7	666	585
Ward 2	409	389
Ward 8	141	96
Wards 3, 9	607	846
Ward 4	396	451
Ward 10	358	274
Wards 5, 11	761	721
Ward 6	408	327
Ward 12	328	256
Greenfield, city:		
Ward 1	531	377
Ward 2	283	277
Ward 3	528	365
Ward 4	215	155
Ward 5	275	264
Ward 6	227	179
Ward 7	498	341
Ward 8	556	404
Ward 9	524	417
Ward 10	527	570
Ward 11	490	560
Ward 12	279	368
Ward 13	474	419
Ward 14	312	361
Ward 15	362	317
Ward 16	489	367
Ward 17	679	469
Ward 18	456	340
Ward 19	458	294
Ward 20	232	252
Ward 21	484	575
Milwaukee, city:		
Ward 1	749	280
Ward 2	761	54
Ward 3	864	98
Ward 4	758	60
Ward 5	599	36
Ward 6	1,009	52
Ward 7	623	18
Ward 8	532	27
Ward 9	797	25
Ward 10	816	34
Ward 11	650	25
Ward 12	814	23
Ward 13	666	21
Ward 14	619	20
Ward 15	648	21
Ward 16	603	18
Ward 17	593	20
Ward 18	252	5
Ward 19	456	251
Ward 20	637	179
Ward 21	481	211
Ward 22	603	110
Ward 23	421	162
Ward 24	411	115
Ward 25	462	211
Ward 26	536	259
Ward 27	597	297
Ward 28	561	320
Ward 29	637	39
Ward 30	672	158
Ward 31	650	203
Ward 32	754	306
Ward 33	424	194
Ward 34	568	414
Ward 35	586	470
Ward 36	864	147
Ward 37	512	71
Ward 38	607	201
Ward 39	608	350
Ward 40	552	455
Ward 41	640	608
Ward 42	620	351
Ward 43	639	385
Ward 44	601	311
Ward 45	575	275
Ward 46	712	408
Ward 47	526	499
Ward 48	749	370
Ward 49	667	322
Ward 50	609	272
Ward 51	673	313
Ward 52	737	395
Ward 53	768	267
Ward 54	586	427
Ward 55	811	377
Ward 56	742	228
Ward 57	790	308
Ward 58	698	241
Ward 59	687	201
Ward 60	643	139
Ward 61	645	163
Ward 62	657	484
Ward 63	760	437
Ward 64	641	361
Ward 65	780	793
Ward 66	364	286
Ward 67	574	15
Ward 68	692	42
Ward 69	404	660
Ward 70	517	341
Ward 71	642	47
Ward 72	623	68
Ward 73	502	389
Ward 74	404	95
Ward 75	564	156
Ward 76	436	106
Ward 77	444	422
Ward 78	932	247
Ward 79	6	6
Ward 80	429	299

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Dukakis and Bentsen (Dem.)	Bush and Quayle (Rep.)	District	Dukakis and Bentsen (Dem.)	Bush and Quayle (Rep.)
Ward 81	547	367	Ward 159	548	343
Ward 82	567	316	Ward 160	597	335
Ward 83	503	352	Ward 161	571	445
Ward 84	429	313	Ward 162	543	417
Ward 85	374	304	Ward 163	597	390
Ward 86	477	347	Ward 164	541	435
Ward 87	396	352	Ward 165	444	309
Ward 88	449	502	Ward 166	564	268
Ward 89	430	345	Ward 167	618	398
Ward 90	452	371	Ward 168	567	316
Ward 91	539	507	Ward 169	284	236
Ward 92	499	433	Ward 170	508	344
Ward 93	407	394	Ward 171	618	204
Ward 94	562	641	Ward 172	430	130
Ward 95	479	366	Ward 173	423	83
Ward 96	429	333	Ward 174	451	230
Ward 97	431	409	Ward 175	511	202
Ward 98	443	501	Ward 176	502	254
Ward 99	377	152	Ward 177	365	275
Ward 100	489	496	Ward 178	559	352
Ward 101	477	492	Ward 179	541	312
Ward 102	480	428	Ward 180	580	195
Ward 103	452	409	Ward 181	560	290
Ward 104	374	633	Ward 182	606	212
Ward 105	558	214	Ward 183	793	31
Ward 106	670	48	Ward 184	868	43
Ward 107	893	34	Ward 185	631	13
Ward 108	527	127	Ward 186	600	8
Ward 109	575	16	Ward 187	611	24
Ward 110	659	13	Ward 188	659	19
Ward 111	679	36	Ward 189	640	25
Ward 112	705	14	Ward 190	504	10
Ward 113	681	111	Ward 191	686	21
Ward 114	604	18	Ward 192	543	13
Ward 115	621	63	Ward 193	357	30
Ward 116	656	15	Ward 194	515	26
Ward 117	607	13	Ward 195	550	13
Ward 118	596	95	Ward 196	415	30
Ward 119	643	53	Ward 197	339	30
Ward 120	632	39	Ward 198	429	34
Ward 121	629	18	Ward 199	320	38
Ward 122	746	99	Ward 200	464	421
Ward 123	723	231	Ward 201	524	288
Ward 124	660	315	Ward 202	495	304
Ward 125	585	299	Ward 203	706	422
Ward 126	555	463	Ward 204	473	284
Ward 127	343	272	Ward 205	731	404
Ward 128	710	89	Ward 206	733	533
Ward 129	722	293	Ward 207	691	393
Ward 130	585	380	Ward 208	647	422
Ward 131	743	74	Ward 209	581	353
Ward 132	614	133	Ward 210	571	352
Ward 133	643	224	Ward 211	553	325
Ward 134	534	288	Ward 212	586	435
Ward 135	486	344	Ward 213	698	606
Ward 136	589	115	Ward 214	598	518
Ward 137	537	59	Ward 215	714	570
Ward 138	1,010	264	Ward 216	513	522
Ward 139	597	281	Ward 217	603	506
Ward 140	12	13	Ward 218	533	396
Ward 141	613	443	Ward 219	427	307
Ward 142	569	455	Ward 220	379	307
Ward 143	424	152	Ward 221	499	234
Ward 144	483	166	Ward 222	346	92
Ward 145	157	77	Ward 223	239	42
Ward 146	377	106	Ward 224	380	124
Ward 147	448	143	Ward 225	364	113
Ward 148	440	163	Ward 226	213	78
Ward 149	557	233	Ward 227	413	94
Ward 150	503	201	Ward 228	427	127
Ward 151	491	164	Ward 229	337	89
Ward 152	487	190	Ward 230	402	116
Ward 153	645	259	Ward 231	424	164
Ward 154	555	262	Ward 232	653	168
Ward 155	643	271	Ward 233	548	183
Ward 156	526	227	Ward 234	534	217
Ward 157	559	288	Ward 235	886	428
Ward 158	567	296	Ward 236	345	114

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Dukakis and Bentsen (Dem.)	Bush and Quayle (Rep.)
Ward 237	487	169
Ward 238	411	138
Ward 239	519	135
Ward 240	478	344
Ward 241	565	353
Ward 242	752	313
Ward 243	578	236
Ward 244	537	276
Ward 245	549	400
Ward 246	613	297
Ward 247	580	307
Ward 248	765	382
Ward 249	586	314
Ward 250	664	341
Ward 251	538	237
Ward 252	448	341
Ward 253	600	515
Ward 254	703	492
Ward 255	709	404
Ward 256	542	515
Ward 257	635	377
Ward 258	487	363
Ward 259	703	480
Ward 260	544	460
Ward 261	597	290
Ward 262	222	107
Ward 263	522	233
Ward 264	423	130
Ward 265	498	163
Ward 266	507	217
Ward 267	545	190
Ward 268	479	254
Ward 269	614	381
Ward 270	623	276
Ward 271	650	334
Ward 272	582	328
Ward 273	595	348
Ward 274	663	356
Ward 275	576	278
Ward 276	553	203
Ward 277	522	235
Ward 278	545	251
Ward 279	565	277
Ward 280	558	224
Ward 281	509	229
Ward 282	653	484
Ward 283	448	417
Ward 284	289	191
Ward 285	532	579
Ward 286	699	743
Ward 287	608	568
Ward 288	303	337
Ward 289	592	301
Ward 290	532	501
Ward 291	337	261
Ward 292	612	428
Ward 293	554	455
Ward 294	346	385
Ward 295	469	267
Ward 296	410	344
Ward 297	530	456
Ward 298	539	588
Ward 299	370	318
Ward 300	395	370
Ward 301	325	365
Ward 302	436	402
Ward 303	441	43
Ward 304	401	140
Ward 305	703	114
Ward 306	614	197
Ward 307	523	101
Ward 308	455	343
Ward 309	496	335
Ward 310	497	318
Ward 311	486	124
Ward 312	376	112
Ward 313	504	242
Ward 314	547	363
Ward 315	373	298
Ward 316	265	137
Ward 317	414	354
Ward 318	932	698
Ward 319	30	10
Ward 320	499	358
Ward 321	405	334
Ward 322	380	521
Ward 323	648	324
Ward 324	514	316
Oak Creek, city:		
Ward 1	328	293
Ward 2	463	350
Ward 3	404	330
Wards 4, 5	347	297
Wards 6, 7	557	418
Ward 8	250	329
Wards 9, 11	424	205
Ward 10	372	192
Ward 12	232	175
Wards 13, 14	664	497
Wards 15, 16	573	512
Ward 17	208	147
St. Francis, city:		
Wards 1, 2	846	424
Wards 3, 4	1,086	580
Wards 5, 6	1,039	620
South Milwaukee, city:		
Wards 1, 2	1,044	717
Wards 3, 4	753	307
Wards 5, 6	856	431
Wards 7, 8	713	435
Wards 9, 10	690	662
Wards 11, 12	685	361
Wards 13, 14	774	442
Wards 15, 16	823	309
Wauwatosa, city:		
Ward 1	581	703
Ward 2	549	627
Ward 3	535	719
Ward 4	696	971
Ward 5	455	971
Ward 6	276	355
Ward 7	433	668
Ward 8	524	570
Ward 9	455	578
Ward 10	549	727
Ward 11	462	608
Ward 12	431	761
Ward 13	516	592
Ward 14	593	686
Ward 15	576	629
Ward 16	446	926
Ward 17	417	928
Ward 18	363	797
Ward 19	485	685
Ward 20	452	698
Ward 21	399	796
Ward 22	455	772
Ward 23	484	742
Ward 24	503	717
West Allis, city:		
Ward 1	618	312
Ward 2	562	258
Ward 3	479	278
Ward 4	532	269
Ward 5	533	358
Ward 6	548	258
Ward 7	469	319
Ward 8	606	460
Ward 9	500	378
Ward 10	559	331
Ward 11	608	402
Ward 12	619	382
Ward 13	676	459
Ward 14	621	387
Ward 15	603	323
Ward 16	477	382

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Dukakis and Bentsen (Dem.)	Bush and Quayle (Rep.)
Ward 17	499	350
Ward 18	621	474
Ward 19	375	291
Ward 20	433	284
Ward 21	543	382
Ward 22	422	271
Ward 23	645	411
Ward 24	461	322
Ward 25	476	462
Ward 26	531	542
Ward 27	640	422
Ward 28	531	350
Ward 29	478	409
Ward 30	594	656
Ward 31	515	341
Ward 32	440	674
Ward 33	533	402
Ward 34	577	375
TOTAL	268,287	168,363
MONROE COUNTY		
Adrian	110	94
Angelo	175	198
Byron	143	266
Clifton	117	76
Glendale	113	98
Grant	45	94
Greenfield	92	136
Jefferson	184	39
Lafayette	42	50
La Grange	261	360
Leon	134	171
Lincoln	144	174
Little Falls	215	223
New Lyme	24	42
Oakdale	117	123
Portland	190	116
Ridgeville	84	94
Scott	8	37
Sheldon	87	76
Sparta	405	514
Tomah	195	145
Wellington	136	63
Wells	112	60
Wilton	87	70
Cashton, vil.	222	152
Kendall, vil.	101	87
Melvina, vil.	24	17
Norwalk, vil.	120	127
Oakdale, vil.	42	39
Warrens, vil.	61	75
Wilton, vil.	92	102
Wyeville, vil.	29	24
Sparta, city:		
Ward 1	151	244
Ward 2	140	176
Wards 3, 4	134	174
Wards 5, 6	156	156
Ward 7	171	201
Ward 8	155	182
Wards 9, 10	141	225
Wards 11, 12	152	203
Tomah, city:		
Ward 1	160	181
Ward 2	67	131
Ward 3	99	164
Ward 4	96	102
Ward 5	58	86
Ward 6	128	126
Wards 7, 8	140	162
Ward 9	105	115
Ward 10	84	88
Ward 11	220	231
Ward 12	169	184
TOTAL	6,437	7,073
OCONTO COUNTY		
Abrams	265	301
Armstrong	204	196
Bagley	69	66
Brazeau	236	342
Breed	97	139
Chase	331	204
Doty	63	56
Gillett	159	297
How	73	182
Lakewood	158	192
Lena	220	146
Little River	202	199
Little Suamico	552	494
Maple Valley	116	199
Morgan	175	172
Oconto	222	217
Oconto Falls	219	243
Pensaukee	219	226
Riverview	178	159
Spruce	196	187
Stiles	270	255
Townsend	230	196
Underhill	117	139
Lena, vil.	139	157
Suring, vil.	87	207
Gillett, city:		
Ward 1	87	107
Ward 2	78	143
Ward 3	78	108
Oconto, city:		
Ward 1	109	82
Ward 2	120	44
Ward 3	99	88
Ward 4	88	73
Ward 5	74	101
Ward 6	125	101
Ward 7	121	103
Ward 8	75	130
Ward 9	85	67
Ward 10	110	95
Oconto Falls, city:		
Ward 1	150	178
Ward 2	178	284
Ward 3	175	209
TOTAL	6,549	7,084
ONEIDA COUNTY		
Cassian	148	187
Crescent	444	372
Enterprise	62	100
Hazelhurst	185	287
Lake Tomahawk	195	231
Little Rice	57	44
Lynne	64	31
Minocqua	642	1,212
Monico	76	56
Newbold	498	624
Nokomis	264	254
Pelican	757	730
Piehl	21	18
Pine Lake	662	650
Schoepke	116	105
Stella	148	93
Sugar Camp	299	351
Three Lakes	424	674
Woodboro	169	187
Woodruff	303	399
Rhinelander, city:		
Ward 1	215	194
Ward 2	233	206
Ward 3	306	196
Ward 4	198	128
Ward 5	261	212
Ward 6	250	200
Ward 7	193	205
Ward 8	224	184
TOTAL	7,414	8,130

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Dukakis and Bentsen (Dem.)	Bush and Quayle (Rep.)
OUTAGAMIE COUNTY		
Black Creek	170	254
Bovina	154	155
Buchanan	473	497
Center	350	759
Cicero	202	233
Dale	275	497
Deer Creek	105	119
Ellington	242	550
Freedom	838	817
Grand Chute:		
Ward 1	115	202
Ward 2	169	336
Ward 3	99	176
Ward 4	164	259
Ward 5	92	182
Ward 6	122	252
Ward 7	302	541
Ward 8	381	637
Ward 9	182	249
Ward 10	160	316
Ward 11	122	159
Ward 12	261	482
Ward 13	70	154
Greenville	538	996
Hortonia	150	235
Kaukauna	216	155
Liberty	110	169
Maine	104	162
Maple Creek	110	153
Oneida	692	487
Osborn	129	182
Seymour	197	244
Vandenbroek	356	253
Bear Creek, vil.	83	89
Black Creek, vil.	193	294
Combined Locks, vil.	553	418
Hortonville, vil.	282	544
Kimberly, vil.	1,460	1,071
Little Chute, vil.	2,023	1,707
Nichols, vil.	36	46
Shiocton, vil.	168	166
Appleton, city:		
Ward 1	527	557
Ward 2	846	502
Ward 3	529	546
Ward 4	609	741
Ward 5	742	985
Ward 6	572	718
Ward 7	583	872
Ward 8	589	687
Ward 10	584	810
Ward 11	656	698
Ward 12	655	712
Ward 13	165	311
Ward 14	588	922
Ward 15	620	784
Ward 16	555	916
Ward 17	675	1,323
Ward 18	646	954
Ward 19	594	1,063
Ward 20	524	770
Kaukauna, city:		
Ward 1	678	483
Ward 2	810	529
Ward 3	862	478
Ward 4	1,005	633
New London, city:		
Wards 1, 2	249	275
Seymour, city	460	647
TOTAL	27,771	33,113
OZAUKEE COUNTY		
Belgium	247	334
Cedarburg:		
Wards 1, 2	169	492
Wards 3, 4	182	473
Wards 5, 6	183	479
Wards 7, 8	[illegible]	511
Fredonia	304	568
Grafton:		
Wards 1-3, 6	368	697
Wards 4, 5	260	553
Port Washington	306	345
Saukville	274	484
Bayside, vil.	21	46
Belgium, vil.	191	215
Fredonia, vil.	298	393
Grafton, vil.:		
Wards 1, 2	263	375
Wards 3, 4	288	479
Wards 5, 6	378	530
Wards 7, 8	241	318
Wards 9, 10	235	431
Wards 11, 12	211	495
Newburg, vil.	18	30
Saukville, vil.:		
Wards 1, 4	273	336
Wards 2, 3	350	353
Thiensville, vil.:		
Wards 1, 2	197	531
Wards 3, 4	238	462
Wards 5, 6	216	355
Cedarburg, city:		
Wards 1, 2	320	668
Wards 3, 4	232	405
Wards 5, 6	308	427
Wards 7, 8	247	438
Wards 9, 10	264	401
Wards 11, 12	231	462
Wards 13, 14	217	496
Mequon, city:		
Wards 1, 2	347	848
Wards 3, 10	377	891
Wards 4, 5	320	831
Wards 6, 7	406	853
Wards 8, 9	331	807
Wards 11, 12	392	905
Wards 13, 14	435	969
Wards 15, 16	332	985
Port Washington, city:		
Wards 1, 4	281	371
Wards 2, 3	303	316
Wards 6, 7	305	337
Wards 5, 8, 9	259	316
Wards 10, 16, 17	284	233
Wards 11-13	252	325
Wards 14, 15	293	330
TOTAL	12,661	22,899
PEPIN COUNTY		
Albany	145	58
Durand	140	140
Frankfort	92	52
Lima	231	72
Pepin	192	133
Stockholm	56	43
Waterville	246	160
Waubeek	71	85
Pepin, vil.	246	126
Stockholm, vil.	43	15
Durand, city:		
Ward 1	181	155
Ward 2	140	145
Ward 3	123	127
TOTAL	1,906	1,311
PIERCE COUNTY		
Clifton	282	254
Diamond Bluff	135	68
Ellsworth	257	198
El Paso	196	100
Gilman	238	137
Hartland	191	185
Isabelle	49	38
Maiden Rock	120	120

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Dukakis and Bentsen (Dem.)	Bush and Quayle (Rep.)
Martell	244	202
Oak Grove	335	157
River Falls	615	481
Rock Elm	150	85
Salem	133	88
Spring Lake	172	89
Trenton	451	339
Trimbelle	416	254
Union	162	83
Bay City, vil.	139	59
Ellsworth, vil.:		
Wards 1-3	692	573
Elmwood, vil.	249	131
Maiden Rock, vil.	57	29
Plum City, vil.	126	139
Spring Valley, vil.	268	169
Prescott, city:		
Wards 1-3	895	572
River Falls, city:		
Ward 3	276	181
Ward 4	288	178
Wards 5, 6	460	280
Wards 7, 8	625	508
Wards 9, 10	438	348
TOTAL	8,659	6,045
POLK COUNTY		
Alden	534	350
Apple River	218	170
Balsam Lake	230	250
Beaver	215	111
Black Brook	241	204
Bone Lake	139	106
Clam Falls	187	97
Clayton	235	103
Clear Lake	190	122
Eureka	280	220
Farmington	308	232
Garfield	283	228
Georgetown	275	113
Johnstown	92	57
Laketown	288	159
Lincoln	450	393
Lorain	84	62
Luck	208	154
McKinley	96	46
Milltown	259	150
Osceola	309	272
St. Croix Falls	242	244
Sterling	159	89
West Sweden	172	149
Balsam Lake, vil.	235	194
Centuria, vil.	183	156
Clayton, vil.	105	66
Clear Lake, vil.	238	226
Dresser, vil.	155	133
Frederic, vil.	321	258
Luck, vil.	255	206
Milltown, vil.	227	109
Osceola, vil.	447	361
Turtle Lake, vil.	2	0
Amery, city:		
Ward 1	250	229
Ward 2	509	384
St. Croix Falls, city	360	463
TOTAL	8,981	6,866
PORTAGE COUNTY		
Alban	259	107
Almond	124	155
Amherst	329	270
Belmont	124	98
Buena Vista	257	165
Carson	448	192
Dewey	189	164
Eau Pleine	202	203
Grant	414	329
Hull	1,225	1,186
Lanark	194	202
Linwood	287	215
New Hope	249	104
Pine Grove	205	111
Plover	493	459
Sharon	520	236
Stockton	644	349
Almond, vil.	82	156
Amherst, vil.	175	166
Amherst Junction, vil.	61	45
Junction City, vil.	133	99
Milladore, vil.	4	0
Nelsonville, vil.	46	39
Park Ridge, vil.	178	201
Plover, vil.	1,659	1,677
Rosholt, vil.	170	99
Whiting, vil.	546	335
Stevens Point, city:		
Ward 1	585	394
Ward 2	576	415
Ward 3	502	419
Ward 4	549	250
Ward 5	569	277
Ward 6	563	542
Ward 7	578	386
Ward 8	479	270
Ward 9	543	284
Ward 10	506	293
Ward 11	544	409
Ward 12	498	464
Ward 13	608	292
TOTAL	16,317	12,057
PRICE COUNTY		
Catawba	94	38
Eisenstein	215	126
Elk	250	319
Emery	84	62
Fifield	256	185
Flambeau	124	116
Georgetown	51	31
Hackett	51	58
Harmony	64	54
Hill	66	104
Kennan	97	38
Knox	161	89
Lake	346	253
Ogema	185	197
Prentice	90	120
Spirit	65	96
Worcester	419	401
Catawba, vil.	59	31
Kennan, vil.	49	37
Prentice, vil.	128	129
Park Falls, city:		
Ward 1	200	109
Ward 2	203	144
Ward 3	204	171
Ward 4	201	166
Phillips, city:		
Ward 1	111	168
Ward 2	106	132
Ward 3	108	106
TOTAL	3,987	3,450
RACINE COUNTY		
Burlington:		
Wards 1, 6-8	517	809
Wards 2-5	404	649
Caledonia:		
Wards 1, 2	644	681
Wards 3-6	1,072	1,515
Wards 7-9	1,187	1,157
Wards 10, 11, 14	858	1,157
Wards 12, 13	877	644
Dover	470	705
Mount Pleasant:		
Wards 1, 4	834	1,073

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Dukakis and Bentsen (Dem.)	Bush and Quayle (Rep.)
Wards 2, 3, 12	701	959
Wards 5, 6	792	521
Wards 7-9	1,346	1,833
Wards 10, 11, 13	979	1,231
Norway:		
Wards 1, 8, 9	302	379
Wards 2-7	722	725
Raymond	734	796
Rochester	286	406
Waterford	822	841
Yorkville	559	793
Elmwood Park, vil.	89	231
North Bay, vil.	17	145
Rochester, vil.	161	207
Sturtevant, vil.	844	680
Union Grove, vil.	602	807
Waterford, vil.	408	569
Wind Point, vil.	277	886
Burlington, city:		
Wards 1-4	387	501
Wards 5-8	394	547
Wards 9-12	360	565
Wards 13-16	372	546
Racine, city:		
Ward 1	615	171
Ward 2	633	207
Ward 3	730	390
Ward 4	731	46
Ward 5	681	193
Ward 6	647	301
Ward 7	615	221
Ward 8	485	66
Ward 9	678	552
Ward 10	804	572
Ward 11	656	774
Ward 12	584	361
Ward 13	830	548
Ward 14	721	461
Ward 15	492	79
Ward 16	526	68
Ward 17	606	534
Ward 18	745	543
Ward 19	913	519
Ward 20	800	458
Ward 21	797	460
Ward 22	616	489
Ward 23	581	655
Ward 24	629	792
Ward 25	721	568
Ward 26	675	466
Ward 27	631	441
Ward 28	778	386
Ward 29	724	1,017
Ward 30	529	380
Ward 31	696	517
Ward 32	745	549
TOTAL	39,631	36,342
RICHLAND COUNTY		
Akan	117	93
Bloom	103	114
Buena Vista	282	251
Dayton	152	159
Eagle	117	133
Forest	58	73
Henrietta	124	114
Ithaca	138	129
Marshall	104	140
Orion	117	117
Richland	221	230
Richwood	167	81
Rockbridge	156	155
Sylvan	118	98
Westford	172	95
Willow	92	107
Boaz, vil.	29	21
Cazenovia, vil.	97	41
Lone Rock, vil.	130	102
Viola, vil.	60	97
Yuba, vil.	31	9
Richland Center, city:		
Ward 1	109	153
Ward 2	52	78
Ward 3	72	105
Ward 4	82	125
Ward 5	41	43
Ward 6	39	68
Ward 7	81	145
Ward 8	84	129
Ward 9	91	140
Ward 10	63	61
Ward 11	143	187
Ward 12	36	45
Ward 13	165	258
TOTAL	3,643	4,026
ROCK COUNTY		
Avon	103	112
Beloit:		
Wards 1-3	347	519
Wards 4, 5	386	248
Wards 6-9	541	916
Bradford	185	280
Center	171	198
Clinton	147	241
Fulton	654	576
Harmony	440	537
Janesville	578	647
Johnstown	152	206
La Prairie	200	232
Lima	244	227
Magnolia	164	122
Milton	513	408
Newark	315	369
Plymouth	182	302
Porter	278	173
Rock	666	573
Spring Valley	113	163
Turtle	444	771
Union	279	251
Clinton, vil.	288	493
Footville, vil.	159	204
Orfordville, vil.	224	275
Beloit, city:		
Ward 1	322	373
Ward 2	383	426
Ward 3	268	380
Ward 4	286	165
Ward 5	351	336
Ward 6	172	157
Ward 7	350	344
Ward 8	279	341
Ward 9	253	357
Ward 10	281	338
Ward 11	223	204
Ward 12	495	202
Ward 13	289	194
Ward 14	343	107
Ward 15	317	110
Ward 16	320	255
Ward 17	359	328
Ward 18	413	314
Ward 19	332	367
Ward 20	219	448
Ward 21	268	424
Ward 22	294	308
Edgerton, city	1,101	719
Evansville, city	728	568
Janesville, city:		
Ward 1	603	625
Ward 2	469	459
Ward 3	270	168
Ward 4	514	318
Ward 5	578	300
Ward 6	588	297
Ward 7	464	358

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Dukakis and Bentsen (Dem.)	Bush and Quayle (Rep.)
Ward 8	719	441
Ward 9	594	328
Ward 10	577	396
Ward 11	625	611
Ward 12	576	441
Ward 13	738	580
Ward 14	578	469
Ward 15	662	590
Ward 16	808	1,066
Ward 17	513	659
Ward 18	581	579
Ward 19	600	741
Ward 20	422	670
Ward 21	691	409
Milton, city:		
Wards 1-3	312	279
Wards 4, 5	229	245
Wards 6-8	446	341
TOTAL	29,576	28,178
RUSK COUNTY		
Atlanta	160	121
Big Bend	121	81
Big Falls	34	32
Cedar Rapids	10	5
Dewey	134	108
Flambeau	194	220
Grant	206	165
Grow	109	95
Hawkins	49	42
Hubbard	50	36
Lawrence	68	36
Marshall	168	78
Murry	72	63
Richland	59	28
Rusk	146	84
South Fork	53	13
Strickland	98	30
Stubbs	203	109
Thornapple	178	220
True	97	60
Washington	103	61
Wilkinson	11	7
Willard	108	69
Wilson	15	8
Bruce, vil.	199	222
Conrath, vil.	27	20
Glen Flora, vil.	26	28
Hawkins, vil.	94	68
Ingram, vil.	31	13
Sheldon, vil.	68	66
Tony, vil.	40	25
Weyerhaeuser, vil.	98	55
Ladysmith, city:		
Ward 1	60	61
Ward 2	117	61
Ward 3	103	95
Ward 4	230	196
Ward 5	140	174
Ward 6	104	86
Ward 7	105	122
TOTAL	3,888	3,063
ST. CROIX COUNTY		
Baldwin	208	178
Cady	185	114
Cylon	171	120
Eau Galle	209	135
Emerald	149	81
Erin Prairie	152	122
Forest	152	87
Glenwood	207	90
Hammond	198	166
Hudson	656	853
Kinnickinnic	263	246
Pleasant Valley	108	66
Richmond	318	237
Rush River	136	81
St. Joseph	542	583
Somerset	433	375
Springfield	213	97
Stanton	241	185
Star Prairie	434	355
Troy	663	678
Warren	253	204
Baldwin, vil.	406	433
Deer Park, vil.	52	51
Hammond, vil.	275	143
North Hudson, vil.	672	729
Roberts, vil.	220	156
Somerset, vil.	245	163
Star Prairie, vil.	108	86
Wilson, vil.	66	22
Woodville, vil.	178	169
Glenwood City, city:		
Wards 1-3	253	139
Hudson, city:		
Ward 1	271	315
Ward 2	218	310
Ward 3	231	297
Ward 4	275	161
Ward 5	222	185
Ward 6	246	275
New Richmond, city:		
Ward 1	252	179
Ward 2	112	92
Ward 3	227	133
Ward 4	82	83
Ward 5	165	139
Ward 6	279	233
River Falls, city:		
Ward 1	255	235
Ward 2	191	179
TOTAL	11,392	9,960
SAUK COUNTY		
Baraboo	280	385
Bear Creek	138	75
Dellona	145	131
Delton	259	357
Excelsior	180	276
Fairfield	198	195
Franklin	112	126
Freedom	60	121
Greenfield	168	216
Honey Creek	133	140
Ironton	91	130
La Valle	185	256
Merrimac	149	162
Prairie du Sac	179	249
Reedsburg	179	249
Spring Green	236	245
Sumpter	158	149
Troy	152	164
Washington	122	184
Westfield	116	154
Winfield	103	125
Woodland	124	114
Cazenovia, vil.	2	0
Ironton, vil.	41	45
Lake Delton, vil.	200	349
La Valle, vil.	60	86
Lime Ridge, vil.	23	52
Loganville, vil.	42	61
Merrimac, vil.	91	78
North Freedom, vil.	98	130
Plain, vil.	137	202
Prairie du Sac, vil.	530	494
Rock Springs, vil.	84	89
Sauk City, vil.	613	533
Spring Green, vil.	306	271
West Baraboo, vil.	182	232
Baraboo, city:		
Ward 1	29	38
Ward 2	158	161
Ward 3	105	108

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Dukakis and Bentsen (Dem.)	Bush and Quayle (Rep.)
Ward 4	76	95
Ward 5	169	170
Ward 6	29	21
Ward 7	157	141
Ward 8	105	126
Ward 9	33	34
Ward 10	7	6
Ward 11	61	112
Ward 12	72	75
Ward 13	184	325
Ward 14	88	128
Ward 15	87	182
Ward 16	220	269
Reedsburg, city:		
Wards 1-4	270	456
Wards 5-7	283	445
Wards 8-11	307	475
Wisconsin Dells, city	8	33
TOTAL	8,324	10,225
SAWYER COUNTY		
Bass Lake:		
Ward 1	261	104
Ward 2	163	176
Couderay	92	55
Draper	59	47
Edgewater	122	114
Hayward:		
Ward 1	130	203
Ward 2	213	200
Ward 3	166	220
Hunter	133	131
Lenroot:		
Ward 1	213	205
Ward 2	21	25
Meadowbrook	31	49
Meteor	24	39
Ojibwa	71	51
Radisson	104	94
Round Lake	202	200
Sand Lake	190	227
Spider Lake	88	135
Weirgor	102	95
Winter	226	208
Couderay, vil.	36	17
Exeland, vil.	53	49
Radisson, vil.	48	62
Winter, vil.	88	76
Hayward, city:		
Ward 1	87	87
Ward 2	134	127
Ward 3	72	103
Ward 4	102	151
TOTAL	3,231	3,260
SHAWANO COUNTY		
Almon	122	82
Angelica	327	218
Aniwa	103	108
Bartelme	147	61
Belle Plaine	254	422
Birnamwood	130	83
Fairbanks	110	107
Germainia	107	56
Grant	151	241
Green Valley	192	180
Hartland	126	192
Herman	120	172
Hutchins	89	134
Lessor	195	135
Maple Grove	249	198
Morris	92	91
Navarino	76	96
Pella	143	217
Red Springs	126	103
Richmond:		
Ward 1	116	264
Ward 2	131	242
Seneca	96	143
Washington	339	374
Waukechon	147	202
Wescott	562	828
Wittenberg	156	164
Aniwa, vil.	41	48
Birnamwood, vil.	154	145
Bonduel, vil.	174	335
Bowler, vil.	48	65
Cecil, vil.	90	108
Eland, vil.	79	39
Gresham, vil.	79	119
Mattoon, vil.	82	87
Tigerton, vil.	159	171
Wittenberg, vil.	217	260
Shawano, city:		
Wards 1, 2	160	339
Wards 3, 4	168	248
Wards 5, 6	228	318
Wards 7, 8	163	293
Wards 9, 10	186	327
Wards 11, 12	153	347
TOTAL	6,587	8,362
SHEBOYGAN COUNTY		
Greenbush	302	311
Herman	352	432
Holland	338	895
Lima	463	805
Lyndon	287	361
Mitchell	188	228
Mosel	214	263
Plymouth	559	760
Rhine	456	488
Russell	93	93
Scott	302	322
Sheboygan	1,006	994
Sheboygan Falls	536	471
Sherman	308	325
Wilson	652	925
Adell, vil.	100	135
Cascade, vil.	115	141
Cedar Grove, vil.	158	688
Elkhart Lake, vil.	239	332
Glenbeulah, vil.	106	78
Howards Grove, vil.	442	556
Kohler, vil.	276	666
Oostburg, vil.	138	998
Random Lake, vil.	270	345
Waldo, vil.	86	108
Plymouth, city:		
Wards 1, 2	331	338
Wards 3, 4	371	385
Wards 5, 6	351	362
Wards 7, 8	340	371
Sheboygan, city:		
Ward 1	682	904
Ward 2	681	706
Ward 3	594	508
Ward 4	613	293
Ward 5	694	399
Ward 6	773	639
Ward 7	780	407
Ward 8	1,091	602
Ward 9	930	820
Ward 10	986	497
Ward 11	951	579
Ward 12	734	348
Ward 13	835	669
Ward 14	869	688
Ward 15	801	603
Ward 16	679	375
Sheboygan Falls, city:		
Wards 1, 2	525	482
Wards 3, 4	459	425
Wards 5, 6	373	351
TOTAL	23,429	23,471

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Dukakis and Bentsen (Dem.)	Bush and Quayle (Rep.)
TAYLOR COUNTY		
Aurora	117	61
Browning	139	185
Chelsea	116	204
Cleveland	63	55
Deer Creek	141	127
Ford	74	40
Goodrich	91	83
Greenwood	115	137
Grover	41	61
Hammel	138	134
Holway	98	70
Jump River	96	64
Little Black	197	220
Maplehurst	83	49
McKinley	90	69
Medford	309	557
Molitor	48	56
Pershing	71	27
Rib Lake	163	162
Roosevelt	154	54
Taft	105	56
Westboro	149	142
Gilman, vil.	112	100
Lublin, vil.	49	25
Rib Lake, vil.	188	158
Stetsonville, vil.	110	119
Medford, city:		
Ward 1	185	303
Ward 2	177	299
Ward 3	151	300
Ward 4	215	337
TOTAL	3,785	4,254
TREMPEALEAU COUNTY		
Albion	145	105
Arcadia	487	208
Burnside	201	57
Caledonia	96	127
Chimney Rock	70	31
Dodge	160	47
Ettrick	279	262
Gale	281	369
Hale	304	142
Lincoln	179	108
Pigeon	210	110
Preston	238	141
Sumner	153	164
Trempealeau	304	245
Unity	164	78
Eleva, vil.	164	114
Ettrick, vil.	108	132
Pigeon Falls, vil.	106	77
Strum, vil.	284	173
Trempealeau, vil.	235	237
Arcadia, city	463	404
Blair, city	242	259
Galesville, city	246	363
Independence, city	309	208
Osseo, city	375	368
Whitehall, city	409	373
TOTAL	6,212	4,902
VERNON COUNTY		
Bergen	251	316
Christiana	230	124
Clinton	152	83
Coon	202	132
Forest	95	113
Franklin	219	189
Genoa	170	115
Greenwood	117	83
Hamburg	204	172
Harmony	146	117
Hillsboro	133	131
Jefferson	259	170
Kickapoo	110	91
Liberty	33	34
Stark	60	65
Sterling	140	153
Union	73	84
Viroqua	350	306
Webster	135	63
Wheatland	101	69
Whitestown	87	79
Chaseburg, vil.	59	74
Coon Valley, vil.	169	212
De Soto, vil.	72	58
Genoa, vil.	74	55
La Farge, vil.	158	130
Ontario, vil.	84	73
Readstown, vil.	83	88
Stoddard vil.	196	160
Viola, vil.	30	29
Hillsboro, city:		
Ward 1	50	53
Ward 2	63	69
Ward 3	111	80
Ward 4	67	81
Viroqua, city:		
Ward 1	180	197
Ward 2	126	170
Ward 3	125	136
Ward 4	121	169
Ward 5	139	205
Ward 6	109	141
Westby, city:		
Ward 1	190	140
Ward 2	170	140
Ward 3	111	77
TOTAL	5,754	5,226
VILAS COUNTY		
Arbor Vitae:		
Ward 1	189	192
Ward 2	296	413
Ward 3	99	116
Boulder Junction	174	405
Cloverland	193	244
Conover	225	334
Lac du Flambeau:		
Ward 1	265	310
Ward 2	186	170
Land O'Lakes	156	307
Lincoln:		
Ward 1	301	527
Ward 2	92	144
Ward 3	23	32
Ward 4	14	39
Manitowish Waters	124	340
Phelps:		
Ward 1	172	244
Ward 2	87	157
Plum Lake	113	172
Presque Isle	125	200
St. Germain:		
Ward 1	142	211
Ward 2	144	323
Washington:		
Ward 1	171	305
Ward 2	93	130
Winchester	121	135
Eagle River, city:		
Ward 1	74	116
Ward 2	50	82
Ward 3	64	94
Ward 4	90	100
TOTAL	3,781	5,842
WALWORTH COUNTY		
Bloomfield	484	757
Darien	190	409
Delavan:		
Ward 1	157	303
Ward 2	296	498
Ward 3	209	352

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Dukakis and Bentsen (Dem.)	Bush and Quayle (Rep.)
East Troy	722	795
Geneva	545	826
Lafayette	169	333
La Grange	292	443
Linn:		
Ward 1	204	500
Ward 2	50	158
Lyons	420	577
Richmond	265	335
Sharon	117	243
Spring Prairie	266	399
Sugar Creek	415	708
Troy	373	478
Walworth	154	446
Whitewater	256	392
Darien, vil.	203	271
East Troy, vil.	496	467
Fontana on Geneva, vil.	240	563
Genoa City, vil.	148	297
Sharon, vil.	156	236
Walworth, vil.	214	528
Williams Bay, vil.	288	549
Delavan, city:		
Ward 1	347	384
Ward 2	303	425
Ward 3	273	539
Elkhorn, city:		
Ward 1	308	483
Ward 2	255	385
Ward 3	305	527
Lake Geneva, city:		
Ward 1	220	385
Ward 2	263	463
Ward 3	239	318
Ward 4	212	400
Whitewater, city:		
Ward 1	461	354
Ward 2	512	498
Ward 3	541	596
Ward 4	635	639
TOTAL	12,203	18,259
WASHBURN COUNTY		
Barronett	110	39
Bashaw	175	198
Bass Lake	70	52
Beaver Brook	145	117
Birchwood	80	86
Brooklyn	76	50
Casey	105	91
Chicog	65	41
Crystal	56	65
Evergreen	246	213
Frog Creek	21	31
Gull Lake	28	46
Long Lake	173	134
Madge	124	64
Minong	196	180
Sarona	97	70
Spooner	149	157
Springbrook	85	92
Stinnett	43	45
Stone Lake	85	79
Trego	166	157
Birchwood, vil.	100	109
Minong, vil.	95	103
Spooner, city:		
Ward 1	127	94
Ward 2	79	62
Ward 3	135	176
Ward 4	123	109
Ward 5	128	120
Shell Lake, city:		
Ward 1	66	51
Ward 2	55	51
Ward 3	66	65
Ward 4	124	127
TOTAL	3,393	3,074
WASHINGTON COUNTY		
Addison	582	802
Barton	423	660
Erin	454	806
Farmington	357	664
Germantown	41	60
Hartford	586	842
Jackson	448	961
Kewaskum	199	305
Polk	542	1,001
Richfield:		
Ward 1	372	707
Ward 2	410	668
Ward 3	353	548
Ward 4	413	679
Trenton	661	1,072
Wayne	230	368
West Bend	662	1,263
Germantown, vil.:		
Ward 1	409	601
Ward 2	626	881
Ward 3	660	1,150
Ward 4	632	994
Jackson, vil.	414	453
Kewaskum, vil.	409	586
Newburg, vil.	118	210
Slinger, vil.	412	526
Hartford, city:		
Ward 1	561	655
Ward 2	488	639
Ward 3	425	459
Milwaukee, city:		
Ward 285	0	0
West Bend, city:		
Ward 1	561	735
Ward 2	409	526
Ward 3	437	989
Ward 4	503	783
Ward 5	446	574
Ward 6	549	622
Ward 7	463	544
Ward 8	652	995
TOTAL	15,907	24,328
WAUKESHA COUNTY		
Brookfield:		
Wards 1, 4	119	252
Wards 2, 8	166	257
Wards 3, 6	150	476
Wards 5, 7	165	330
Wards 9, 10	182	242
Delafield:		
Wards 1, 2	288	579
Wards 3, 4	291	631
Wards 5, 6	259	664
Eagle	348	537
Genesee:		
Ward 1	207	463
Ward 2	231	298
Ward 3	154	298
Ward 4	187	403
Ward 5	225	327
Lisbon:		
Wards 1, 12, 13	350	577
Wards 2, 3	224	235
Wards 4-6	504	643
Wards 7-11	501	929
Merton:		
Wards 1-3	399	845
Wards 4-6	399	734
Wards 7, 8	258	707
Mukwonago:		
Wards 1-3	612	891
Ward 4	109	156
Wards 5, 6	274	374
Oconomowoc:		
Wards 1, 3, 6	536	937
Wards 2, 4, 5	469	908

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Dukakis and Bentsen (Dem.)	Bush and Quayle (Rep.)
Wards 7, 8	268	456
Ottawa	608	862
Pewaukee:		
Wards 1, 2	289	410
Wards 3-5	322	480
Wards 6, 7	226	284
Wards 8, 9	346	576
Wards 10, 11	161	212
Wards 12-14	399	890
Summit:		
Wards 1-3	350	535
Wards 4-6	387	743
Vernon:		
Wards 1, 2	275	361
Ward 3	111	163
Ward 4, 5	314	448
Wards 6, 9	259	367
Wards 7, 8	491	650
Waukesha:		
Wards 1-4	612	979
Wards 5, 7	361	644
Ward 6	211	358
Ward 8	182	200
Big Bend, vil.	272	332
Butler, vil.	550	524
Chenequa, vil.	61	318
Dousman, vil.	172	338
Eagle, vil.	219	267
Elm Grove, vil.:		
Wards 1, 2	164	900
Wards 3, 4	227	929
Wards 5, 6	304	716
Wards 7, 8	153	749
Hartland, vil.:		
Ward 1	186	183
Ward 2	172	233
Ward 3	244	320
Ward 4	191	247
Ward 5	135	250
Ward 6	171	259
Ward 7	142	298
Lac La Belle, vil.	35	101
Lannon, vil.	194	256
Menomonee Falls, vil.:		
Wards 1, 2	160	278
Wards 3, 6	684	942
Wards 4, 5	807	894
Ward 7	481	551
Wards 8, 9	595	667
Wards 10-12	940	1,578
Ward 13	336	536
Wards 14, 18	594	995
Wards 15, 16, 19	736	1,063
Ward 17	179	214
Ward 20	373	402
Merton, vil.	180	341
Mukwonago, vil.:		
Wards 1-6	806	949
Ward 7	0	2
Nashotah, vil.	108	193
North Prairie, vil.	217	315
Oconomowoc Lake, vil.	49	263
Pewaukee, vil.:		
Wards 1-3	515	660
Wards 4-6	581	750
Sussex, vil.:		
Wards 1-5	879	1,080
Ward 6	0	2
Wales, vil.	405	654
Brookfield, city:		
Wards 1-4	925	1,872
Wards 5-7	794	2,026
Wards 8-10	773	2,158
Wards 11-13	628	2,501
Wards 14-17	696	2,181
Wards 18-21	746	1,830
Wards 22-24	1,082	1,937
Delafield, city:		
Wards 1, 6	303	557
Ward 2	203	227
Ward 3	202	299
Ward 4	144	295
Ward 5	158	323
Muskego, city:		
Wards 1, 2	527	644
Wards 3, 4	547	638
Wards 5, 6	504	537
Wards 7, 8	508	532
Wards 9, 10	479	536
Wards 11, 12	492	672
Wards 13, 14	484	718
New Berlin, city:		
Wards 1-3	968	1,181
Wards 4-7	1,070	1,588
Wards 8-10	1,065	1,232
Ward 11	229	346
Wards 12, 13	718	1,159
Wards 14-17	1,120	1,844
Wards 18-20	839	1,295
Wards 21-23	682	793
Ward 24	198	382
Oconomowoc, city:		
Wards 1-4	563	818
Wards 5-7	499	783
Wards 8-10	547	530
Wards 11-13	480	846
Waukesha, city:		
Ward 1	522	918
Ward 2	171	264
Ward 3	391	325
Ward 4	264	350
Ward 5	373	252
Ward 6	341	241
Ward 7	385	357
Ward 8	423	413
Ward 9	485	1,013
Ward 10	394	309
Ward 11	459	909
Ward 12	234	540
Ward 13	314	310
Ward 14	568	708
Ward 15	391	369
Ward 16	403	296
Ward 17	292	262
Ward 18	359	313
Ward 19	155	180
Ward 20	220	176
Ward 21	615	522
Ward 22	543	403
Ward 23	186	202
Ward 24	460	613
Ward 25	225	266
Ward 26	365	354
Ward 27	315	321
Ward 28	395	407
Ward 29	471	521
Ward 30	489	961
Ward 31	231	232
TOTAL	57,598	90,467
WAUPACA COUNTY		
Bear Creek	100	203
Caledonia	174	330
Dayton	294	612
Dupont	74	152
Farmington:		
Wards 1-3	177	432
Wards 4, 5	333	537
Fremont	98	184
Harrison	136	59
Helvetia	97	162
Iola	162	152
Larrabee	165	299
Lebanon	214	283
Lind	160	298

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD*—Cont.

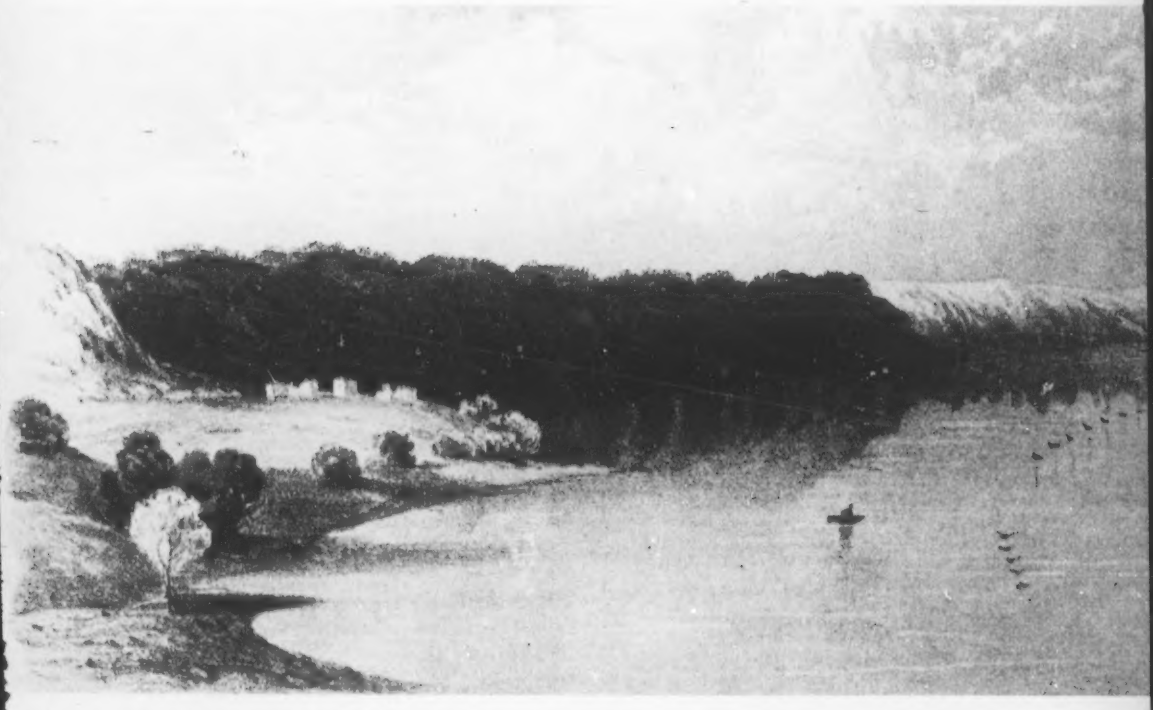
District	Dukakis and Bentsen (Dem.)	Bush and Quayle (Rep.)
Little Wolf	156	306
Matteson	112	178
Mukwa	400	524
Royalton	180	345
St. Lawrence	97	147
Scandinavia	170	219
Union	131	160
Waupaca	135	268
Weyauwega	56	148
Wyoming	54	58
Big Falls, vil.	19	21
Embarrass, vil.	58	107
Fremont, vil.	87	194
Iola, vil.	235	313
Ogdensburg, vil.	20	56
Scandinavia, vil.	59	72
Clintonville, city:		
Wards 1, 2	172	252
Ward 3	120	172
Ward 4	138	192
Wards 5, 6	193	336
Ward 7	127	250
Manawa, city	186	324
Marion, city	203	356
New London, city:		
Wards 3, 4	256	310
Wards 5, 6	221	377
Wards 7, 8	215	313
Wards 9, 10	201	195
Waupaca, city:		
Ward 1	166	242
Ward 2	147	264
Ward 3	113	174
Ward 4	146	266
Ward 5	126	261
Weyauwega, city	195	456
TOTAL	7,078	11,559
WAUSHARA COUNTY		
Aurora	140	218
Bloomfield	108	233
Coloma	83	110
Dakota	149	281
Deerfield	84	138
Hancock	78	113
Leon	191	252
Marion	333	408
Mount Morris	209	224
Oasis	78	117
Plainfield	92	95
Poysippi	139	280
Richford	66	116
Rose	101	93
Saxeville	105	240
Springwater	233	298
Warren	107	128
Wautoma	201	298
Coloma, vil.	61	125
Hancock, vil.	64	71
Lohrville, vil.	81	52
Plainfield, vil.	168	191
Redgranite, vil.	217	185
Wild Rose, vil.	126	225
Berlin, city	8	18
Wautoma, city:		
Ward 1	116	15[illegible]
Ward 2	108	13[illegible]
Ward 3	89	14[illegible]
TOTAL	3,535	4,953
WINNEBAGO COUNTY		
Algoma	703	1,165
Black Wolf	477	776
Clayton	476	744
Menasha:		
District 6	655	687
District 7	637	570
District 8	537	953
District 9	699	1,167
Neenah	501	922
Nekimi	221	444
Nepeuskun	117	204
Omro	339	456
Oshkosh:		
Ward 13	498	686
Ward 14	273	309
Poygan	198	198
Rushford	265	337
Utica	193	345
Vinland	402	479
Winchester	277	433
Winneconne	402	580
Wolf River	196	336
Winneconne, vil.	374	609
Appleton, city:		
Ald. Dist 9, Ward 2	21	29
Ald. Dist 10, Ward 2	39	96
Menasha, city:		
Ward 1	645	714
Ward 2	643	510
Ward 3	631	596
Ward 4	769	566
Ward 5	793	540
Neenah, city:		
Ward 20	444	1,083
Ward 21	531	640
Ward 22	519	885
Ward 23	507	522
Ward 24	510	627
Ward 25	557	665
Ward 26	579	562
Ward 27	713	946
Ward 28	8	18
Omro, city	560	602
Oshkosh, city:		
Ward 29	537	1,057
Ward 30	625	607
Ward 31	590	850
Ward 32	571	644
Ward 33	641	540
Ward 34	634	528
Ward 35	702	673
Ward 36	786	904
Ward 37	715	681
Ward 38	821	940
Ward 39	800	919
Ward 40	712	810
Ward 41	644	500
Ward 42	686	826
Ward 43	678	744
Ward 44	622	684
Ward 45	835	1,177
TOTAL	28,508	35,085
WOOD COUNTY		
Arpin	148	120
Auburndale	151	157
Cameron	67	157
Cary	63	99
Cranmoor	28	76
Dexter	87	68
Grand Rapids:		
Ward 1	263	243
Ward 2	196	189
Ward 3	176	187
Ward 4	187	288
Ward 5	52	36
Ward 6	190	141
Ward 7	180	190
Ward 8	194	269
Ward 9	88	196
Hansen	172	147
Hiles	40	41
Lincoln	270	285
Marshfield	139	189
Milladore	180	103

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Dukakis and Bentsen (Dem.)	Bush and Quayle (Rep.)
Port Edwards	378	235
Remington	65	76
Richfield	180	286
Rock	99	169
Rudolph	347	225
Saratoga:		
Ward 1	527	410
Ward 2	553	394
Seneca	259	235
Sherry	189	111
Sigel	331	239
Wood	166	142
Arpin, vil.	65	55
Auburndale, vil.	126	124
Biron, vil.	197	181
Hewitt, vil.	98	145
Milladore, vil.	78	55
Port Edwards, vil.	468	501
Rudolph, vil.	145	73
Vesper, vil.	136	125
Marshfield, city:		
Wards 1, 11	281	422
Wards 2, 12	311	628
Wards 3, 13	352	561
Wards 4, 14	374	602
Wards 5, 15	322	356
Wards 6, 16	322	450
Wards 7, 17	339	549
Wards 8, 18	313	432
Wards 9, 19	339	383
Wards 10, 20	354	496
Nekoosa, city:		
Ward 1	167	126
Ward 2	151	96
Ward 3	175	196
Ward 4	161	119
Pittsville, city:		
Ward 1	70	85
Ward 2	41	39
Ward 3	54	55
Wisconsin Rapids, city:		
Ward 1	245	143
Ward 2	267	140
Ward 3	243	161
Ward 4	233	165
Ward 5	303	202
Ward 6	280	208
Ward 7	215	294
Ward 8	184	213
Ward 9	224	198
Ward 10	245	207
Ward 11	260	190
Ward 12	174	163
Ward 13	261	188
Ward 14	233	248
Ward 15	173	149
Ward 16	331	347
Ward 17	348	314
Ward 18	238	215
Ward 19	213	247
TOTAL	16,074	16,549

Wisconsin State Symbols

Wisconsin state symbols: origin and descriptions of the official state symbols as specified in Sections 1.07, 1.08, 1.10 and 14.45 of the Wisconsin Statutes



"Big-Foot's Village and Lake", now known as Lake Geneva. From a lithograph after a sketch by Mrs. Juliette Kinzie in her book, Wau-Bun, *1856.* *Courtesy Iconographic Collections, State Historical Society of Wisconsin (WHi(X3)21558).*

WISCONSIN STATE SYMBOLS

(See front and back endpapers)

The Coat of Arms

The Great Seal

Over the years a substantial group of items has gained statutory recognition as state symbols. These symbols provide a focus for expanding public awareness of Wisconsin's history and diversity, particularly when used in classrooms as teaching tools to pique student interest. Wisconsin now has an official flag, coat of arms, motto, seal, song, symbol of peace, tree, flower, bird, fish, animal, wildlife animal, domestic animal, beverage, dog, insect, mineral, rock, fossil, and soil. The "badger" nickname, however, remains unofficial.

A brief historical description and text of the pertinent section of the Wisconsin Statutes for each symbol follows.

Flag. An official design for Wisconsin's state flag was initially provided by the legislature in 1863. Noting that a flag had not been adopted and that Civil War regiments in the field were requesting flags, the legislature formed a 5-member, joint select committee to report "....a description for a proper state flag." This action resulted in the adoption of 1863 Joint Resolution 4, which provided a design for a state flag that was substantially the same as the regimental flags already in use by Wisconsin troops.

It was not until 1913, however, that language concerning flag specifications was added to the Wisconsin Statutes. Chapter 111, Laws of 1913, created a state flag provision in what is now statute Section 1.08. This description was quite similar to the 1863 version, specifying a dark blue flag with the state coat of arms centered on each side.

The 1913 design remained unchanged until the enactment of Chapter 286, Laws of 1979, which repealed and recreated statute Section 1.08. Most significant of the changes required by the 1979 act was adding the word "Wisconsin" and the date "1848" — the date of statehood — in white letters, centered above and below the coat of arms, respectively. This change was the culmination of years of legislative attempts to alter or replace Wisconsin's flag to make it more distinctive and recognizable.

The 1979 revision also provided certain technical changes in dimensions, proportions, materials and so on to make it easier for flag manufacturers to comply with the law.

"**1.08 State flag.** (1) The Wisconsin state flag consists of the following features:

(a) Relative dimensions of 2 to 3, hoist to fly.

(b) A background of royal blue cloth.

(c) The state coat of arms, as described under s. 1.07, in material of appropriate colors, applied on each side in the center of the field, of such size that, if placed in a circle whose diameter is equal to 50% of the hoist, those portions farthest from the center of the field would meet, but not cross, the boundary of the circle.

(d) The word 'WISCONSIN' in white, capital, condensed Gothic letters, one-eighth of the hoist in height, centered above the coat of arms, midway between the uppermost part of the coat of arms and the top edge of the flag.

(e) The year '1848' in white, condensed Gothic numbers, one-eighth of the hoist in height, centered below the coat of arms, midway between the lowermost part of the coat of arms and the bottom edge of the flag.

(f) Optional trim on the edges consisting of yellow knotted fringe.

(2) The department of administration shall ensure that all official state flags that are manufactured on or after May 1, 1981 conform to the requirements of this section. State flags manufactured before May 1, 1981 may continue to be used as state flags."

Coat of arms. The coat of arms, now provided in statute Section 1.07, is an integral part of the state seal and also appears on the state flag. Its history parallels that of the seal.

On the coat of arms is a sailor with a coil of rope and a "yeoman" — usually considered a miner — with a pick, representing labor by water and land. They are supporting a quartered shield with symbols representing agriculture (plow), mining (pick and shovel), manufacturing (arm and hammer), and navigation (anchor). Centered on the shield is a small U.S. coat of arms and motto ("E pluribus unum" or "One out of many") symbolizing Wisconsin's loyalty to the Union. At the base, a cornucopia, or horn of plenty, stands for prosperity and abundance, while a pyramid of lead ingots represents mineral wealth. Centered over the shield at the crest is a badger, the state animal, and on a banner above, the state motto, "Forward".

"**1.07 State coat of arms.** The coat of arms of the state of Wisconsin is declared to be as follows:

ARMS. — Or, quartered, the quarters bearing respectively a plow, a crossed shovel and pick, an arm and held hammer, and an anchor, all proper; the base of shield resting upon a horn of plenty and pyramid of pig lead, all proper; over all on fesse point, the arms and motto of the United States, namely: Arms, palewise of 13 pieces argent and gules; a chief azure; motto (on garter surrounding inescutcheon), 'E pluribus unum'.

CREST. — A badger, passant, proper.

SUPPORTERS. — Dexter, a sailor holding a coil of rope, proper; sinister, a yeoman resting on a pick proper.

MOTTO. — Over crest, 'Forward'."

Motto: "Forward". The motto, "Forward", which is part of the coat of arms, is provided in statute Section 1.07 (see above). It was introduced in the 1851 revision of the state seal and coat of arms. Governor Nelson Dewey had asked the chancellor of the university, John H. Lathrop, to design a new seal. It is alleged that during a chance meeting on a trip to New York City the governor and the subsequent chief justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, Edward Ryan, evolved a new seal from the Lathrop design. Ryan objected to the proposed Latin motto. As an alternative, they first thought of "Excelsior", which suggested the words "Forward", "Upward" and "Onward"; "Forward" was chosen.

Seal. Section 4, Article XIII, of the Wisconsin Constitution requires the legislature to provide a "great seal", to be kept by the secretary of state and used to authenticate all official acts of the governor except laws. The seal consists of the coat of arms with the words "Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin" centered above and a curved line of 13 stars below, with an ornamental border. A modified "lesser seal" is provided as the seal of the secretary of state to be used to authenticate documents.

The history of the seal is inextricably entwined with that of the coat of arms. An official seal was created in 1836, when Wisconsin became a territory, and was revised in 1839. When Wisconsin achieved statehood in 1848, a new seal was prepared. This seal was changed in 1851 because, it is said, Governor Nelson Dewey did not like it. In 1881, Chapter 280 for the first time precisely described the great seal (and coat of arms) in language that ultimately became Sections 1.07 and 14.45 of the statutes.

"**14.45 Great and lesser seals.** (1) The state shall have a great seal and a lesser seal both of which shall be kept in the office of the secretary of state.

(2) The great seal of the state consists of a metallic disc, 2 3/8 inches in diameter, containing, within an ornamental border, the following devices and legend: The coat of arms of the state, as in s. 1.07 described; above the arms, in a line parallel with the border, the words, 'Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin;' in the exergue, in a curved line, 13 stars.

(3) A lesser seal, 1 3/4 inches in diameter, engraved with the device of the great seal, with the words, 'Seal of the Secretary of State,' in a curved line above, and the words, 'State of Wisconsin,' in a curved line below such device, is the seal of the secretary of state, and may

be used to authenticate all papers and documents issued by him, except the official acts of the governor, and such copies of the laws and records in the office of said secretary as may be required for use as evidence in any other state, territory or country."

Song: "On, Wisconsin!". The music for "On, Wisconsin!" was composed in 1909 by Willian T. Purdy with the idea of entering it in a Minnesota contest for the creation of a new football song. Instead, a friend, Carl Beck, persuaded Purdy to dedicate the song to the University of Wisconsin football team, and collaborated in the effort by writing the lyrics. The song was introduced at the University of Wisconsin in November 1909. It was later acclaimed by John Philip Sousa as the best college song he ever heard.

Lyrics more in keeping with the purposes of a state song were subsequently written in 1913 by J.S. Hubbard (then editor of the *Beloit Free Press*) and Judge (later Tax Commissioner) Charles D. Rosa. Hubbard and Rosa were among the delegates from many states convened in 1913 to commemorate the centennial of the Battle of Lake Erie, where Oliver Hazard Perry defeated the British fleet near Put-in-Bay, Ohio.

Inspired by the occasion, they provided new, more solemn words to the already well-known Wisconsin football song. Their lyrics, some of which were later incorporated in the official state song, were first performed under the leadership of Prof. Julius E. Olson, chairman of the Wisconsin delegation.

Although "On, Wisconsin!" was recognized everywhere as Wisconsin's song, the state did not officially adopt it until 1959. In that year, Representative (later State Treasurer) Harold W. Clemens discovered that Wisconsin was one of only 10 states without a song. As a vocalist, he had sung "On, Wisconsin!" at public gatherings for many years thinking it was the state song. Clemens introduced a bill to give "On, Wisconsin!" the status he thought it deserved. On discovering that many different lyrics existed, an official text for the first verse of what was to become the state anthem was incorporated in the bill. It was enacted as Chapter 170, Laws of 1959, amending statute Section 1.10.

"**1.10 State song and state symbols.** The Wisconsin state song is 'On, Wisconsin', music written by W.T. Purdy, the words to which are as follows: 'On, Wisconsin!, On, Wisconsin! Grand old badger state! We, thy loyal sons and daughters, Hail thee, good and great. On, Wisconsin! On, Wisconsin! Champion of the right, 'Forward', our motto — God will give thee might!'...."

Symbol of peace: mourning dove. Various individuals and organizations concerned with conservation and wildlife long sought a protected status for the dove. Concluding an effort that stretched over a decade, the mourning dove was added to statute Section 1.10 as Wisconsin's official symbol of peace and removed from the statutory definition of game birds by Chapter 129, Laws of 1971.

"**1.10 State song and state symbols.** .... The state symbols are as follows: The mourning dove (zenaidura macoura corolinensis linnaus) is the symbol of peace...."

Tree: sugar maple. A state tree was first selected by a vote of Wisconsin school children in 1893. The maple tree won, followed by oak, pine and elm. In 1948 another vote was conducted among the school children by the Youth Centennial Committee. In that election the sugar maple again polled the most votes, followed by white pine and birch. The 1949 Legislature, in spite of efforts by white pine advocates, enacted Chapter 218, creating statute Section 1.10, which designated the sugar maple as the official state tree.

"**1.10 State song and state symbols.** .... The state symbols are as follows: .... the Wisconsin state tree is the sugar maple (acer saccharum)...."

Flower: wood violet. In 1908 Wisconsin school children nominated 4 candidates for state flower: the violet, wild rose, trailing arbutus and white water lily. On Arbor Day 1909, the final vote was taken, and the violet won. Chapter 218, Laws of 1949, which created statute Section 1.10, named the wood violet Wisconsin's official flower.

"**1.10 State song and state symbols.** .... The state symbols are as follows: .... the Wisconsin state flower is the wood violet (viola papilionacea)...."

Bird: robin. In 1926-27, Wisconsin school children voted to select a state bird. The robin received twice the votes given any other bird. Chapter 218, Laws of 1949, creating statute Section 1.10, officially made the robin the state bird.

"**1.10 State song and state symbols.** .... The state symbols are as follows: .... the Wisconsin state bird is the robin (turdus migratorius)...."

Fish: muskellunge. As early as 1939 an effort was made by joint resolution to adopt the muskellunge as the obvious candidate for state fish. The trout was a very distant alternative suggestion. In 1955, by Chapter 18 and without a dissenting vote, the legislature amended statute Section 1.10 to declare the muskellunge to be Wisconsin's official fish.

> "**1.10 State song and state symbols.** .... The state symbols are as follows: .... the Wisconsin state fish is the muskellunge (Esox masquinongy masquinongy Mitchell)...."

Animals: badger, white-tailed deer, dairy cow. Although the *badger* has been closely associated with Wisconsin since territorial days, it was not declared the official state animal until 1957. Over the years its likeness had been incorporated in the state coat of arms, seal, flag, and even in the Capitol architecture, as well as being immortalized in the song, "On, Wisconsin!" ("...Grand old badger state!"). "Bucky Badger" has long been the University of Wisconsin's mascot. In 1957 a bill to establish the badger as state animal was introduced at the request of 4 Jefferson County elementary school students who discovered from a historical society publication that the badger did not have the official status most people assumed. They wanted this oversight corrected. Custom and usage virtually dictated the badger as the self-evident choice for state animal. Serious opposition developed, however, when a faction from Wisconsin's northern counties introduced a bill to make the *white-tailed deer* the official animal, citing the state's large native deer population, the animal's physical attributes, and the considerable economic benefits derived from the annual deer hunt. When the legislative debate ended, a compromise had produced 2 official animals to be added to statute Section 1.10: 1957 Chapter 209 made the badger the "state animal", while Chapter 147 named the white-tailed deer the state "wildlife animal".

Badger nickname. History, rather than nature or the law, explains Wisconsin's nickname, the "Badger State". It evolved during the lead-mining boom which began just prior to 1830 in southwestern Wisconsin. The name was first applied when miners who were too busy digging the "gray gold" to build houses moved into abandoned mine shafts and makeshift burrows for shelter — like badgers. Although "badgers" had a somewhat derogatory connotation at first, it gradually gained acceptance as an apt description of the hardworking and energetic settlers of the Wisconsin Territory. While the nickname stuck, it has remained unofficial.

The *dairy cow* was added to statute Section 1.10 as Wisconsin's official "domestic animal" by Chapter 167, Laws of 1971, in recognition of its many contributions to the state. This action was termed a logical and long overdue step, consistent with the state promoting itself as *America's Dairyland*, the legend placed on state automobile license plates by Chapter 115, Laws of 1939, which created statute Section 341.13.

1972 Executive Order 32 designated Wisconsin's first official dairy cow and ordered the secretary of the Department of Agriculture to establish an annual rotation among Wisconsin's remaining purebreeds. The Guernsey was selected for the honor in 1989, followed in 1990 by the Holstein-Friesian.

> "**1.10 State song and state symbols.** .... The state symbols are as follows: .... the Wisconsin state animal is the badger (taxidea taxus); the Wisconsin domestic animal is the dairy cow (bos taurus); the Wisconsin wildlife animal is the white-tailed deer (odocoileus virginianus) ...."

Beverage: milk. The 1987 Legislature designated milk as the state beverage in recognition of Wisconsin's position as the nation's leading milk producing state and its contributions to the Wisconsin economy. In 1987, Wisconsin generated 17.4 percent of the U.S. milk production.

1987 Wisconsin Act 279 (1987 Senate Bill 161) amended statute Section 1.10 and designated milk as the official state beverage. The bill was supported by the World Dairy Expo, as well as various Wisconsin dairy production and dairy cattle associations.

> "**1.10 State song and state symbols.** .... The state symbols are as follows: .... the Wisconsin state beverage is milk...."

Dog: American water spaniel. 1985 WisAct 295, an amendment to statute Section 1.10, named the American water spaniel as Wisconsin's official state dog. Enactment of the law was the culmination of years of effort by eighth grade students of Lyle Brumm at Washington Junior High School in New London who had made it a class project. The American water spaniel is said to be one of only 5 dog breeds indigenous to the United States and the only one native to Wisconsin. A New London area physician — Dr. Fred J. Pfeifer — is generally credited with developing and standardizing the breed, working to establish it by securing United Kennel Club registration in 1920. American Kennel Club recognition followed in 1940.

The American water spaniel was developed to be a practical, versatile hunting dog which combined certain physical attributes with intelligence and a good disposition. Typically spaniel in character, the dog is of medium size, with a muscular, compact build. Its tightly curled, oily coat is liver or dark chocolate colored. The head has a square muzzle, oval eyes, broad nostrils and long, wide ears set above the eye line. A curved, tapering tail is covered with hair to the tip. No flashy show animal, the American water spaniel is described as an unadorned, utilitarian dog that earns its keep as an outstanding hunter, watchdog and family pet.

"**1.10 State song and state symbols.** .... The state symbols are as follows: .... the Wisconsin state dog is the American water spaniel...."

Insect: honey bee. Selection of the honey bee as official state insect was achieved when statute Section 1.10 was amended by Chapter 326, Laws of 1977. The bill which became law was introduced at the request of the third grade class of Holy Family School of Marinette and the Wisconsin Honey Producers Association. Attempts to allow all elementary school pupils in the state to decide the selection by popular ballot were unsuccessful. Other contenders for the title were the monarch butterfly, dragon fly, ladybug and mosquito.

"**1.10 State song and state symbols** .... The state symbols are as follows: .... the Wisconsin state insect is the honey bee (apis mellifera)...."

Mineral and rock: galena and red granite. Chapter 14, Laws of 1971, amended statute Section 1.10 to make galena the official state mineral and red granite the state rock. The proposal was introduced at the request of the Kenosha Gem and Mineral Society to promote geological awareness. Criteria for initial selection by the Wisconsin Geological Society included nativity, abundance, uniqueness, economic value and historical significance.

"**1.10 State song and state symbols.** .... The state symbols are as follows: .... the Wisconsin state mineral is the galena (lead sulphide); the Wisconsin state rock is the red granite...."

Fossil: trilobite. 1985 WisAct 162 amended statute Section 1.10 to designate the trilobite Calymene celebra as the official state fossil. Introduced at the request of the Wisconsin Geological Society, the fossil is intended to symbolize the state's ancient past and encourage interest in our uniquely rich geological heritage. It compliments the state rock and mineral created earlier (1971). A major rival for fossil recognition was the mastodon, a large prehistoric, elephant-like creature.

Pronounced "TRY-loh-bite" — Latin describing the 3-lobed anatomy of this small invertebrate (a body divided by furrows into segments) — it is an extinct marine arthropod, with multiple sets of paired, jointed legs, its head and tapering body armored in an exoskeleton that is repeatedly molted as the animal grows. The trilobite flourished in the warm, shallow salt water sea that hundreds of millions of years ago periodically covered what is now Wisconsin. Their fossil remains average 1 to 2 inches in length. The largest complete specimen is 14 inches, while incomplete parts indicate some were possibly much longer (over 30 inches). Trilobite fossils are abundant and distinctive enough to be easily recognized. Good specimens can be found preserved in rock formations throughout most of Wisconsin.

"**1.10 State song and state symbols**.... The state symbols are as follows: .... the Wisconsin state fossil is the trilobite (calymene celebra)...."

Soil: Antigo Silt Loam. An official state soil was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 33, a declaration intended as a reminder of our soil stewardship responsibilities. Its advocates argued that soil, a natural resource that took 10,000 years to produce, is not only essential to Wisconsin's economy, but is the foundation of life. It needs to be conserved, rather than abused, poisoned, eroded or covered with concrete. Selected to represent the over 500 major soil types in Wisconsin, Antigo silt loam is a productive, level, silty soil of glacial origins, subsequently enriched by organic matter from prehistoric forests. Found chiefly in Wisconsin — stretching in patches across the north central part of the state — it is named after one of our cities. It is a versatile soil which supports dairying, potato growing and timber. This amendment to statute Section 1.10 was the result of a successful recognition drive led by Professor Francis D. Hole, UW-Madison soil scientist.

"**1.10 State song and state symbols** .... The state symbols are as follows: .... the Wisconsin state soil is the Antigo silt loam (typic glossoboralf)."

Addenda

12

Additions and revisions: state governmental update through July 14, 1989

"Ashland and the Apostle Islands", from a wood engraving in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, *February 26, 1887.* *Courtesy Iconographic Collections, State Historical Society of Wisconsin (WHi(X3)27333).*

ADDENDA

The additions and revisions listed here result from actions occurring after the *1989-1990 Wisconsin Blue Book* went to press and up to July 15, 1989. Information in the addenda is presented in the same sequence as in the Blue Book proper. Selected state government agency changes enacted by the 1987 Wisconsin Legislature and 1989 Wisconsin Act 31 (the 1989-90 budget) have also been included.

BIOGRAPHIES

Addenda relating to pages 1 to 98.

Susan Shannon Engeleiter (Rep.), 33rd Senate District*

Born Brookfield, March 18, 1952; married; 2 children. Graduate Brookfield Central High School; B.S. UW-Madison 1974; J.D. 1981. Full-time legislator, attorney. Former teacher.

Elected to Assembly 1974, 1976; elected to Senate in April 1980 special election; reelected since 1982. Minority Leader 1987, 1985; Assistant Minority Leader 1983. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1989** — Labor, Business, Insurance, Veterans and Military Affairs; Legislative Council (since 1985); Transportation Projects Comn.; Legis. Adv. Com. to the Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn. **1987** — Economic Development, Financial Institutions and Fiscal Policies (resigned 4/24/87); Senate Organization (also 1985, 1983); Senate Rules; Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (also 1985); Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization (also 1985); Disability Bd. (also 1985); Gov.'s Comn. on Welfare Reform. **1985** — Strategic Development Comn.; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Law Revision, on Mental Health Issues. **1983** — Labor, Business, Veterans Affairs and Insurance; Aging, Financial Institutions and State Institutions (eff. 5/24/83); Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions; Legis. Coun. Com. on Interstate Banking. **1981** — Aging, Business and Financial Institutions and Transportation (also 1979); Spec. Com. on Reapportionment; Uniform State Laws Comn.; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Economic Development, on the Prosecutorial System, on Sexual Assault and Abuse (also 1979). **1979** — Legislative Council Com. on Community Correctional Programs. Assembly committee assignments: **1977** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Engrossed Bills (also 1975); Local Affairs. **1975** — Education; Legislative Council Education Committee and Subcommittee on Truancy; Special Committee on Income Factor in School Aid Formula.

Voting address: 14925 Santa Maria Drive, Brookfield 53005.

---

*Resigned effective April 20, 1989 to become Administrator of the U.S. Small Business Administration.

Otto C. Junkermann (Rep.), 6th Assembly District*

Born Milwaukee, 2/7/29; married; 6 children. Graduate Milwaukee Washington H.S.; attended Layton School of Art and Design, Industrial Design and Photography. Full-time legislator. Former industrial designer, television industry manager and owner/operator of screen process business. WW II and Korean conflict veteran; served in Navy 1946-48, served in Marine Corps 1951-56; received 3 battle stars and Presidential Unit citation. Member Family Violence Center (bd. mbr.); Allouez Kiwanis Club; Allouez VFW; Marine Corps League. Brown Co. Supervisor 1982-87, and mbr. of its Planning Commission and Protection Committee; Selective Service Bd. No.5, (chm., 6th yr.); Wis. Prison Industries Bd. member.

Elected to Assembly in December 1987 special election. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Natural Resources; Urban and Local Affairs; Legis. Council Com. on Solid Waste Management and its Subcom. on Resource Recovery.

Voting address: 1301 Garland Street, Green Bay 54301.

*Representative Junkermann was elected to the 1987 Wisconsin Legislature after the 1987-1988 Blue Book was published. He replaced Representative Charneski who resigned September 2, 1987.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Addenda relating to pages 341 to 410.

ASSEMBLY STANDING COMMITTEES:

Veterans and Military Affairs, Subcommittee on Ft. McCoy — THOMPSON, *chairperson;* SCHNEIDER, BOLLE, MUSSER, VAN GORDEN.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Addenda relating to pages 411 to 620.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH: OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Governor's Special Committees

State Historical Records Advisory Board: DOUGLAS OGILVIE, resigned effective 5/26/89.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH: COMMERCE

Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, Department of

Animal Health and Disease Research Council: CHARLES FINUCAN (reappointment); HOWARD J. COOK (reappointment).

Development, Department of

Main Street Programs, Council on: DIANE BARTEE, resigned effective 6/11/89; THOMAS KELL, resigned effective 5/31/89.

Regulation and Licensing, Department of

Hearing Aid Dealers and Fitters Examining Board: NANCY COFFEY, resigned effective 6/19/89.

Medical Examining Board: JAMES L. ESSWEIN (confirmation pending, succeeding Douglas G. Devan).

Nursing Home Administrator Examining Board: SHIRLEY P. KELLER (confirmation pending, filling vacancy).

Pharmacy Examining Board: CHARLES DINKEL (confirmation pending, succeeding Rod C. Bohn); DAN REYNOLDS (confirmation pending, succeeding Charles W. Lang).

EXECUTIVE BRANCH: EDUCATION

Public Instruction, Department of

Library and Network Development, Council on: SIDNEY PLOTKIN, resigned effective 6/8/89.

University of Wisconsin System

University of Wisconsin — Oshkosh: DAVID J. WARD, *Acting Chancellor* (effective 9/1/89, succeeding Edward M. Penson).

EXECUTIVE BRANCH: ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

Natural Resources, Department of

Lake Michigan Commercial Fishing Board: BERT SMITH, resigned effective 6/22/89.

Snowmobile Recreational Council: SUSAN HILLIARD (confirmation pending, reappointment), THOMAS E. MASSON (confirmation pending, reappointment), ERNEST C. NELSON (confirmation pending, reappointment), DONALD RUEHLOW (confirmation pending, filling vacancy).

EXECUTIVE BRANCH: HUMAN RELATIONS AND RESOURCES

Health and Social Services, Department of

Mental Health, Council on: BEVERLY YOUNG (reappointment).

Radiation Protection Council: SEYMOUR ABRAHAMSON (reappointment); CHARLES R. WILSON (reappointment).

Industry, Labor and Human Relations, Department of

Labor and Management Council: GERALD WHITBURN (succeeding John T. Coughlin).

Migrant Labor, Council on: JOHN F. EBBOTT (reappointment); ROSA I. GUERRERO (reappointment); PAUL HEDRICK, JR. (reappointment).

EXECUTIVE BRANCH: GENERAL EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS

Administration, Department of

Women's Council: BRIDGET DONALDSON (reappointment); RUTH GODAR (reappointment).

Employment Relations, Department of

Affirmative Action, Council on: ZABELLE MALKASIAN (reappointment by senate minority leader).

EXECUTIVE BRANCH: INTERSTATE AGENCIES

Great Lakes Compact Commission: LINDA BOCHERT (reappointment).

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Addenda relating to pages 629 to 664.

JUDICIAL BRANCH: SERVICE AGENCIES

Judicial Council: STEPHEN D. WILLETT (reappointment).

JUDICIAL BRANCH: CIRCUIT COURTS

Judges of Circuit Court

Dodge, Branch 3: ANDREW BISSONNETTE (succeeding Thomas W. Wells, effective 6/9/89) for a term ending 7/31/89.

Forest-Florence: ROBERT ANSON PIERCE KENNEDY (succeeding James W. Karch, effective 5/22/89) for a term ending 7/31/90.

St. Croix, Branch 1: ERIC J. LUNDELL (succeeding John G. Bartholomew, effective 7/1/89) for a term ending 7/31/90.

STATISTICS

Addenda relating to pages 665 to 854.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT: **County Officers in Wisconsin**

District Attorney: Monroe County: JOHN M. MATOUSEK (effective 8/11/89) for a term ending 1/7/91. *Pierce County:* ERIC G. JOHNSON (effective 8/10/89) for a term ending 1/7/91.

ELECTIONS

Addenda relating to pages 873 to 956.

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS, BY DISTRICT

Senate District	Composed of Assembly Districts	Pol. Party	Candidates	Vote
		Special Election, June 27, 1989		
33rd.	97th, 98th, 99th	Dem.	Thomas J. Hickey	2,169
		Rep.	Margaret A. Farrow	8,291

COUNTY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS

County or Part	Senate District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
		Special Election, June 27, 1989			
Milwaukee (part)	33rd	Hickey	1,056	Farrow	2,986
Waukesha (part)	33rd	Hickey	1,113	Farrow	5,305

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

STATE GOVERNMENT AGENCY CHANGES ENACTED BY THE 1987 WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE*

Agencies Abolished	Statute Section Repealed	Act
Community Development Finance Authority	Sec. 233.03	399
Criminal Justice, Council on	Sec. 15.107 (1)	27
Customized Labor Training Board	Sec. 560.095	27
Data Processing, Council on	Sec. 15.107 (6)	142
Economic Adjustment, Council for	Sec. 15.157 (5)	27
Economic and Community Development, Council on	Sec. 15.157 (1)	27
Economic Development and Export, Council on	Sec. 15.157 (4)	27
Health Policy Council	Sec. 14.107 (3)	399
Historic Sites, Division of*	Sec. 15.703 (1)	27
Hospital Rate-setting Commission	Sec. 15.105 (15)	27
Hospital Rate-setting Council	Sec. 15.107 (1m)	27
Museum, Division of*	Sec. 15.703 (2)	27

Agencies Replaced	Statute Section Repealed and Recreated	Act
Barbers Examining Board and Cosmetology Examining Board replaced by combined Barbering and Cosmetology Examining Board	Sec. 15.405 (14)(15)	265
Health Care Coverage for the Uninsured, Council on, replaced by Pilot Projects for the Uninsured, Council on	Sec. 15.197 (18)	413
Technology Development Board replaced by Development Finance Board	Sec. 15.155 (1)	27

Agencies Renamed	Statute Section Amended	Act
Health Facilities Authority changed to Health and Educational Facilities Authority	Sec. 231.02 (1)	27
State Employes Merit Award Board changed to State Employes Suggestion Board	Sec. 15.105 (6)	142

*Reflects the abolishment or replacement of state agencies occurring after the publication of the 1987-1988 Blue Book; functions of divisions of historic sites and museum now performed within State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

STATE GOVERNMENT AGENCY CHANGES ENACTED BY 1989 WISCONSIN ACT 31 (the 1989-90 budget)

Administration, Department of: *Division of Corrections Hearings* created; *Parole Commission** created and attached to department under Sec. 15.03 (legislation to be submitted by 9/1/89 transferring commission to corrections); *Division of Housing** created; *Housing Trust Fund Advisory Council** created; *Board of the U.S.S. Wisconsin* created; *Low-Level Radioactive Waste Council* sunset date extended to 7/1/96.

Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, Department of: *Farm Mediation and Arbitration Board* sunset date extended to 6/30/91.

Corrections, Department of*: created (effective 1/1/90).

Development, Department of: renamed *Department of Tourism and Development**; *Minority Business Development Board** created; *Rural Economic Development Board** created; *Strategic Planning Council** transferred from Department of Administration.

District Attorneys: become state employes — appropriation created and certain oversight responsibilities delegated to the Department of Administration.

Employment Relations, Department of: *State Employes Suggestion Board* transferred from Department of Administration.

Employe Trust Funds, Department of: *Deferred Compensation Board* created; and the state deferred compensation plan transferred from Employe Trust Funds Board.

Health and Social Services, Department of: *Division of Youth Corrections* created; *Juvenile Correctional Rate Review Council* repealed; director of prison industries transferred to Department of Corrections.

Land Information Board*: created.

Legislative Council: Executive secretary changed to executive director; statutory requirement for Committee on Mining repealed.

Military Affairs, Department of: Executive assistant to adjutant general created; *Division of Emergency Government** and *State Emergency Response Commission* consolidated and transferred from Department of Administration and renamed *State Emergency Response Board* and membership revised.

Natural Resources, Department of: *Lower Wisconsin State Riverway Board* and *State Trails Council* created and both attached to department under Sec. 15.03.

Personnel Board*: repealed.

Public Instruction, Department of: *Council on Suicide Prevention* recreated; *Environmental Education Coordinating Council** created; *Council for Milwaukee Public Schools Grant Program* created.

Racing Board: Positions created (director of security; director of data processing; chief steward).

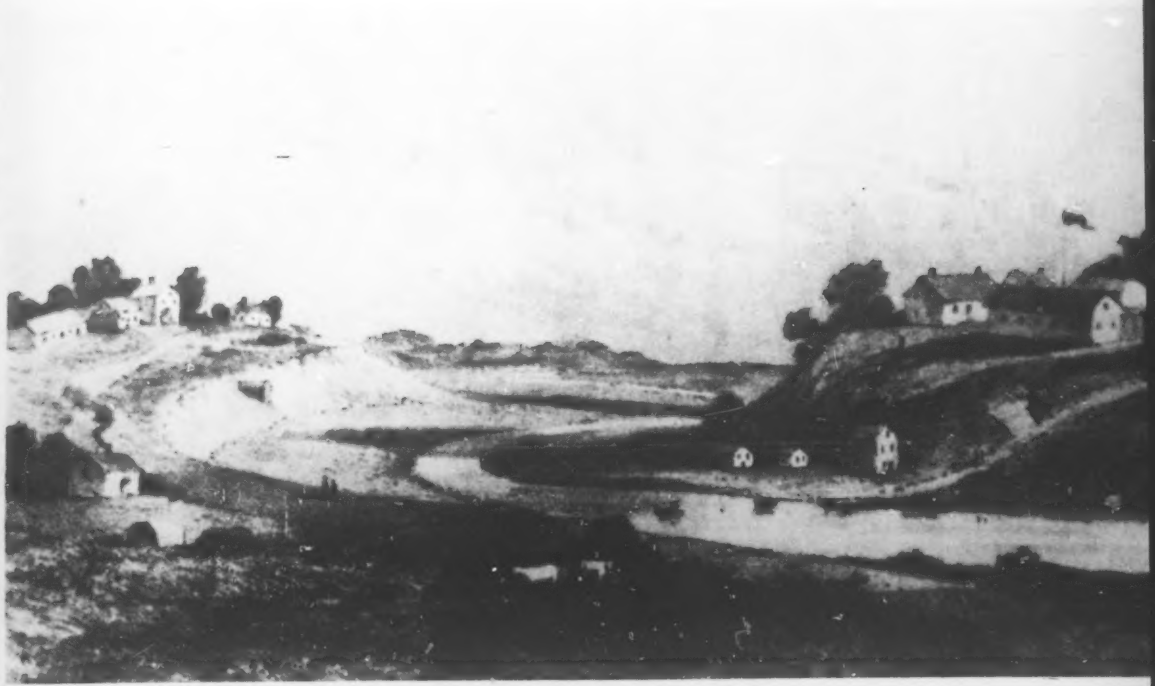
Regulation and Licensing, Department of: *Acupuncture Examining Board** created.

University of Wisconsin System: *Council on Physician Loans** created; *Solid Waste Research Council* created; *Radioactive Waste Review Board, Radioactive Waste Policy Council,* and *Radioactive Waste Technical Council* transferred from Department of Administration and sunset effective 7/1/91; UW-Madison required by statute to establish Athletic Board*.

---

*Partially vetoed by Governor Tommy G. Thompson on August 3, 1989; subject to possible legislative override.

Alphabetical Index



"Fort Winnebago in 1831", from a lithograph after a sketch by Mrs. Juliette Kinzie in her book, Wau-Bun, *1856. Courtesy Iconographic Collections, State Historical Society of Wisconsin (WHi(X313)2615).*

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

Page

A

Abrahamson, Shirley S., supreme court justice ... **8**, 9, 630, 646, 753, 887
Accidents, traffic ... 422, 531, **849—51**
Accounting examining board ... 473, 477, 479
Accounts and finance division, public service commission ... 470, 472
Acid deposition research council ... 579, 583
Acupuncture examining board, regulation and licensing department ... 968
Acts, Wisconsin (session laws) ... 353, 361
Addenda ... 963—68
Adelman, Lynn S., senator ... **76**, 907, 909, 922, 924, 925
Adjutant general ... 568—71
  list of, 1839—1964, *see* 1962 BB 200
  special articles in prior *Blue Books* ... 298
Administration department ... 423—24, **578—92**
Administrative code ... 353, 364, 404—05
Administrative judicial districts ... 647, 662—63
Administrative rules clearinghouse ... 389, 390, 391
Administrative rules review committee ... 358, 363, 382—83
Adolescent pregnancy prevention and pregnancy services board ... 550—51
Adult education, vocational ... 514—18, 712
Aeronautical taxes and fees ... 817, 819
Aeronautics council ... **529**, 531
Affirmative action ... 599—600, 602
  council ... 599—600, 966
  division, employment relations department ... 599, 600, 602
Aging ... 542
Aging and long term-care, board on ... **586—87**
Agricultural rank of Wisconsin ... 667
Agricultural resource management division, agriculture, trade and consumer protection department ... 449, 451
Agricultural stations, U. of Wis. ... 500
Agricultural statistics ... 666—75
  land sales ... 673
  assets, debts ... 674
  farm income ... 669, 670
  farm marketing cash receipts ... 668, 669, 670
  farm operators ... 675
  land sales, by county ... 673
  number, size of farms ... 670—72
  rank of Wisconsin among states ... 667
Agriculture, Wisconsin
  legislation, 1987 session ... 367—68
  special articles in prior *Blue Books* ... 297
Agricultural statistics service, Wisconsin ... 453
Agriculture, trade and consumer protection
  board ... 449, 451
  department ... **449—56**
AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome)
  governor's advisory council ... 435
  legislation, 1987 session ... 375
Air pollution ... 421, 512, 520, 524, 705
Page
  control council ... 520
Airports ... 531, 532, 853
Alcohol and other drug abuse
  citizens council on ... 427, 428
  legislation, 1987 session ... 376
  state council on ... 427—28
Alcohol and other drug programs council ... 495, **497**
American Indian advisory committee ... 429
American Indian advisory committee on tribal courts ... 391
American Indian language and culture education board ... **499**
American Indian study committee ... 391
American Indian technical advisory committee ... 391
America's dairyland ... 961
Andrea, Joseph F., senator ... **64**, 907, 908, 909, 922, 924
Animal health ... 420, 449, 451
Animal health division, agriculture, trade and consumer protection department ... 449, 451, 453
Animal health and disease research board ... 451, 453—54
Animal health and disease research council ... 449, 451, 453, 965
Animals, state (badger, cow, deer) ... 958, 961
Annotations, Wisconsin ... 353, **404**
Antaramian, John M., representative ... **65**, 911, 914, 926, 929
Appeals court ... 335, 632, 633, 646, **655—57**
  vote for judges ... 886
Appointments by governor ... 420, 425—26
  nonstatutory ... 429—47
Apportionment
  maps of districts ... 18—19, 22—98
  population of districts ... 18, 365, 366
  special article in prior *Blue Books* ... 297
Apprenticeship and training ... 515, 517, 553, 554, **558**, 559
Apprenticeship council ... 554, **558**
Architects examining board ... **474**, 476, 477, 479
Archives and research services division, state historical society ... 488, **490—91**, 492
Area, Wisconsin counties
  gross, land, water ... 734
  lakes ... 733
  square miles ... 779
Arson ... 561, 563
Articles, special, in *Blue Books*, 1958 to 1987 ... 297—98
Arts board ... 484, **587**, 719
Asians, governor's council on ... 430
Aspin, Les, congressman ... **13**, 905, 919
Assembly
  caucus chairpersons ... **49**, **69**, 342, 349
  chief clerk ... 21, **88**, 342, 349, 350
  committees ... 354, 357, 379—81
  employes ... 344, 358
  majority leader ... 21, 342, 349
    biography ... **37**
    assistant majority leader ... 21, 69, **342**
  maps of districts ... 22—86, 90—98
  members, biographies and photos ... 23—87

Page

members, lists of, 1848 — 1983 755
minority leader 21, 342, 349
biography **59**
assistant minority leader 21, **47**, 342
officers 21, 342, 349
population of districts ..... 365—66
sergeant at arms 21, **88**, 342, 349, 350
session days ..... 350—52, 355—57
speaker ..... 21, **53**, 342, 349, 354, 357, 358, 754—55
speaker pro tempore 21, **73**, 342, 349
speakers, list of, 1848 — 1989 ..... 754—55
term of office 343
vote, 1987 special election 925
vote, 1987 special election, primary 909
vote, 1988 general election ..... 925—30
vote, 1988 primary election ..... 910—16
lists of officers, 1848 — 1957, *see* prior *Blue Books*; chief clerks — 1935 BB 259; 1944 BB 190; 1958 BB 322
sergeants at arms — 1935 BB 260; 1944 BB 191; 1958 BB 322
Assessment of manufacturing property 608, 610, 825, 828
Assessments, by counties 825
Assessments and property taxes 608, 610, 825, 828
Assessors board, state 608, 610
Associations, statewide ..... 676—93
Attorney general 412, 414, 415, 561, 562, 567, 595, 751
biography and photo **6**, 7
list of, 1848 — 1989 751
Attorneys, admission to bar 647, 650
Attorneys professional competence board 633, 647, **650**
Attorneys professional responsibility board ..... 633, 647, **650—51**
Audit bureau, legislative ..... 363, 364, **401—02**
Audit committee, joint legislative ..... 358, 363, **383—84**
Audit, municipal 608
Authorities, state ..... 415, 462, **616—19**
Automatic fire sprinkler system contractors and journeymen examining council 554, 558
Automobile accidents ..... 422, 531, **849—51**
Automobile registrations 422, 531, 817, 849
Aviation 423, 529
tax and appropriations ..... 817—19

B

Bablitch, William A., supreme court justice 9, **10**, 630, 646, 753
Badger board, badger fund ..... 610—11, 614
Baldus, Alvin J., representative **41**, 910, 913, 916, 926, 928, 930
Banking commissioner office ..... 420, **457—58**
banks division 457, 458
consumer credit division 457, 458
review board 457, 458
Banks, statistics 457, 458
branch banks 698, 699
Baraboo/Sauk county campus, UW center system **505**, 709, 710
Barbering and cosmetology examining board 377, 474, 476, 477, 479, 967
Barbers examining board 967
Barca, Peter W., representative **65**, 911, 914, 926, 929
Barish, Lawrence S., Blue Book editor ..... x, 403
Barrett, Thomas M., representative **31**, 910, 915, 925, 929
Barron county campus (Rice Lake), UW center system **505**, 709, 710
Bay-Lake regional planning commission ..... 621—22
Beck, Constance P., secretary, employment relations department 599
Bell, Jeannette L., representative **37**, 910, 915, 925, 929
Benefit plan operations division, employe trust funds department 596, 599
Besadny, Carroll D., secretary of natural resources 519
Beverage, state 958, 961
Beverages
legislation, 1987 session 368
tax 819
Bicycle coordinating council, governor's advisory 430
Bill analyses 359, 403
Bill drafting 403
Bilingual education 403
Bingo control board **474**, 477, 479
Biographies and pictures ..... 4—88, 964—65
index to biographies ..... 2—3
Biotechnology
governor's council on 430
special committee on ..... 391—92
Bird, state 958, 960
Birth records, statistics ..... 423, 545, **806—07**
Black affairs, governor's council on 431
Black, Spencer, representative **73**, 912, 913, 927, 928
Black population 802, 803
Blind
blindness council 539, 548
business enterprise program 547
education council 495, 499
school 418, 493, 496
Blue Book
artwork and photographs 364, **403**
distribution ii
governor's forward i
introduction iii
special articles in prior editions x
table of contents ..... 297—98
Bock, Peter E., representative ..... iv—ix
Bogue, Margaret Beattie **27**, 910, 914, 925, 929
Bolle, Dale J., representative 101
Boundary area commission, Minnesota-Wisconsin **23**, 910, 913, 914, 925, 928, 929
legislative advisory committee ..... **626—27**
technical advisory committee 626
Boxing clubs tax 626
Boyle, Frank, representative 819
Bradley center sports and entertainment corporation **71**, 911, 913, 927, 928
Brancel, Ben, representative ..... 414, 415, **619—20**

Page

Brandemuehl, David A., representative ... **55**, 911, 914, 915, 916, 926, 928, 930
Broadcasting, council on public ... 512—13
Broadcasting stations ... 800—02
Budget, state ... 338, 426, 578, 582, **583**
  special article in prior *Blue Books* ... 297
  statistics ... 821, 822
Buettner, Carol A., senator ... **56**, 907, 908, 909, 922, 924, 925
Bugher, Mark D., secretary of revenue ... 607
Building commission ... 364, **384—85**, 582, 583
Building inspection ... 554, **558**
Buildings and grounds division, department of administration ... 578, 582
Buildings, state ... 417—19, 543, 578, 582
Bulletin of proceedings ... 352, 353
Burial sites preservation board ... 489, **492—93**
Burke, Brian B., senator ... **26**, 907, 908, 922, 924
Business and education partnerships council ... 495, 497
Business and industry, special article in prior *Blue Books* ... 297
Business, consumer legislation, 1987 session ... 368
Business licensing and regulation division, regulation and licensing department ... 473, **479**
Business, governor's committee on minority ... 440

C

Callow, William G., supreme court justice ... **8—10**, 630, 646, 753
Camp Douglas ... 568
Camp Williams ... 568
Campaign financing ... 346, 593—94, **880—82**
Canvassers, board of state ... 595, 880
Capitol and executive residence board ... **589**
Capitol press corps ... 363
Cappella, Elena A., executive director, judicial commission ... 651
Care and treatment facilities division, health and social services department ... 537, 543, **544**, 549
Carpenter, Timothy W., representative ... **35**, 910, 915, 925, 929
Cartographer, state ... 504
Categorical aids ... 545, 550, 841
Cattanach, R. Dale, state auditor, director of legislative audit bureau ... 401
Caucus chairpersons ... 49, 50, 66, 69, **342**
Caucuses, legislative ... 346, 348, 349
Ceci, Louis J., supreme court justice ... 9, **10**, 630, 646, 753
Central state hospital ... 845
CESAS (Cooperative educational service agencies) ... 421, 719, 742
Central Wisconsin center for the developmentally disabled, Madison ... 537, 543, 845
Certification standards review council ... 579, 583

Page

Chiarkas, Nicholas, state public defender ... 571
Chief clerks, legislature ... 20, 21, **88**, 342, 349, 350
  lists of, 1848—1957, *see* prior *Blue Books*: 1935 BB 259; 1944 BB 190; 1958 BB 322
Child abuse and neglect prevention board ... **551**
Child care regulation special committee ... 392
Child custody legislation, 1987 session ... 371
Children
  aid to dependent ... 374, 377, 423, 538, **545**, 840, 841
  child labor council ... 555, 559
  child support ... 538, 545, 549, 550
  delinquent ... 537, **543**, 549
  handicapped ... 423, 493, 496, 499
  institutions for ... 537, 543, 845
  legislation, 1987 session ... 369—70
Chilsen, Walter J., senator ... **78**, 922, 923
Chiropractic examining board ... 475, 477, 479
Chvala, Charles J., senator ... **52**, 907, 908, 909, 922, 924
Cigarette tax ... 819
Circuit courts ... 631, 632, 633, 634, **658**
  clerks ... 339, 782
  current judges ... 658—62, 966
  vote for judges ... 883, 885—86
Cities, Wisconsin
  government ... 339—40
  incorporation year, number, population ... 769—72
  pension system ... 424, 596—99
  special articles in prior *Blue Books* ... 297
  urbanized areas population ... 784
  see 1987-1988 Blue Book 720
Civil defense, *see* Emergency government
  special articles in prior *Blue Books* ... 298
Civil service ... 416—17, **599—602**
  merit award board ... 967
    see Suggestion board
  personnel board ... 424, **606**, 968
  personnel commission ... 424, **606—07**
Civil war, special articles in prior *Blue Books* ... 298
Claims (against the state) board ... **587—88**
Clarenbach, David E., representative ... 21, **73**, 912, 913, 927, 928
Classification and compensation division, department of employment relations ... 599, 600, 602
Clean water fund task force ... 431
Climate
  special articles in prior *Blue Books* ... 297
Coastal management ... 582, 583
  council ... 431
Coat of arms, state ... 958, 959
Coggs, G. Spencer, representative ... **33**, 910, 915, 925, 929
Coggs, Marcia P., representative ... **33**, 910, 915, 925, 929
Coleman, Charles W., representative ... **51**, 911, 916, 926, 930
Collection agency advisory committee ... 457, 458
Collective bargaining ... 535—36, **602**

Page

Collective bargaining division, employment relations department 599, 600, 602
Colleges and universities, private 708
Columbia correctional institution 543, 845
Columbus quincentennial council 461
Commerce and industry
development ..... 420—21, 460—64
see Wisconsin business and industry
special articles in prior *Blue Books* 297
statistics ..... 693—99
Commerce functions of executive branch ..... 420—21, **449—83**
agriculture, trade and consumer protection department ..... 420, **449—56**
banking commissioner office ..... 420, **457—58**
credit unions commissioner office ..... 420, **459—60**
development department ..... 420, **460—64**
insurance commissioner office ..... 420, **465—67**
profile 420
public service commission ..... 420, **470—72**
regulation and licensing department ..... 420, **473—79**
savings and loan commissioner office ..... 420, **479—81**
securities commissioner office ..... 420, **481—83**
Commercial fishing boards 526
Commissioners of public lands board .. 562, 567, 614, 615
Communications division, lottery board 468, **469**
Community aids special committee 392
Community development ..... 460—64
Community development finance authority 462, 967
Community services division, health and social services department . 537, 539, 541, 543, **544**, 549
Congressional district maps, population 18, 19
Congressional medal of honor: Wisconsin recipients, special article in prior *Blue Books* 298
Congressional representatives from Wisconsin ..... 13—17
vote, 1988 general election ..... 919—21
vote, 1988 primary election ..... 905—07
list of, 1848—1987 *see 1987-1988 Blue Book* 711-13
list of, 1943—1989 756
territory of Wisconsin, *see* 1944 BB 354
Conservation, *see* Natural resources
special articles in prior *Blue Books* 297
Conservation and recreation statistics ..... 700—06
Conservation congress 521, 523, 525
Conservation corps board ..... 590—91
Conservation fund 829
Constitution, Wisconsin ..... 299—321, 335, 343
legislation (amendments), 1987 session 370
table of contents ..... 300—01
votes on amendments ..... 322—26, 889
Constitutional officers **412**, 414, 425, 447, 493, 561, 612, 614
biographies and photos ..... 4—7
list of, 1848—1987 *see 1987-1988 Blue Book* p. 704—06
list of, 1939—1989 751
Constitutional offices, departments ..... 425—47, 447—48, 493—99, 561—67, 612—14, 614—15
Construction wage rate council 555, **559**

Page

Consumer credit division, banking commissioner office 457, **458**
Consumer credit review board 457
Consumer protection 420, 449, 451, 453, 561, **565**
see Agriculture, trade and consumer protection
Controlled substances board 539, 542, **548**
Cooperative educational service agencies 421, 719
Coroners 339, **783**
Corporations 377, 424, 612, **613**, 695, 819, 835
Corporations division, secretary of state office 612, **613**
Correctional center system 418, 543, 845
Correctional population and expenditures 844
Correctional institutions ..... 417—18, **543, 845**
Correctional system legislation, 1987 session 370
Corrections department 968
Corrections division, health and social services department 538, 541, 543, **545**
parole commission 968
pardon advisory board ..... 442—43
prison industries board 552
Corrections hearings division, administration department 968
Cosmetology examining board 967
see Barbering and cosmetology examining board 377, 474, 476, 477, 479
Coughlin, John T., public service commissioner 470
Counties
area 734, 779
board chairperson 780
circuit court clerks 339, **782**
clerks 339, **780**
coroners, medical examiners 339, **783**
county seats 339, **779**
creation date 779
district attorneys 339, **782**
employes' pensions ..... 596—99
executives, administrators 339, **780**
highways 847
number 339
population 779, 804
see 1987-1988 Blue Book 766
property tax 823, 825
registers of deeds 339, **781**
shared revenues 824
sheriffs 339, **783**
state aid 824
supervisors 339, **779**
surveyors 339, **784**
treasurers 339, **781**
valuation 825
Court commissioners ..... 663—64
Courts ..... 335, **629—64**
administrative districts ..... 632, 662—63
appeals court ..... 335, 632, **655—57**
circuit courts ..... 335, 631, 632, 633, **658—62**
commissioners ..... 663—64
director of state courts 632, 646, **647, 649**
election statistics ..... 883, 885—87
judges ..... 335, 630, 633, 646, 656, 658—62
municipal courts 335, 632, 633, **664**
procedure ..... 633—34

Page

reorganization ... 632
supreme court ... 335, **630**, 631, 632, 633, **646—51**
supreme court, appeals court decisions ... 635—45
Cowles, Robert L., senator ... **24**, 907, 908, 909, 922, 924
Credit union review board ... 459, **460**
Credit unions commissioner office ... 420, **459—60**
Crime ... 417—18, 423, 538, 543, 545, 549, 550, **561—66**, 844, 845
legislation, 1987 session ... 370—71
statistics ... 844, 845
victims compensation ... 561, 562, 563, **565**
council ... 561, 562, **565**
Crime victims services office ... 561, 562, **565**
Criminal investigation division, justice department ... 561, 562, **563**, 566
Criminal justice council ... 967
Criminal legal representation ... 423, **571—72**
Cummings, Marlene A., secretary, regulation and licensing department ... 473
Customized labor training board ... 462, 967
Czarnezki, Joseph J., senator ... **36**, 907, 908, 922, 924

D

Dane county regional planning commission ... 622
Data processing council ... 967
Davis, J. Mac, senator ... **42**, 922, 923
Davison, Glenn A., director, vocational, technical and adult education board ... 514
Day, Roland B., supreme court justice ... **8**, 630, 646
Deaf, school for ... 418, 493, **496**
Death records, statistics ... 423, 538, **545**
Debt, public ... 385—86, 418—19, **826—27**, 838
Debt management joint survey committee ... 358, 363, **385—86**
Deferred compensation board ... 968
Deininger, David G., representative ... **53**, 911, 914, 926, 928, 929, 930
Delinquent children ... 537, 538, 539, **543**, 544, 549, 845
Democratic party, state officers ... 862—63
organization ... 858, **860—61**
platform ... 865—68
Dentistry examining board ... 474, 476, 477, 479
Departments (definition) of state government ... 415
Dependent children ... 423, 537, 544, 549, 550, 841
Depository selection board ... 588
Designers examining board ... 474, 476, 477, 479
Development department ... 420, **460—64**
Development finance board ... 462, **464**, 967
Development fund, Wisconsin ... 420—21, 462
Developmental disabilities council ... **552**
Developmental disabilities laws special committee ... 392
Developmentally disabled ... 537, 543, 544, **552**
Disabilities, governor's committee for people with ... 432
Disability board ... 428
Disabled, *see* Handicapped

Page

Discrimination in employment ... 423, 554, 555, 556, **558**, 559, 560, 606—07
Disease prevention ... 423, 538, 541, 542, **545**
Diseases of animals and plants ... 420, 449, **451**, 453—54
District attorneys ... 339, 634, **782**, 967
Divorces ... 423, 806, 809
Dodge correctional institution ... **543**, 845
Dog, state ... 958, 961—62
Domestic abuse council ... 539, **548**
Domestic relations legislation, 1987 session ... 371—72
Driver education ... 532
Driver licensing ... 422—23, 528, **531**, 817
Drug and alcohol abuse ... 537, 539, **544**, 549
Drug law enforcement special committee ... 392—93
Drunk driving ... 378, 849
Duff, Marc, representative ... **77**, 912, 916, 927, 930
Dunleavy, Terence M., racing board director ... 473
Dwelling code council ... 555, **559**

E

Early intervention intra-agency coordinating council ... 432
East Central Wisconsin regional planning commission ... 622
Eau Claire campus, UW system ... **501—02**, 508, 709, 710
Economic adjustment council ... 462, 967
Economic and community development
Community development finance authority ... 462, 967
council ... 462, 967
Housing and economic development authority ... 411, 462, **617—19**
Economic development and export council ... 462, 967
Economic development division, development department ... 460, 461, **462**
Economic issues, governor's council ... 433
Economic support division, health and social services department ... 538, 541, 543, 545
Education
aids ... 494, 497, 719, 720, 721—22
block grant advisory committee ... 433
elementary and secondary ... 340, 421, **493—99**, 713—22
expenditures ... 421, 484, 486, 488, 495, 500, 514, **719**, 720—22
higher ... 421, **500—13**, 708—13, 717, 719—22
legislation, 1987 session ... 372
special articles in prior *Blue Books* ... 297
statistics ... 707—22
vocational education council ... 446
vocational, technical, adult ... 421, **514—18**, 708, 712, 719
Education commission of the states ... **624—25**
Education functions of executive branch ... 421, **484—518**
educational communications board ... 421, **484—86**, 719

Page

higher educational aids board ..... 421, **486—87**, 719
historical society ..... 421, **487—93**, 719
medical college of Wisconsin, inc. .. 421, 446—47, 487, 708, 719
profile 419, 421
public instruction department ..... 412, 413, 414, 421, **493—99**, 719
university of Wisconsin system ..... 417—18, 421, **500—13**, 709, 710, 711, 719
vocational, technical and adult education board ..... 421, **514—18**, 708, 712, 719
Educational approval board ..... **517—18**
Educational communications board ..... 421, **484—86**, 719
Educational radio and television ..... **484—86**, 800—02
Educational service agencies, cooperative (CESAS) 421, **719**
Election process, Wisconsin ..... 874—82
special articles in prior *Blue Books* 297
Election returns, canvassers board **595**, 880
Election statistics, GENERAL ..... 917—56, 967
congressional representatives from Wisconsin ..... 919—21
president and vice president, by county 917
president and vice president, by ward ..... 931—56
representatives to assembly ..... 925—30
senators, state ..... 922—25, 967
senators, U.S., by county 918
Election statistics, HISTORICAL
constitutional amendments ..... 322—26
governor ..... 759—62
statewide referenda ..... 327—28
Election statistics, NONPARTISAN ..... 883—89
appeals court judges 886
circuit court judges ..... 885—86
constitutional amendments 889
superintendent of public instruction 888
supreme court justice 887
Election statistics, PRESIDENTIAL
delegates to national convention 902, 903
preference votes, statistics 1988 ..... 890—901
vote 1848 — 1988 ..... 757—59
vote by county, November 1988 917
vote by ward, November 1988 ..... 931—56
Election statistics, PRIMARY
circuit court judges 883
congressional representatives from Wisconsin ..... 905—07
representatives to assembly ..... 909—16
senators, state ..... 907—09, 967
senator, U.S. 904
superintendent of public instruction 884
Elections advisory council 593, 594
Elections board ..... 424, **593—95**, 876, 879—82
Elections in Wisconsin ..... 873—956
Elective state officers ..... **4—7**, 412, 414
list of, 1939 — 1989 751
see 1987-1988 Blue Book 704—06
Electorate, Wisconsin ..... 874—75
Electoral college 877
Electric utilities taxation 608, 610, **819**
Ellis, Michael G., senator 20, **58**, 342, 922, 923
Emergency government (civil defense) division, department of administration ..... 462, 578, **582—83**

Page

special articles in prior *Blue Books* 298
Emergency response commission, state 433, 583, 584, 968
Employe ownership board **464**
Employe trust funds department ..... 424, **596—99**
board **596**, 598
group insurance board 596, 598
teachers retirement board 596, 599
Wisconsin retirement board 596, 599
Employes suggestion board, administration department 579, 583, 967, 968
Employment and training
job training coordinating council 436, 559
occupational information coordinating council 442
policy division, industry, labor and human relations department 553, 558, 559
Employment legislation, 1987 session ..... 372—73
Employment programs ..... 423, 517, 553—60
Employment relations
commission ..... 424, **535—36**
department ..... 424, **599—602**
joint committee on ..... 358, 363, **386—87**
Employment and income statistics ..... 722—32, 764—67
government 764, 765, 766, 767
nonagricultural 724, 729
trends 724
Endangered resources 520, 525, 704, 705
Energy 693, 694
Energy and intergovernmental relations division, administration department 578, 582, **583**
Energy planning and programs division, public service commission 470, **472**
Enforcement division
natural resources department 519, **524**
regulation and licensing department 473, **479**
Engeleiter, Susan Shannon, senator 922, 923, 964
Engineers examining board 474, 476, 477, 479
Enrollment in schools ..... 421, **708—13**
Environmental education coordinating council, public instruction department 968
Environmental health 538
Environmental protection
environmental quality division, natural resources department ..... **524—25**
special article in prior *Blue Books* 297
statistics ..... 700—06
Environmental resources functions of executive branch ..... 421—23, 519—34
natural resources department ..... 421—22, **519—27**
transportation department ..... 422—23, **527—34**
Epilepsy medical review board 539
Equal rights
division, industry, labor and human relations department 554, **558**
council 555, 558
Equalized valuation 610, 825, 828
Estate tax, *see* Inheritance tax
Ethan Allen school 543, 845
Ethics board 346, 424, **603**
Ethics code 603
Exceptional education council 495, **499**
Excise tax 607, 610, 819
Executive branch ..... 411—628
commerce ..... 419, 420—21, 449—83
education ..... 419, 421, 484—518

Page

environmental resources ..... 419, 421—23, 519—34
general executive functions ..... 423—24, 578—615
governor ..... 425—47
human relations and resources ..... 423, 535—77
lieutenant governor ..... 447—48
organization chart ..... 332—34
profile ..... 413—24
functions ..... 419—24
structure ..... 413—19
reorganization 414
see 1968 BB 366—78
Executive budget and planning, state, division, administration department 578, 582, 583
Exploring Wisconsin's Waterways ..... 99—297

F

Facilities management division, administration department 578, **583**
Fair employment 425, 554, 556, 558
Fair housing 556, 559
Fair, state ..... 455—56
Family leave legislation, 1987 session 373
Famous Wisconsin citizens
list of ..... 745—46
special articles in prior *Blue Books* 298
Farm mediation and arbitration board 451, 968
Farm statistics ..... 666—75
Farrow, Margaret A., representative 87, 912, 915, 916, 927, 929, 930
senator **86**, 907, 909, 967
Feature article, *see* Exploring Wisconsin's Waterways ..... 99—297
special articles in *Blue Books*, 1958 to 1987 ..... 297—98
Federal aids to Wisconsin 829, 831
Federal taxes from Wisconsin 830
Federal-state relations office, director 578, 583
Feingold, Russell D., senator **74**, 922, 923
Fergus, Scott, representative **63**, 911, 915, 926, 929
Fertilizer research council 450, **453**
Fiedler, Ronald R., secretary of transportation 527
Fields, Daniel B., senate sergeant at arms 20, **88**, 342
Film promotion office, development department 460, 463
Finance and program management division, administration department 579, **583**
Finance, state, *see* State finance
Finance committee, joint ..... 338, 357—58, 363, 364, **387—89**
Financial advisory council 465, 466
Fire investigation (arson) 561, 563
Fire prevention council 555, 559
Fire service training programs council 514
Fire sprinkler system examining council 554, 558
Fiscal bureau, legislative 364, **402**
Fiscal estimates 359
Fish, state 958, 961
Fish, wildlife management 422, 520, 521, 524, **525**, 700, 701, 704, 705, 706
Fish statistics 700, 701, 704, 705, 706

Page

Flag, state ..... 958—59
Flood hazard interagency coordinating committee 434
Floor leaders, legislative 20, 21, 37, 58, 59, 62, **342**, 349
Flower, state 958, 960
Flynn, William F., Jr., director, lottery board 468
Fond du Lac campus, UW center system **505**, 709, 710
Food division, agriculture, trade and consumer protection department 449, **451**, 453
Food inspection 420, 449, **451**
Forest crop tax 819
Forest fires 520, 525
Forest management 520, 525
Forest resources
special articles in prior *Blue Books* 297
Forestry, governor's council on 434
Forests, state ..... 421—22, 520, 525, 702—03, 705, 706
Fortis, Louis G., representative **29**, 910, 915, 925, 929
Forward (state motto) 958, 959
Forward Wisconsin, Inc. **464**
Fossil, state 958, 962
Foti, Steven M., representative **43**, 910, 916, 926, 930
Fox Lake correctional institution **543**, 845
Fox river management commission 520
Fox river system special committee 393
Fox Valley campus (Menasha), UW center system **505**, 709, 710
Framework of Wisconsin government ..... 329—40
organization chart ..... 332—33
Fullin, James L., Jr., executive secretary, judicial council 653
Funeral directors examining board 474, 477

G

G.A.R. memorial hall museum 573, **577**
Gambling
legislation, 1987 session ..... 373—74
lottery board ..... 414, **468—70**
racing board 414, **473**
Game management 422, 520, 525
Game statistics 700
Gard, John, representative **81**, 909, 912, 913, 927, 928
Gasoline tax 817, 819
Gates, Gary L., secretary, employe trust funds department 596
General election, *see* Election statistics, General
General executive functions of executive branch ..... 423—24, **578—620**, 966, 968
administration department ..... 424, **578—92**, 966, 968
authorities: health and educational facilities, housing and economic development ..... 424, **616—20**
elections board ..... 424, **593—95**
employe trust funds department ..... 424, **596—99**, 968
employment relations department ..... 424, **599—602**, 966, 968
ethics board 424, **603**
investment board ..... 424, **604—05**
personnel board 424, **606**
personnel commission ..... 424, **606—07**, 968

Page

profile ... 423—24
revenue department ... 424, **607—11**
secretary of state ... 412, 414, 424, **612—14**
state treasurer ... 412, 414, 424, **614—15**
General relief ... 840—43
Geography statistics ... 733—36
Geography, special articles in prior *Blue Books* ... 297
Geological and natural history survey ... **508—10**
Geologist, state ... 508
George, Gary R., senator ... **32,** 907, 908, 922, 924
Gift tax ... 819, 835
Goetsch, Robert G., representative ... **47,** 910, 913, 914, 926, 928
Goodrich, Patricia A., secretary, health and social services department ... 537
Government
special articles in prior *Blue Books* ... 298
Government employes, state and local ... 416—17, 606—07, 764—67
Government records division, secretary of state office ... 612, **613**
Government statistics, local ... 763—84
Governor ... 335, 412, 414, 416, 419—20, **425—47**
appointments by ... 420, 425—26
biography and photo ... **4,** 5
biographies 1848—1959: *see* 1960 BB 69—206
list of (all), basic data ... 752
special articles in prior *Blue Books* ... 298
territory of Wisconsin, *see* 1935 BB 163
vetoes ... 338, **355—57,** 361—62, 420, 426, 635—36, 968
votes for, 1848—1986 ... 759—62
Governor's councils ... 427—28
Governor's special committees ... 429—47, 965
Grain regulation ... 451
Grand army home for veterans, *see* Veterans home, Wisconsin
Great Lakes compact commission ... 625, 966
Great Lakes fish and water resources council ... 520
Great river road ... 627—28
Green Bay campus, UW system ... **502,** 508, 709, 710
Green Bay correctional institution ... 538, **543,** 545, 845
Grobschmidt, Richard A., representative ... **35,** 910, 915, 925, 929
Gronemus, Barbara, representative ... **83,** 912, 913, 915, 916, 927, 928, 929, 930
Groundwater coordinating council ... **526—27**
Group insurance board ... 596
Groyer, Herbert J., state superintendent of public instruction ... **6,** 7, 412, 493, 751, 884, 888
Gruszynski, Stan, representative ... **69,** 342, 911, 915, 916, 927, 929, 930
Gunderson, Steven, congressman ... **14,** 905, 919

H

HIV infection advisory council, governor's ... 435

Page

Haase, Robert D., commissioner of insurance ... 465
Hamilton, Leo Richard, representative ... **67,** 911, 913, 915, 926, 928, 930
Hanaway, Donald J., attorney general ... **6,** 7, 412, 561, 751
Handicapped
children and pupil services division, public instruction department ... **493,** 496
developmental disabilities council ... 552
disabilities committee ... 392, 432
education ... 432, 719
institutions ... 537, 543, **544,** 549, 845
student grants ... 487
vocational rehabilitation ... 538, **547,** 550
Harbors ... **528,** 532, 848
Harsdorf, Sheila E., representative ... **41,** 910, 915, 916, 926, 929, 930
Hasenohrl, Donald W., representative ... **69,** 911, 914, 915, 916, 927, 929, 930
Hauke, Thomas A., representative ... 21, **37,** 342, 910, 915, 925, 929
Hazardous waste ... 704, 705
Health and educational facilities authority ... 414, 415, **616,** 967
Health and social services department ... **537—53**
field offices ... 539, 541
Health and social services legislation, 1987 session ... 374—77
Health care coverage for the uninsured council ... 967
Health care financing ... 842, 843
Health care information board ... 551—52
Health care liability plan ... 466
board of governors ... **465,** 466
Health care services special committee ... 393
Health division, health and social services department ... **538,** 543, 545, 547
Health education assistance loan, Wisconsin ... 487
Health insurance risk sharing plan ... 466—67
board of governors ... **465,** 466
Health policy council ... 967
Health professions and services licensing division, regulation and licensing department ... **474,** 479
Health statistics ... **806—09**
Hearing aid dealers and fitters examining board ... **474,** 477, 479, 965
Hearing impaired council ... 539
Hearings and appeals division ... 591
Heffernan, Nathan S., supreme court chief justice ... **8,** 9, 630, 646, 753
Helbach, David W., senator ... 20, **68,** 342, 907, 908, 909, 922, 924, 925
Hempe, A. Henry, chairperson, employment relations commission ... 535
High points of Wisconsin ... 735
Higher educational aids board ... 486—87
board members ... 486
Higher educational aids corporation ... 487
Highway safety council ... **529,** 531
Highways ... 422—23
accidents ... 849—51

Page

aids, finance ... 817—18, 819, 834, 835
and transportation services division, transportation department ... **527**, 531
classification ... 848
mileage ... 847
safety ... **527**, 531
state patrol division, transportation department ... **528**, 532
statistics ... 847—51
Hinkfuss, Rosemary, representative ... **25**, 909, 910, 913, 925, 928
Hispanic affairs council, governor's ... 434—35
Historic preservation division, state historical society ... **488**, 491
review board ... 493
Historic sites division, state historical society ... **488**, 491, 967
Historical markers ... 747—50
council ... **488**, 489, 492
Historical records advisory board, state ... 435, 965
Historical society, state ... 421, **487—93**, 719
curators, board of ... **487**, 489
History of Wisconsin
famous Wisconsin citizens ... 745—46
significant events ... 738—45
special articles in prior *Blue Books* ... 297—98
statistics ... 737—62
votes on constitutional amendments and statewide referenda ... 322—28
Holperin, James C., representative ... **45**, 910, 915, 916, 926, 929, 930
Holschbach, Vernon W., representative ... **39**, 910, 913, 914, 926, 928, 929
Homestead tax credit ... 610
Hospital rate-setting commission ... 967
Hospital rate-setting council ... 967
House of representatives, U.S., *see* Congressional representatives from Wisconsin
Housing and economic development authority ... 414, 415, **617—19**
Housing discrimination ... 558, 560
Housing division, administration department ... 968
Housing rehabilitation ... 618
Housing task force, governor's state ... 435—36
Housing trust fund advisory council ... 968
Huber, Gregory B., representative ... **79**, 912, 914, 927, 929
Hubler, Mary, representative ... **71**, 912, 913, 916, 927, 928, 930
Huelsman, Joanne B., representative ... **43**, 910, 916, 926, 930
Human relations and resources functions of executive branch ... 423, **535—77**, 966, 968
corrections department ... 968
employment relations commission ... **423**, **535—36**
health and social services department ... 423, **537—53**, 966, 968
industry, labor and human relations department ... 423, **553—60**, 966
justice department ... 423, **561—67**
military affairs department ... 423, **568—71**, 968
profile ... 423
public defender, office of the state ... 413, **571—72**
veterans affairs department ... 423, **573—77**

Page

Human services, *see* Health and social services department; Social security; Social services; Public assistance
Humanities committee, Wisconsin ... 446
Hygiene, laboratory ... 510—12

I

Imprisonment, wrongful, *see* Claims board
Income statistics
by industry ... 724, 726—27
comparison by state ... 726—27
gross ... 731
personal ... 732
Income, sales, inheritance and excise tax division, revenue department ... 607, 610
Income tax ... 377, 819, 835, 836
Indebtedness, public ... 385—86, 826—27, 838
Independent agencies ... 332—33, 415
Indexes
biographies of elected officials ... 2—3
constitution ... 300—01
feature article: Exploring Wisconsin's Waterways ... 100
special articles in prior *Blue Books* ... 297—98
Indians
American Indian advisory committee ... 429
American Indian study committee ... 391
language and culture education board ... 499
population ... 805
reservations ... 805
special article in prior *Blue Books* ... 298
tribal chairpersons ... 805
Industrial development ... 420—21, **460—64**
Industrial education, *see* Vocational education
Industry
special articles in prior *Blue Books* ... 297
statistics ... 695—96, 724—25, 726—27
Industry, labor and human relations department ... 423, **553—60**
Information about Wisconsin (sources)
development department ... 460—64
historical society, state ... 487—93
legislative reference bureau ... 403—04
Inheritance tax ... 819, 835
Initiative and referenda ... 322—28, 889
Insect, state ... 962
Institutions, state ... 417—18, **543**, 544, 545
population ... 844—45
state supported programs study and advisory committee ... 364, **407—08**
International trade, governor's advisory committee on ... 436
Instructional services division, public instruction department ... **494**, 496
Instructional telecommunications council ... **495**, 499
Insurance
group life and health ... 393, 596, 598
legislation, 1987 session ... 377
mortgage guarantee insurance commission ... 440

Page

regulation of rates ... **465**, 466—67
state life insurance fund ... 467
tax on premiums ... 819
Insurance commissioner office ... 420, **465—67**
International trade
governor's advisory committee on ... 436
Interstate agencies ... 624—28, 966
Interstate sales and use taxes special
committee ... 394
Investment and local impact fund
board ... 611
Investment board ... 420, **604—05**
Investment operations and evaluations division, investment
board ... 604—05

J

Jauch, Robert, senator ... **70**, 922, 923
Job service division, industry, labor and human relations
department ... **554**, 558, 559
Job training coordinating council, state ... 436—37
Job training partnership act ... 446, 496, 499, 517
Johnsrud, DuWayne, representative ... **85**, 912, 913, 914, 916, 927, 928, 930
Johnston, Robert G., assembly
sergeant at arms ... 21, **88**, 342
Judd, R. Roth, executive director, ethics board ... 603
Judges
appeals courts ... 632, 633, **655—57**
circuit courts ... 632, 633, **658—62**, 966
supreme court ... **8—10**, 630, 632, 633, 646—47, 753
votes for ... 883, 885—86
Judicial
administrative districts ... 632, 662—63
branch ... 333, 335, **629—64**, 966
commission ... 633, **651—52**
conference ... 633, **651**
council ... 633, **653**, 966
education committee ... 633, **651**
elections, *see* Election statistics, Nonpartisan
ethics ... 633, 650, **651—52**
profile ... **631—34**
Judicial selection, governor's advisory council on ... 437
Junkermann, Otto, representative ... **965**
Justice assistance office ... 592
Justice department ... 423, **561—67**
Justices, supreme court, Wisconsin ... **8—10**, 630, 632, 633, 646, 753
votes for ... 884
list of, 1836—1989 ... 753
Juvenile correctional rate review council ... 539, 968
Juvenile offender review program ... **537**, 543
Juvenile justice issues special committee ... 394
Juvenile justice state advisory group, Wisconsin ... 437
Juvenile justice task force, governor's ... 438

K

Kasten, Robert W., Jr., U.S. senator ... **11**

Page

Kastenmeier, Robert W., congressman ... **13**, 905, 919
Kennedy, Kevin J., executive secretary, elections board ... 593
Kettle Moraine correctional institution ... 538, **543**, 545, 845
Kincaid, Lloyd H., senator ... **44**, 342, 907, 908, 909, 922, 924
Klauser, James R., secretary of administration ... 578
Kleczka, Gerald D., congressman ... **14**, 905, 919
Klusman, Judith, representative ... **59**, 911, 914, 915, 916, 926, 928, 929, 930
Kohl, Herbert H., U.S. senator ... **12**, 904, 918
Koslov, Marcia J., law librarian, state law library ... 496
Kreul, Richard, senator ... **54**, 922, 923
Krug, Shirley, representative ... **31**, 910, 915, 925, 929
Krusick, Margaret Ann, representative ... **37**, 342, 910, 915, 925, 929
Kunicki, Walter J., representative ... **27**, 910, 915, 925, 929

L

Labor, *see* Employment relations commission *and* Industry, labor and human relations department
Labor-farm/Laborista-agrario party, state
officers ... 863
platform ... 868
Labor and industry review commission ... 560
Labor and management council ... 555, 559, 966
Labor relations ... 423, 424, 535—36, **599—602**, 606—07
Laboratories, state
agricultural ... 449, 451
crime ... 561, **565**
hygiene ... **510—12**
La Crosse campus, UW system ... **502**, 508, 709, 710
Ladwig, E. James, representative ... **63**, 911, 915, 926, 930
La Follette, Douglas J., secretary of state ... **4**, 7, 412, 612, 751
Lahn, Jacquelyn J., representative ... **83**, 912, 914, 927, 928
Lake Michigan commercial fishing board ... 526, 966
Lake Superior commercial fishing board ... 526
Lakes, largest in Wisconsin ... 733
Land, special articles in prior *Blue Books* ... 297
Land acquisition, state ... 705, 706
Land and water areas, by county ... 734, 779
Land conservation board ... 454
Land information board ... 968
Land surveyors examining board ... 474, 476, 477, **479**
Lands commissioners, public ... 562, 567
Lang, Robert, director, legislative fiscal bureau ... 402
Larson, Robert J., representative ... **79**, 912, 913, 915, 916, 927, 928, 929, 930
Lasee, Alan J., senator ... **22**, 922, 923

Page

Lautenschlager, Peggy A., representative ... **57**, 911, 914, 916, 926, 928, 930
Law enforcement advisory council ... **561**, 562, 565
Law enforcement and crime, governor's commission on ... 438
Law enforcement services division, justice department ... **561**, 565
Law enforcement standards board ... 562, **566—67**
Law library, state ... 633, 649
Law revision committee ... 395
Lee, Harold N., Jr., savings and loan commissioner ... 479
Lee, Mordecai, senator ... **30**, 922, 923
Lecan, Joseph, senator ... **48**, 907, 908, 909, 922, 923, 924, 925
Legal aid, criminals ... 571—72
Legal services division, justice department ... **561**, 565
Legislation, summary, 1987 session ... 367—78
Legislative audit bureau ... 364, **401—02**
Legislative branch ... 335—38, **341—410**, 965
Legislative council ... 364, **389—98**, 968
committees ... 391—98
Legislative district maps ... 22—98
Legislative fiscal bureau ... 364, **402**
Legislative organization, joint committee on ... 358, 364, **399—400**
Legislative reference bureau ... 364, **403—04**
Legislature ... 335—38, **341—410**
biographies and photos ... 22—88
capitol telephone numbers of legislators ... 22—88
caucus chairpersons ... 49, 50, 66, 69, **342**
chief clerks ... 20, 21, **88**, 342, 349
committees ... 354, 357—58, 379—82
elections ... 344, 346, 907—16, 922—30
employes ... 344
floor leaders ... 20—21, 37, 58, 59, 62, **342**
hearings ... 359—60
history ... 343
hotline ... 341—42, 344
how a bill becomes a law ... 359—63
legislative service agencies, *see also* each agency ... 363—64, **400—05**
maps of districts ... 22—98
majority leaders ... 20, 21, **342**, 349
biographies ... 37, 62
assistant majority leaders ... 20, 21, 68, 69, **342**, 349
minority leaders ... 20—21, **342**, 349
biographies ... 58, 59
assistant minority leaders ... 20—21, 47, 84, **342**, 349
news media correspondents ... 363
officers ... 20, 21, **342**, 349
parliamentary procedure ... 361—62
see special article in prior *Blue Books* ... 298
personal data on members ... 347
pictures ... 20—88
political composition ... 348
population of districts ... 365—66
president, senate ... 20, **72**, 342, 349, 754—55
profile of legislative branch ... 343—66
publications ... 353

Page

representatives to the assembly ... 23—87, 343—44, 346
salaries of legislators ... 350
senators ... 22—86, 343—44, 346
sergeants at arms ... 20—21, **88**, 342, 349
service agencies ... 363—64, **400—05**
sessions ... 350—52, **355—57**
speaker, assembly ... 21, **56**, 342, 349, 754—55
speaker pro tem, assembly ... 21, **73**, 342, 349
summary of 1987 legislation ... 367—78
vetoes ... 338, **355—57**, 361—62, 635—36, 968

Legislatures, lists of officers
president (lieutenant governor), 1848—1979 ... 751, 754—55
president 1848—1989 ... 754—55
presidents pro tem, 1848—1979 ... 754—55
speakers of the assembly, 1848—1989 ... 754—55
see prior *Blue Books* for lists, *1848—1957* of:
chief clerks — 1935 BB 259; 1944 BB 190; 1958 BB 322
presidents (lieutenant governors) — 1935 BB 163; 1944 BB 162; 1958 BB 275
sergeants at arms — 1935 BB 260; 1944 BB 191; 1958 BB 322

Lehman, Michael A., representative ... **61**, 911, 913, 914, 916, 926, 928, 930
Lepak, David J., representative ... **77**, 912, 915, 916, 927, 930
Lewis, Margaret S., representative ... **47**, 910, 914, 915, 916, 926, 929, 930
Libraries, public ... 493, **496—97**
Library, historical ... 488, **491**
Library, legislative reference bureau ... 364, **403—04**
Library, state law ... 633, 649
Library and network development council ... **495**, 499, 966
Library services division, public instruction department ... **494**, 496—97
Library services division, state historical society ... **488**, 491
Licenses, drivers ... 422—23, 849
Licenses and permits, fish, game, boats ... 528, 531, 701
Licensing and regulation division, securities commissioner office ... 481, 483
Licensing, trades and occupations ... 420, **473—79**
Lieutenant governor ... **4**, 7, 412, 414, 419—20, **447—48**, 751

Life and disability advisory council, insurance commissioner office ... 465
Life insurance fund, state ... 466, 467
Lincoln Hills school ... 538, **543**, 545, 845
Linton, Barbara J., representative ... **71**, 342, 911, 913, 914, 915, 916, 927, 928, 929, 930

Liquid assets division, investment board ... 604, 605
Liquor and wine tax ... 819
Litscher, Jon E., executive secretary, higher educational aids board ... 486
Lobbying ... 424, **612—14**
Local government, special articles in prior *Blue Books* ... 298

Page

Local government finance ... 817—18, 821, 823—29, 831—38
Local government framework ... 327—40
Local government statistics ... 763—84, 967
  county officers ... 780—84, 967
  employment, earnings ... 764—67
  indebtedness ... 826—27
  units of local government ... 339—40, 768
Local government property insurance fund ... 466, 467
Local rabies control programs council ... 450, 453
Loftus, Thomas A., representative ... 21, **53,** 342, 755, 911, 913, 914, 926, 928, 929
Logistics division, military affairs department ... 568
Longabaugh, Richard J., executive director, housing and economic development authority ... 617
Lorge, William D., representative ... **49,** 911, 915, 916, 926, 929, 930
Lorman, Barbara K., senator ... **46,** 922, 923
Lottery board ... 414, **468—70**
  board members ... 468
Loucks, Steven D., representative ... **61,** 911, 915, 916, 926, 929, 930
Low-level radioactive waste council ... **579,** 584, 968
Low-level radioactive waste, governor's ad hoc technical advisory committee on ... 438
Lower Wisconsin state riverway board ... 968

M

Madison campus, UW system ... **500,** 506, 508, 709, 710
Magazines, Wisconsin, list of ... 793—99
Main article, *see* Exploring Wisconsin's Waterways
  special articles in prior *Blue Books* ... 297—98
Main street programs council ... **461,** 462, 965
Majority leaders, legislative ... 20—21, **342,** 349
  biographies ... 37, 62
  assistant majority leaders ... 20—21, 68, 69, **342,** 349
Malpractice (medical) insurance ... 465, 466
Managers council, state ... 439
Manitowoc county campus, UW center system ... **505,** 709, 710
Manufacturing statistics ... 695—96, 724—29
Maps
  assembly districts ... 22—86, 90—98
  congressional districts ... 18, 19
  court of appeals districts ... 657
  judicial administrative districts ... 663
  state agencies ... 330—31
state bar districts ... 654
  state senate districts ... 22—86, 89
Marathon county campus (Wausau), UW center system ... **505,** 709, 710
Marinette county campus, UW center system ... **505,** 709, 710
Marital property implementation special committee ... 395
Marketing division, agriculture, trade and consumer protection department ... 449, 451
Marketing division, lottery board ... 468, 469
Marriage records, statistics ... 806, 808

Page

Marshfield/Wood county campus, UW center system ... **505,** 709, 710
Mass transit statistics ... 852
Matera, Maj. Gen. Raymond A., adjutant general ... 568
Mauer, Bruno, J., secretary of development ... 460
Maurer, John J., secretary of veterans affairs ... 573
McCallum, Laurie R., chairperson, personnel commission ... 606
McCallum, Scott, lieutenant governor . **4,** 7, 412, 447—48, 751
Meat inspection ... 420, 449, **451**
Medal of honor, Wisconsin *see* 1983—1984 BB 338—39, 550
Medical assistance (medicaid) ... 538, 545, 565, 842—43
Medical college of Wisconsin, inc. ... 421, **446—47,** 487, 708, 719
Medical examiners ... 339, **783**
Medical examining board ... **474,** 476, 477, 479, 965
Medical malpractice insurance ... 465, 466
Medical review board on epilepsy ... 539
Medinger, John Donald, representative ... **85,** 912, 914, 927, 929
Melvin, Thomas T., assembly chief clerk ... 21, **88,** 342
Memorial hall, G.A.R. ... 573, **577**
Mendota mental health institute ... 537, **543,** 544, 845
Mental health council ... 539, 548, 966
Mental health institutions ... 537, **543,** 544, 845
Mentally retarded ... **543,** 544, 584, 845
Merit award board (state employes) — *see* Suggestion board
Merit recruitment and selection division, employment relations department ... **599, 600, 602**
Midwest interstate low-level radioactive waste commission ... 626
Migrant labor council ... **555,** 559, 966
Military academy, Wisconsin ... 568
Military affairs department ... 423, **568—71,** 968
Military and veterans statistics ... 785—88
Milk, state beverage ... 958, 961
Milk production ... 667, 668
Milwaukee campus, UW system ... **501,** 506, 508, 709, 710
Milwaukee public schools grant program council ... 968
Milwaukee river revitalization council ... 520
Mineral, state ... 958, 962
Mining ... 510—11, 610—11
  committee ... 396
  taxes ... 610-11, 829
Minimum wages ... 423, 554, 558
Minnesota-Wisconsin boundary area commission ... 626—27
  legislative advisory committee ... 626, 627
  technical advisory committee ... 626, 627
Minority affairs committee, governor's ... 439
Minority appointees advisory committee, governor's ... 439
Minority business committee, governor's ... 440
Minority business development board ... 968
Minority leaders, legislative ... 20—21, **342,** 349
  biographies ... 58, 59

Page

assistant minority leaders ... 20—21, 47, 84, **342**, 349
Minority student grants ... 487
Mississippi river parkway commission ... 627—28
Mississippi river regional planning commission ... 622—23
Moen, Rodney C., senator ... **82**, 922, 923
Moody, James P., congressman ... **15**, 906, 920
Moore, Gwendolynne, representative ... **27**, 910, 914, 925, 929
Moran, J. Denis, director of state courts ... 647
Mortgage guarantee insurance commission ... 440
Motor carriers regulation ... 533—34
Motorcycle statistics ... 849, 851
Motor fuel tax ... 817, 819
Motor vehicle division, transportation department ... **528**, 531
Motor vehicles
accidents ... **849—51**
registration ... 422, 528, **531**, 817, 835, 849
traffic law enforcement council ... 529, **531**
Motto, state ... 958, 959
Muller, H. Nicholas, III, director, state historical society ... 487
Municipal collective bargaining council ... **535**, 536
Municipal courts ... 633, 664
Municipal pensions ... 596—99
Municipalities, *see* Cities, Towns, Villages
charters, ordinances ... 612, 613, 769—77
Museum division, state historical society ... **488**, 491, 967
Musser, Terry M., representative ... **83**, 912, 913, 914, 915, 927, 928, 929, 965

N

National guard ... 423, **568—71**, 787—88
Natural and recreational resources special committee ... 396
Natural areas preservation council ... 520
Natural resources
air pollution ... 421, 520, **524**, 705
air pollution control council ... 520
board ... **519**, 523
department ... 421—22, **519—27**
fish, game ... 422, 520, **525**, 700—01, 705
flood hazard coordinating committee ... 434
forestry ... 422, 434, 520, **525**, 701—03, 705—06
groundwater coordinating council ... 526—27
groundwater protection ... 421, 451, 520, **524—25**, 704—05
hearings and appeals ... 591
law enforcement ... 519, **524**
outdoor recreation act program ... 704, 742
parks and forests, state ... 421—22, 520, **525**, 701—03, 705—06
soil ... 449, 451, 454, 509—10
solid waste ... 397, 520, **524—25**, 705
special articles in prior *Blue Books* ... 298

Page

statistics ... 700—06
trails, state ... 701—03
water pollution ... 421, 431, 520, **524—25**, 704—05
Nelsen, Betty Jo, representative ... **29**, 910, 915, 925, 929
News media statistics ... 363, **788—803**
Newspapers, Wisconsin, list of ... 789—92
Nickname, state ... 958, 961
Nines, Lawrence R., executive director, health and educational facilities authority ... 616
Nonpartisan elections, *see* Election statistics, Nonpartisan
Nonprofit corporation (Bradley center) ... 415, **619—20**
North Central Wisconsin regional planning commission ... 623
Northern Wisconsin center for developmentally disabled, Chippewa Falls ... 537, **543**, 544, 845
Northwest Wisconsin regional planning commission ... 623
Norton, Paul N., executive director, educational communications board ... 484
Notaries public ... 613
Notestein, Barbara, representative ... **29**, 910, 915, 925, 929
Nurses
practical nurses examining council ... **475**, 476, 477
registered nurses examining council ... **475**, 476, 477
Nursing board ... **475**, 476, 477
Nursing education coordinating council, governor's ... 440
Nursing home administrator examining board ... **474**, 477, 479, 965
Nursing home reimbursement appeals board ... 548
Nursing home reimbursement special committee ... 396
Nursing home study committee, governor's ... 441
Nursing study committee, governor's ... 441—42

O

Oakhill correctional institution ... 538, **543**, 545, 845
Obey, David R., congressman ... **16**, 906, 920
Occupational information coordinating council, state ... 442
Occupational regulation legislation, 1987 session ... 377
Off-the-road vehicle council ... 521
Oil inspection ... 554, 555, 558, 559
On, Wisconsin! (state song) ... 958, 960
Optometry examining board ... **475**, 476, 477, 479
ORAP (Outdoor recreation act program) ... 704, 742
Organization chart, state government ... 332—34
Organizations, statewide ... 676—93
Oshkosh campus, UW system ... **502**, 508, 709, 710, 966
Oshkosh correctional institution ... 538, **543**, 545, 845
Ott, Alvin R., representative ... **23**, 910, 913, 914, 915, 916, 925, 928, 929, 930
Ottow, Richard, commissioner of credit unions ... 459
Ourada, Thomas D., representative ... **45**, 910, 914, 926, 929

Page

Outdoor recreation act program 704, 742

P

Panzer, Mary E., representative **57**, 911, 914, 915, 916, 926, 928, 929, 930
Pardon advisory board ..... 427, **442—43**
Parenting (surrogate) special committee 398
Pari-mutuel wagering, *see* Racing board
Parks, state ..... 421—22, 520, **525**, 701—03, 705—06
Parkside campus, UW system **502**, 508, 709, 710
Parkway commission, Mississippi river ..... 627—28
Parole 845
Parole board 537, 544
Parole commission 968
Party platforms, state ..... 856, **865—72**
Patients compensation fund and health care liability plans, board of governors **465**, 466, 467
Patients compensation fund peer review council **465**, 466, 467
Peace symbol, state 958, 960
Pensions, *see* Retirement
People with disabilities, governor's committee for 432
Permit information center, development department **460**, 462
Periodicals, Wisconsin ..... 793—99
Personnel board 424, **606**, 968
Personnel commission ..... 424, **606—07**
Pesticide advisory council 539
Pesticide review board **539**, 548
Petri, Thomas E., congressman **15**, 906, 920
Petroleum
  inspection 554, 555, 558, 559
  storage environmental cleanup council 555, 559
Pharmacy examining board **475**, 477, 479, 965
Pharmacy internship board 513
Physical fitness and health, governor's council on 443
Physical therapists examining council **474**, 476, 477
Physically handicapped education ..... 493—96, 499
Physically handicapped employment ..... 538, **547—48**
Physician's assistants council **474**, 476, 477
Physicians' licenses, *see* Medical examining board
Physician loans council 968
Pilot projects for uninsured council 553
Plache, Kimberly, representative **63**, 911, 915, 926, 929

Planning
  coastal management 578, **583**
  emergency ..... 578, **582—83**, 584
  energy **578**, 583
  natural resources 519, 524
  regional ..... 621—24
  strategic **579**, 584
  utilities **470**, 472
Platforms, state party ..... 856, **865—72**
Platteville campus, UW system **503**, 508, 709, 710
Plewa, John R., senator **34**, 922, 923
Plumbers examining council **555**, 559
Podiatrists examining council 475, 477
Political party organization, Wisconsin ..... 856—62
  Democratic party of Wisconsin ..... 860—61, 862—63

Page

  Labor-farm/Laborista-agrario party of Wisconsin 863
  Republican party of Wisconsin ..... 861—62, 864
  statutory and voluntary organizations 858
  statutory political committees ..... 859—60
  what is a political party ..... 856—57
  Wisconsin in the national party organization 862
  Wisconsin's political history ..... 857—58
Political party platforms, Wisconsin ..... 856, **865—72**
  Democratic party ..... 865—68
  Labor-farm/Laborista-agrario party 868
  Republican party ..... 868—72
Pollution
  air 421, 520, **524**, 705
  solid waste ..... 520, **524—25**, 705
  water ..... 421, 431, 520, **524—25**, 704—05
Population and vital statistics ..... **538**, 545, 802—09
  assembly districts ..... 365—66
  Black population 803
  cities ..... 769—72
  congressional districts 18
  counties ..... 779, 803—04
  Indians 805
  minor civil divisions, 1970 and 1980, *see 1981 — 1982 BB 751 — 64* and *1983-1984 BB 760*
  racial breakdown 803
  senate districts ..... 365—66
  special articles in prior *Blue Books* 298
  towns over 2,500 778
  urbanized areas 803
  villages ..... 775—77
  vital statistics ..... 806—09
Porter, Cloyd A., representative **65**, 911, 914, 915, 916, 926, 929, 930
Ports **528**, 532, 848
Post offices in Wisconsin ..... 810—16
Potato industry board ..... 454—55
Potter, Calvin J., representative **39**, 910, 916, 926, 930
Practical nurses examining council **475**, 476, 477
Pregnancy prevention and services ..... 550—51
President of senate ..... 20, **72**, 342, 349, 754—55
President pro tempore of senate ..... 349, 754—55
Presidential election, *see* Elections statistics, Historical
Press, capitol 363
Prestegard, Orlan L., revisor of statutes 404
Primary election, *see* Election statistics, Primary
Printing council **579**, 584
Prison industries board 552
Prisoners ..... 423, 537, 543, **545**, 844—45

Prisons, *see* Correctional institutions
Private placements division, investment board 604, 605
Probation **545**, 845
Profile of executive branch ..... 413—24
Profile of judicial branch ..... 631—34
Profile of legislative branch ..... 343—66
Program and economic development division, vocational, technical and adult education board **514**, 516

Page

Program development and evaluation division, employe trust funds department ... **596**, 599
Property and casualty advisory council ... 465
Property tax
  administration, supervision ... 608, 610
  assessments ... 610, 825, 828
  exemptions ... **444**—45
  relief ... 823—24, 831, 833
  revenues ... 824, 825, 828, 833, 835—36
Prosser, David T., Jr., representative ... 21, **59**, 342, 911, 915, 926, 929
Psychiatric research institute, Wisconsin ... 512
Psychology examining board ... **475**, 477, 479
Public accountants ... **473**, 477, 479
Public assistance
  community services division, health and social services department ... **537—38**, 539—41, 544
  economic support division, health and social services department ... **538**, 541, 543, 545
  expenditures, recipients ... 840—43
Public bonds division, investment board ... 604, 605
Public broadcasting council ... 512—13
Public building corporations ... 826—27
Public defender, state ... 414, 423, **571—72**
Public defender board ... 414, 423, **571—72**
Public employes, labor organizations ... 599—602
Public employes, Wisconsin state and local ... 416—17, 606—07, 764—67
Public employes social security ... 598
Public instruction, state superintendent of, *see* Superintendent of public instruction
Public instruction department ... 421, **493—99**, 719
Public intervenor ... **561**, 562, 566
  advisory committee ... 562, 566
Public lands commissioners board ... 562, **567**
Public radio council ... 484, 485, 486
Public records and forms board ... 588—89
Public service commission ... 420, **470—72**
  commissioners ... 470
Public television council ... 484, 485, 486
Public utilities
  regulation ... 420, **470—72**
  taxes ... **608**, 610, 819
Public welfare statistics ... 840—43
Publications, state government, *see* each state agency
Publications, Wisconsin ... 789—99
Purchases, state ... 578, **583**

Q-R

Racing board ... 374, **473**, 968
Radiation protection council ... **539**, 548—49, 966
Radio division, educational communications board ... 484, 486
Radio and television stations ... 800—02
  educational ... **484—86**, 800, 801—02
Radioactive waste review
  board ... 589, 968
  policy council ... 579, 584, 589, 968
  technical council ... 579, 584, 589, 968

Page

Radtke, Randall J., representative ... 21, **47**, 342, 910, 913, 914, 928, 929
Railroads ... 423, 528, 532, **854**
  regulation ... 532—34
  taxation ... 533—34, 817, 819
Rate regulation
  common carriers ... 533—34
  insurance ... 466—67
  public utilities ... 420, **470—72**
Real estate and mortgages division, investment board ... 604, 605
Real estate board ... **474**, 477, 479
Recall ... 878—79
Records, government ... 423, 487—93, 588—89, 612—14
Records and forms board, public ... **588—89**
Recreation, special articles in prior *Blue Books* ... 298
Recreation act program, outdoor ... 704, 742
Recreation areas, state ... 520, 525, 701—03
Recreation statistics ... 700—06
Recruiting and retention division, military affairs department ... 568
Reese, Bonnie, executive secretary, legislative council ... 389
Reference bureau, legislative ... 364, 403—04
Referenda ... 327—28, 878
Regional agencies ... 621—24
Regional planning ... 621—24
Registered nurses, examining council ... **475**, 477, 479
Registers of deeds ... 339, **781**
Regulation and examining division, transportation commissioner ... **533**, 534
Regulation and licensing department ... 420, **473—79**, 968
  legislation, 1987 session ... 377
Relief, general ... 840—43
Relief to needy Indian persons ... 545
Reorganization of executive branch ... 413—14
  see 1968 BB 366—78
Reporters, Capitol ... 363
Representatives, U.S., from Wisconsin, *see* Congressional representatives from Wisconsin
Republican party, state
  officers ... 864
  organization ... 858, 861—62
  platform ... 868—72
Resource management division, natural resources department ... 520, 525
Retirement
  public employes ... 405—06, 424, **596—99**, 604—05
  social security ... 596, 597
  teachers ... 596—98
Retirement board, Wisconsin ... **596**, 599
Retirement research committee ... 358, 363, **405—06**
Retirement systems study committee, Wisconsin ... 433
Retirement systems survey committee ... 358, 363, **406**
Revenue department ... 424, **607—11**
Revenue statistics ... 816—38
  assessments ... 825, 828
  comparative, by state ... 831—38
  conservation fund ... 829
  county ... 823—25
  federal aid ... 829, 831
  federal, from Wisconsin ... 830
  property tax relief ... 823
  property taxes ... 825, 828
  public debt ... 826—27, 838
  school finance ... 719, 822, 833—34, 837

Page

state aids and shared taxes ..... 821, 823—24, 833—34
state government expenditures ..... 817—18, 820—22, 834, 837
revenues ..... 817, 819—21, 835—36
transportation fund ..... 817—18
Revisor of statutes bureau ..... 364, **404—05**
Richards, Howard C., secretary, agriculture, trade and consumer protection department 449
Richland center campus, UW center system **505,** 709, 710
Risser, Fred, senator 20, **72,** 342, 755, 907, 908, 922, 924
River Falls campus, UW system **503,** 508, 709, 710
Roads, *see* Highways
Roberts, Virgil, representative **85,** 912, 914, 915, 927, 929
Robson, Judith, representative **51,** 911, 915, 926, 930
Rock county campus (Janesville), UW center system **505,** 709, 710
Rock, state 962
Rohan, Sue, representative **53,** 911, 913, 926, 928
Rosenzweig, Peggy A., representative **87,** 907, 912, 915, 927, 929
Roshell, Marvin J., senator **66,** 342, 922, 923
Roth, Toby A., congressman **16,** 906, 921
Rude, Brian D., senator 20, **84,** 342, 907, 908, 909, 922, 924
Rural development coordinating council, governor's ..... 443—44
Rural economic development board 968
Rural electric cooperatives, taxation 819
Rustic roads board ..... **528—29,** 532
Rutkowski, James A., representative **77,** 912, 915, 927, 929

S

Safety and buildings division, industry, labor and human relations department **554,** 558
St. Lawrence seaway 625
Salaries of state officers 412, 417
Sales division, lottery board 468, 469
Sales tax 607, 610, 819, 835
Savings and loan commissioner office ..... 420, **479—81**
review board **479,** 481
statistics ..... 696—97
Schmidt, Gary J., representative **25,** 910, 913, 915, 925, 928, 929
Schneider, Donald J., senate chief clerk 20, **88,** 342
Schneider, Marlin D., representative 21, **69,** 342, 911, 913, 915, 916, 927, 928, 929, 930, 965
Schneiders, Lolita, representative **87,** 342, 912, 915, 916, 927, 929, 930
Scholarships and loans ..... 421, **486—87**
School district boundary appeal board 495, 497
School district boundary changes special committee ..... 396—97
School financial resources and management services division, public instruction department 494, 497

Page

Schools
aids ..... 494, 497, 719—22, 821—23, 834, 837
comparative data, by state ..... 720—22, 833—34, 837
cooperative educational service agencies 421, 719
districts 340, 421, 714, **715**
dropouts 718
enrollment ..... 421, 708—13
expenditures ..... 421, 719—22
private colleges 708
public instruction department ..... 421, **493—99**
special articles in prior *Blue Books* 297
statistics ..... 707—22, 822, 829, 833, 834—37
superintendent of public instruction, state **6,** 7, 412, 414, 421, **493**
teachers 494, 716
university of Wisconsin ..... 421, **500—13,** 709, 710, 711, 719
vocational ..... 421, **514—18,** 712, 719
Schultz, Dale W., representative **55,** 911, 914, 915, 916, 926, 929, 930
Seal, state ..... 612, 958, **959—60**
Secretary of state ..... **4,** 7, 412, 414, 424, **612—14**
list of, 1848 — 1989 751
Securities and franchise division, securities commissioner office 481, 483
Securities commissioner office ..... 420, **481—83**
Seery, Thomas, representative **31,** 910, 915, 925, 929
Self-insurers council 556, 559
Senate, Wisconsin
caucus chairpersons **50, 66,** 342, 349
chief clerk 20, **88,** 342, 349
committees ..... 354—58, **379**
employes **344,** 358
majority leader 22, **342,** 349
biography 62
assistant majority leader 20, 26, **342,** 349
maps of districts ..... 22—86, 89
members, biographies and photos ..... 22—86
members, lists of, 1848 — 1983 755
minority leader 20, **342,** 349
biography 58
assistant minority leader 20, **84,** 342, 349
officers ..... 20, **342,** 348—49
population of districts ..... 365—66
president ..... 20, **72,** 342, 349, 754—55
president pro tempore, 1848 — 1979 754-55
sergeant at arms 20, **88,** 342, 349
session days ..... 350—52
lists of, 1848 — 1987 355-57
term of office 343, 344, 346
vote: 1986 and 1988 general elections ..... 922—25
vote, 1988 and 1989 primary elections ..... 907—09
lists of officers, 1848 — 1957, *see* prior *Blue Books*
chief clerks — 1935 BB 259; 1944 BB 190; 1958 BB 322
presidents (lieutenant governor) — 1935 BB 163; 1944 BB 162; 1958 BB 275

Page

sergeants at arms — 1935 BB 260; 1944 BB 191; 1958 BB 322
Senators, U.S., from Wisconsin ... 11, 12, 904, 918
list of, 1848 — 1989 ... 755
Sensenbrenner, F. James, Jr., congressman ... **17**, 907, 921
Sentencing commission ... **584—85**
Sergeants at arms, legislature ... 20, 21, **88**, 342, 349
list of, 1848 — 1957, *see* prior *Blue Books*; 1935 BB 260; 1944 BB 191; 1958 BB 322
Session laws (acts) ... 353, 361
Shared revenue, state ... 610, 823, 824
Shaw, Kenneth A., president, university of Wisconsin system ... 500
Sheboygan county campus, UW center system ... **505**, 709, 710
Sheriffs ... 339, **783**
Shoemaker, Richard A., senator ... **40**, 907, 908, 909, 922, 924
Shoreland zoning ... 524, 583
Significant events in Wisconsin history ... 738—45
Small and minority business opportunities council ... 579, 584
Smay, Stephen L., executive director, state bar of Wisconsin ... 654
Smith, Charles P., state treasurer ... **6**, 7, 412, 614—15, 751
Snowmobile betting, blue ribbon task force on ... 473
Snowmobile recreational council ... **521**, 966
Social security (categorical aids) aids ... 538, 544
dependent children ... 537, 544, 841
general relief ... 840—43
Social security public employes ... 597
Social services, *see* Health and social services department
Social services statistics ... 839—45
Societies, statewide, *see* Associations, statewide ... 676—93
Soil, special article in prior *Blue Books* ... 297
Soil, state ... 962
Solid waste management ... 421, 520, 524, 525
special committee ... 397
statistics ... 705
Solid waste research council ... 968
Song, state ... 958, 960
Southeastern Wisconsin regional planning commission ... 623
Southern Wisconsin center for developmentally disabled, Union Grove ... 537, **543**, 845
Southwestern Wisconsin regional planning commission ... 624
Speaker of assembly ... 21, **53**, **342**, 349
list of, 1848 — 1989 ... 754—55
Special articles, prior *Blue Books*, 1958 to 1987 ... 297—98
Special districts ... 340, 768
Special equities division, investment board ... 604, 605
Special review board, health and social services department ... 544
Special site review committee ... 620
State agency services division, administration department ... 578, **583**
State aids and shared taxes ... 610, 821, 823, 824, 833, 834

Page

State and local finance division, revenue department ... 608, **610**
State animals (badger, deer, cow) ... 958, 961
State authorities ... 415, **616—19**
State bar of Wisconsin ... 650, **654—55**
State board of assessors ... 608, 610
State building commission, *see* Building commission, state
State building program ... 364, **384—85**, 418—19, 583
State canvassers board ... 595
State capitol and executive residence board ... 589
State cartographer ... 504
State courts director ... 646, **647—49**
State economic development ... 420-21, **460—64**
State emergency response commission ... 583, **584**, 968
State employes benefits ... 417, 596, 599
civil service ... 416—17, **599—602**
collective bargaining ... 417, 599, 602
composition ... 417, 765, 767
insurance ... 596—99
legislative employes ... **344**, 358
merit award board ... 967
see Suggestion board
number ... 417, 764, 765, 767
personnel board ... 424, 606
personnel commission ... 424, 606—07, 968
retirement system ... 596—99
salaries ... 386—87, 417, 599—602, 765, 767
social security ... 597
suggestion board ... 579, 583, 967
State executive officers, elective ... **4—7**, 412, 414
list of, 1848 — 1989 ... 751, 752
State facilities management division, administration department ... **578—79**, 583
State fair park board ... 455—56
State finance budget ... 338, 364, 387—89, 402, 578, 583, 819, 820, 821, 822
comparative data, by state ... 831—38
debt, state ... 385—86, 418—19, **826—27**, 838
expenditures and revenues ... 819—24, 833—37
federal aids and tax receipts ... 829—32
finance, joint committee ... 363, **387—89**, 402
investments ... 424, **604—05**
legislative audit bureau ... 364, **401—02**
legislative fiscal bureau ... 364, **402—03**
state aids to localities ... 608, 610, 823—24, 833—34
statistics ... 816—38
taxes ... 377, 607—11, 817, 819—20, 835
State finance and program management division, administration department ... **579**, 583
State forests, *see* State parks, forests, trails, recreation areas
State geologist ... 508
State government executive branch ... 335, 411—628
framework ... 329—40
judicial branch ... 335, 629—64
legislative branch ... 335, 341—410
organization chart ... 332—34
special articles in prior *Blue Books* ... 298
State historical society ... 421, **487—93**, 719
State hygiene laboratory ... 510—12

Page

State institutions
correctional ... 538, 543, 545, 844, 845
mental ... 537, 543, 544, 845
population ... 844—45
state supported programs study and advisory committee ... 364, 407—08
State life insurance fund ... 466, 604
State law library ... 649
State-local finance division, revenue department ... 608, **610**
State parks, forests, trails, recreation areas ... 421, 422, **525**, 700—06
attendance ... 702—03
State patrol division, transportation department ... 528, 532
State prison, Waupun, *see* Waupun correctional institution
State public defender ... 571, 572
State recreational areas, *see* State parks, forests, trails, recreation areas
State reformatory, Green Bay *see* Green Bay correctional institution
State seal ... 612, 958, 959—60
State superintendent of public instruction, *see* Superintendent of public instruction
State supported programs study and advisory committee ... 364, **407—08**
State symbols ... 958—62
see also front and back endpapers
State trails council ... 968
State trails, *see* State parks, forests, trails, recreation areas
State treasurer ... **6**, 7, 412, 414, **614—15**
list of, 1848 — 1989 ... 751
Statistics ... 665—854, 967
Statutes, revisor of ... 364, 395, **404—05**
Steinmetz, Donald W., supreme court justice ... 9, **10**, 630, 646, 753
Stevens Point campus, UW system ... **503**, 508, 709, 710
Stitt, Donald K., senator ... **60**, 907, 908, 909, 922, 924, 925
Stocks and bonds regulation ... 481—83
Stout campus, UW system ... **503—04**, 508, 709, 710
Stower, Harvey, representative ... **41**, 910, 913, 915, 916, 926, 928, 929, 930
Strategic planning council ... **579**, 584, 968
Strohl, Joseph A., senator ... 20, **62**, 342, 923
Student financial aids ... 421, **486—87**
Suggestion board, state employes ... 579, **583**, 967
Suicide prevention council ... **495**, 499, 968
Summary of significant court decisions ... 635—45
Summary of significant legislation, 1987 session ... 367—78
Superintendent of public instruction ... **6**, 7, 412, 414, 421, **493—99**, 884
list of, 1848 — 1989 ... 751
Superior campus, UW system ... **504**, 508, 709, 710
Supervisors, county ... 339, 779
Supreme court ... 8—10, 335, 630, 631—33, **646—51**, 652, 653, 656, 662
officers ... 646
summary of significant decisions ... 635—45

Page

vote for justices ... 887
Wisconsin Reports ... 646, 657
list of justices, 1836 — 1989 ... 753
Surcharges on fines and forfeitures special committee ... 397-98
Surrogate parenting special committee ... 398
Surveyors, county ... 339, 784
Sweda, Joseph, transportation commissioner ... 533
Swoboda, Lary J., representative ... **23**, 910, 913, 914, 925, 928, 929
Symbol of peace, state ... 958, 960
Symbols, state ... 958—62

T

Taliesin, governor's commission on ... 444
Targeted educational services special committee ... 398
Tax appeals commission ... 585—86
Tax exemptions survey committee ... 364, **408**
Tax policy ... 610
Tax policy and M and E, governor's study committee for ... 444—45
Taxation and finance statistics, *see* Revenue statistics
Taxes
air carriers ... 817, 819
aviation fuel ... 817, 819
cigarette ... 819
corporations ... 377, 819, 835
excise ... 607, 610, 819
federal ... 830
gifts ... 377, 819, 835
income ... 377, 607, 610, 819, 835
inheritance ... 377, 607, 610, 819, 835
insurance premiums ... 819
legislation, 1987 session ... 377
liquor and malt beverage ... 819
mining ... 610—11
motor fuel ... 377, 817, 819
motor vehicle licenses, registrations ... 422—23, 528, 531, 817, 835, 849
property ... 377, 608, 610, 825, 828, 836
public utilities ... 608, 610, 819
railroads ... 533, 534, 817, 819
sales and use ... 377, 607, 610, 819
tax credits ... 377, 610, 823
Taxes, shared, and state aids ... 610, 823—24, 833—34
Taycheedah correctional institution ... **543**, 845
Teachers' certificates, licenses, standards ... 494, 496
Teachers retirement board, state ... 596, 597, 599
Technology development board, *see* Development finance board
Telephone, legislative hot line ... 344
Telephone numbers of legislators, state capitol ... 22—87
Telephone utilities ... 470—72
taxation ... 608, 610, 819
Television and radio stations ... 800—02
educational ... 421, **484—86**, 800, 801—02
Temporary statutory agency ... 620
Tesmer, Louise M., representative ... **35**, 910, 915, 925, 929

Page

Testin, Blair L., research director, retirement committee ... 406
Te Winkle, William P., senator ... **38**, 922, 923
Theobald, H. Rupert, chief, legislative reference bureau ... x, 403
Thompson, Charles H., chairperson, public service commission ... 470
Thompson, Robert M., representative ... **75**, 912, 913, 916, 927, 928, 930, 965
Thompson, Tommy G., governor ... **4**, 5, 412, **425**, 752, 762
  foreward ... iii
Tourism council ... 461, 462
Tourism and development department ... 968
Tourism development division, development department ... 460, **463**
Towns ... 340, 778
Trade practices ... 420—21, 449, 450, **453**
  see Agriculture, trade and consumer protection department
Trades and occupations, *see* Regulation and licensing department
Traffic accidents, *see* Motor vehicles
Traffic law enforcement council ... 529
Trails, state, *see* State parks, forests, trails, recreation areas
Transaction information for the management of enforcement (TIME) ... 563, 565
Transportation
  aids ... 528, 532, 817—19, 824
  commissioner office ... **533—34**
  department ... 421—23, **527—34**
  districts ... 527—28
  fund ... 817—19
  legislation, 1987 session ... 378
  projects commission ... 364, **409**, 532
  statistics ... 817—19, 846—54
Travis, David M., representative ... **75**, 912, 913, 927, 928
Treasurer, state *see* State treasurer
Treasurers, county ... 339, 781
Tree, state ... 958, 960
Tregoning, Joseph E., representative ... **55**, 911, 914, 926, 928, 929
Trial representation division, state public defender ... 571, 572
Trucks, *see* Motor carriers
Trust lands and investment division, justice department ... 567
Turba, Wilfrid J., representative ... **39**, 910, 913, 916, 926, 928, 930
TV division, educational communications board ... 484, 486

U

Ulichny, Barbara L., senator ... **28**, 907, 908, 922, 924
Underheim, Gregg, representative ... **57**, 911, 916, 926, 930
Unemployment
  compensation ... 423, **554**, 558, 560
  council ... **556**, 559
  statistics ... 724, 730
Uniform anatomical gift act special committee ... 398
Uniform commercial code ... 612, 613

Page

  statewide lien system council ... 612, 613
Uniform state laws commission ... 364, **410**
Uniformity of traffic citations and complaints council ... 529
United Nations, governor's commission on ... 445
U.S. congressional representatives from Wisconsin ... **13—17**, 905—07, 919—21
  by district, 1943—1989 ... 756
  territory of Wisconsin, *see* 1944 BB 354
U.S. president, *see* Election statistics, Historical
U.S. property and fiscal office division, military affairs department ... 568
U.S. senators from Wisconsin ... **11—12**
  list of, 1848—1989 ... 755
U.S.S. Wisconsin, governor's commission on ... 455, 968
University and crime laboratories cooperation council ... 562, 566
University of Wisconsin system ... 421, **500—13**, 709-11, 719, 966
  associated organizations ... 508—13
  board of regents ... 421, **500**, 505—13
  campuses ... 421, 500—04, 508, 709, 710, 966
  centers ... 505, 508, 709, 710
  chancellors ... 500—05, 508
  enrollment statistics ... 709—11
  extension ... 505, 508, 711
  president ... 500, 507—08
Utilities, public ... 420, **470—72**
  taxes ... 608, 610, **819**
Utility rates division, public service commission ... 470, 472

V

Vanderperren, Cletus J., representative ... **81**, 912, 913, 927, 928
Van Dreel, Mary Lou, representative ... **81**, 912, 913, 927, 928
Van Gorden, Heron A., representative ... **67**, 911, 913, 914, 916, 927, 928, 929, 930, 965
Van Sistine, Jerome, senator ... **80**, 907, 908, 909, 922, 924
Vergeront, Susan B., representative ... **61**, 911, 915, 916, 926, 929, 930
Veterans, special articles in prior *Blue Books* ... 298
Veterans affairs department ... 423, **573—77**
  benefits ... 574—77, **786**
  board ... 573
  G.A.R. memorial hall museum ... 573, 574, **577**
  grants ... 574, 577, **786**
  home, Wisconsin ... 573, **574—75**, 788
  housing loans ... 423, 573, 575, 786
  memorial cemetery ... 575
  programs council ... 573, 577
  programs division ... 573, 575, 577
  statistics ... 785—88
Veterinary examining board ... **475**, 477, 479
Vetoes ... 338, 355—57, **361**, 362, 420, 426, 635—36, 968

Page

Villages, incorporation year, number, population ..... 339—40, **772—77**
Visually handicapped, school for 418, 493, 496
Vital statistics ..... 423, 538, 545, **806—09**
Vocational education, Wisconsin council on 446
Vocational rehabilitation division, health and social services department **538**, 541, 547
Vocational, technical and adult education board ..... 421, **514—18**, 719
council 446, 517
districts 421, 517, 712
enrollment statistics 712
special articles in prior *Blue Books* 297
Volk, John A., representative **45**, 914, 915, 916, 926, 928, 929, 930
Voters' registration ..... 874—75

W

Walling, Esther K., representative **59**, 911, 916, 926, 930
Wars, manpower 785
Washington county campus (West Bend), UW center system **505**, 709, 710
Waste facility siting board 590
Water area, Wisconsin counties 734
Water pollution 421, 512, 520, 524, 525
special articles in prior *Blue Books* 298
Water resources ..... 510, 520, 526—27
special articles in prior *Blue Books* 298
Waterports 528, 532, 848
Waterways, *see* Exploring Wisconsin's Waterways
Waterways commission, Wisconsin ..... 525—26
Waukesha county campus, UW center system **505**, 709, 710
Waupun correctional institution **543**, 845
Weeden, Timothy L., senator **50**, 342, 922, 924
Welch, Robert T., representative **49**, 342, 911, 914, 916, 926, 928, 930
Welfare statistics ..... 840—43
West Central Wisconsin regional planning commission 624
Whitburn, Gerald, secretary, industry, labor and human relations department 553
White collar crimes 561, 563, 565
Whitewater campus, UW system **504**, 508, 709, 710

Page

Wildlife 422, 520, 525
special article in prior *Blue Books* 297
Williams, Annette Polly, representative **33**, 910, 915, 925, 929
Wimmer, Joseph E., representative **43**, 910, 914, 916, 926, 929, 930
Wineke, Joseph S., representative **75**, 912, 913, 914, 915, 927, 928
Winnebago mental health institute 537, **543**, 845
Wisconsin Blue Book 364, **403**
artwork and photographs ii
distribution i
governor's forward iii
introduction x
special articles in prior editions ..... 297—98
table of contents ..... iv—ix
Wisconsin conservation congress **521**, 523, 525
Wisconsin conservation corps board ..... 590—91
Wisconsin constitution ..... 299—321
votes on amendments ..... 322—26
Wisconsin correctional center system 543, 845
Wisconsin idea 506
Wisconsin military academy 568
Wisconsin resource center 537, **543**, 544, 845
Wisconsin retirement board, *see* Retirement board, Wisconsin
Wisconsin state prison, *see* Correctional institutions
Women's council, Wisconsin ..... 591—92, 966
Wood, Wayne W., representative **51**, 911, 915, 926, 930
Worker's compensation 554, **558**, 559
council 556, 558
special article in prior *Blue Books* 298
Writers, Wisconsin, special article in prior *Blue Books* 298

X-Y

Young, Rebecca, representative **73**, 913, 927, 928
Youth corrections division, health and social services department 968

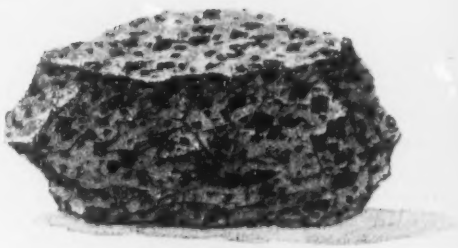
Z

Zeuske, Cathy S., representative **25**, 342, 910, 915, 916, 925, 929, 930
Zien, David A., representative **67**, 911, 913, 916, 926, 928, 930
Zweck, Brad, representative **79**, 914, 916, 927, 929, 930
ZIP codes ..... 810—15

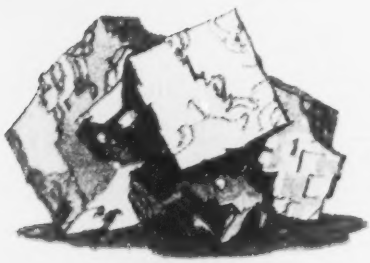
Wisconsin Symbols *continued*

Mourning Dove
SYMBOL OF PEACE

Honey Bee
STATE INSECT



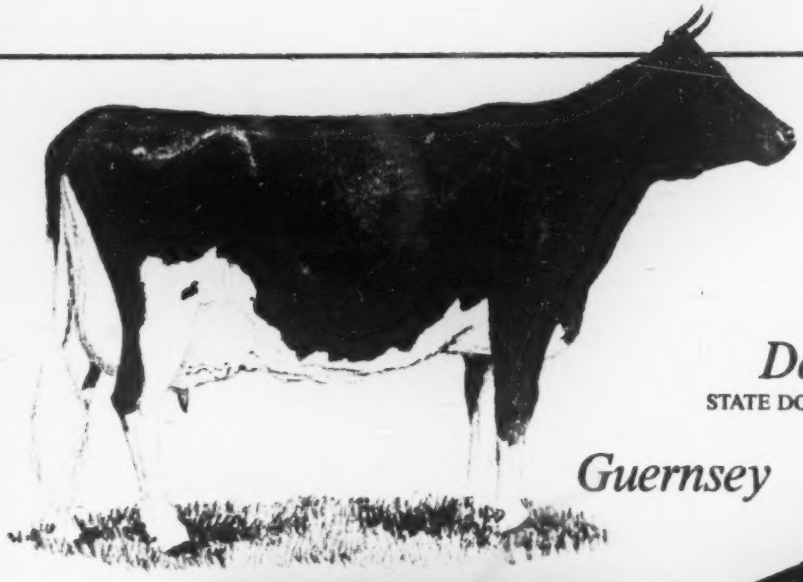
Granite
STATE ROCK



Galena
STATE MINERAL

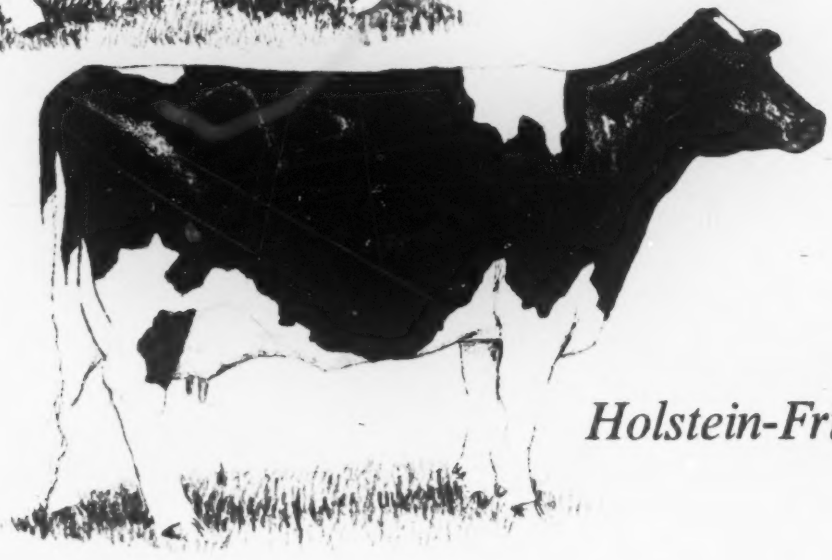
Trilobite
STATE FOSSIL

American Water Spaniel
STATE DOG



Dairy Cow
STATE DOMESTICATED ANIMAL

Guernsey



Holstein-Friesian

Antigo Silt Loam
STATE SOIL

Milk
STATE BEVERAGE